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Clippings of his Excellency

Hon. M. L. QUEZON

PRESIDENT OF THE
PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

Vol. VII

1940-1945

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Herald Jan. 3, 1940

Tribune Jan. 2, 1940



MRS. AURORA A. QUEZON

TO HONOR, Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, its first honorary president, the National Federation of Women's Clubs will give a tea on Thursday afternoon, February 29, at four-thirty. A pageant depicting the varied activities of the Federation will be staged, and the highlight of this will be the giving of the testimonial to Mrs. Quezon in recognition of her valuable help to the women of the Philippines.

The refreshment committee is composed of Mrs. Mercedes R. de Joya, chairman; Mrs. Concepcion Felix Roa, Mrs. Laura L. Shuman and Mrs. Lutgarda Langcaon, members.

Plans to salvage the s. s. President Quezon which sank near Japan early last Saturday morning were virtually given up following receipt of a report that salvage would cost more than the construction of a new ship.

The owners of the boat communicated by radiophone with the American Consul in Kobe and informed him that they will take care of all expenses incurred in sending the crew of the ship to their respective homes. This was after Malacañan had referred to them a wire sent by the latter through the U.S. High Commissioner, inquiring as to what should be done with the officers and crew of the ship.

The members of the shipping firm of Cojuangco and Jacinto will decide whether or not to continue in the shipping business after receiving a more detailed report of the sinking. They have not lost faith in Captain Crispulo Onrubia, skipper of the ill-fated boat, and consider the sinking as a case of extreme bad luck. The captain had returned to the firm all the rebates amounting to P50 which should have been given to him in connection with the purchase of the equipment for the President Quezon.

The s. s. President Quezon, formerly the s. s. President Madison and Bay State, was one of the type "535" vessels, and a sistership to the American Mail liners, President Grant, President McKinley, President Jefferson and President Jackson, now tied up in Seattle. Built in 1921 by the New York Shipbuilding corporation at Camden, New Jersey the s. s. Quezon, then Madison had been operated on the Seattle-Manila service.

Before the vessel was put out of commission, she made 60 voyages between Manila and Seattle. She stopped operation in 1933 when the company discontinued its service to the Orient that year.

cf Debut Jan. 1, 1940

COPIA DEL MANIFIESTO DE LA CARGA DEL "PRES. QUEZON" PEDIDA DE E. U.

Un Barco Japonés Inspecciona El Lugar Del Naufragio; La Copia Se Recibirá Por El Clipper

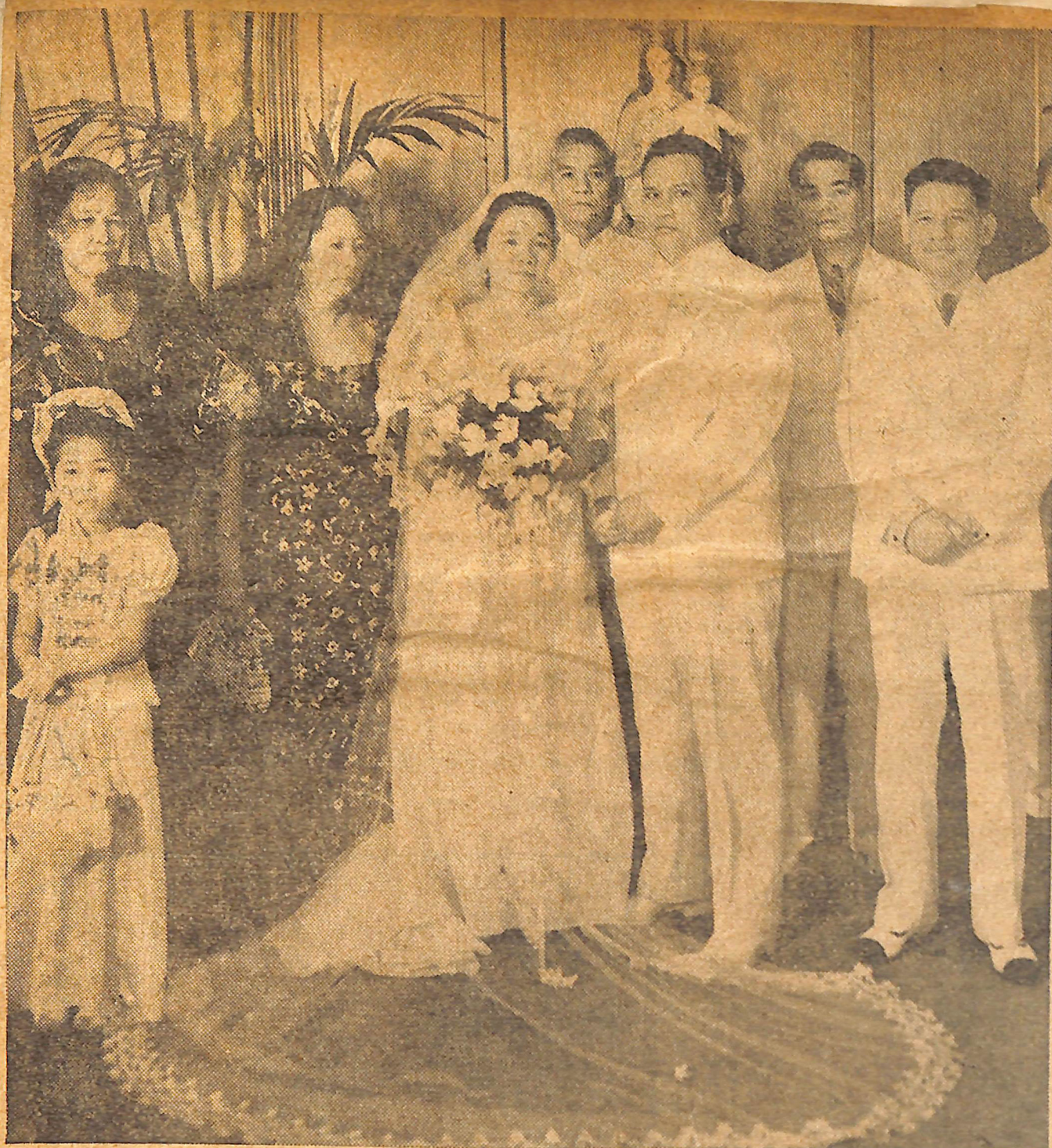
Los dueños en Manila del trans-Pacífico President Quezon que se hundió en Japon, han pedido a sus agentes en San Francisco una copia del manifiesto del cargamento que llevaba el barco para determinar el valor del cargamento perdido en el naufragio, debido a que la copia que llevaban los oficiales del barco no se ha podido salvar, según se ha informado. Una copia de dicho manifiesto será enviado aquí via clipper.

Muy pocas propiedades personales de los pasajeros y de la tripulación se han podido salvar del barco, habiendo perdido algunos todos sus equipajes y propiedades personales. Desde que fueron desembarcados en Kobe, la tripulación ha estado comprando ropas y otras cosas necesarias. Los miembros de la tripulación tanto filipinos como americanos han expresado su profundo agradecimiento a los dueños en Manila del barco, los hermanos

Cojuangco, el Dr. Nicanor Jacinto y Miguel Cuaderno por la ayuda prestada a ellos. Aquellos al enterarse de la suerte que les cupo a los pasajeros y tripulantes enviaron voluntariamente dinero a Kobe para sus gastos de hotel, pasaje para sus respectivos destinos y para otras cosas.

Se ha informado que un barco japonés se ha ido al lugar donde naufragó el President Quezon al sur del Japon el sábado por la mañana, para inspeccionar el bulto donde se encalló dicho barco y que no se encuentra en los mapas de navegación. El barco japonés también ha investigado la posibilidad de salvamento del barco.

In Sanghuardia Jan. 6, 1940



De izquierda a derecha: Sra. Francisca Tirona de Benitez, en representación de la Sra. Maria R. de Buencamino, una de las madrinas; Doña Aurora A. de Quezon, madrina; la novia, Julita Relucio; el novio, abogado José P. Villareal; el abogado Narciso Peña, padrino de velo; el Secretario José Ave-lino, padrino; y el abogado Nicasio Yatco, padrino. Detrás, de los contrayentes aparece Don Anastacio Villareal, padre del novio. La florista es hija del Dr. Relucio. Los detalles de la boda se publican en otro lugar de esta página.—(Fotoshop Laboratories).

1940

Herald Jan. 4

TAX CONDONATION BILLS DROPPED

In view of the decision of President Manuel L. Quezon to extend to April 30 the benefits of Commonwealth Act No. 646 regarding the condonation of realty tax delinquencies, none of the bills filed in the National Assembly seeking the same end will be considered, it was said last night.

Assemblymen praised the decision of the President, saying that it will prevent the confiscation by the government of thousands of hectares of agricultural land, owners of which were not able to take advantage of the benefits of the law.

Many assemblymen have filed bills to extend Commonwealth Act No. 464. The first days of the current regular session were occupied in the consideration of bills of these nature in committees and conferences.

El Comercio

Jan. 13, 1940

Diecisiete Proclamas Expedidas Por Quezon

Nueve De Ellas Reservan Lotes Para Escuelas En Diferentes Pueblos

El Presidente Quezon anunció ayer 17 proclamas, nueve de las cuales reservan lotes para escuelas públicas en diferentes municipios de acuerdo con la política de la administración de facilitar la construcción de edificios escolares con el fin de resolver de una vez la crisis escolar de todos los años.

Las proclamas son como sigue:

Num. 571—Que reserva para fines escolares cinco parcelas de terreno público situado en los barrios de Haliap, Julongan, Antipolo, Mungayan y Nagacadan, distrito municipal de Kiangnan, subprovincia de Ifugao, Provincia Montañosa. Extensión 2,030 me-

tros cuadrados.

Num. 572—Que reserva para fines escolares cinco parcelas de terreno público situadas en los barrios de Carpenito, Batonan, Tidman, Baculin y San Juan, del municipio de Hinatuan, provincia de Surigao. Extensión, 47,682 metros cuadrados.

Num. 573—Que reserva para fines escolares una parcela del dominio público situada en el barrio de Maggoc, distrito municipal de Hungduan, subprovincia de Ifugao, Provincia Montañosa. Extensión, 7,730 metros cuadrados.

Num. 574—Que reserva para fines escolares una parcela del dominio público situada en el barrio de Banochoc, del municipio de Indan, provincia de Camarines Norte. Extensión, 9,030 metros cuadrados.

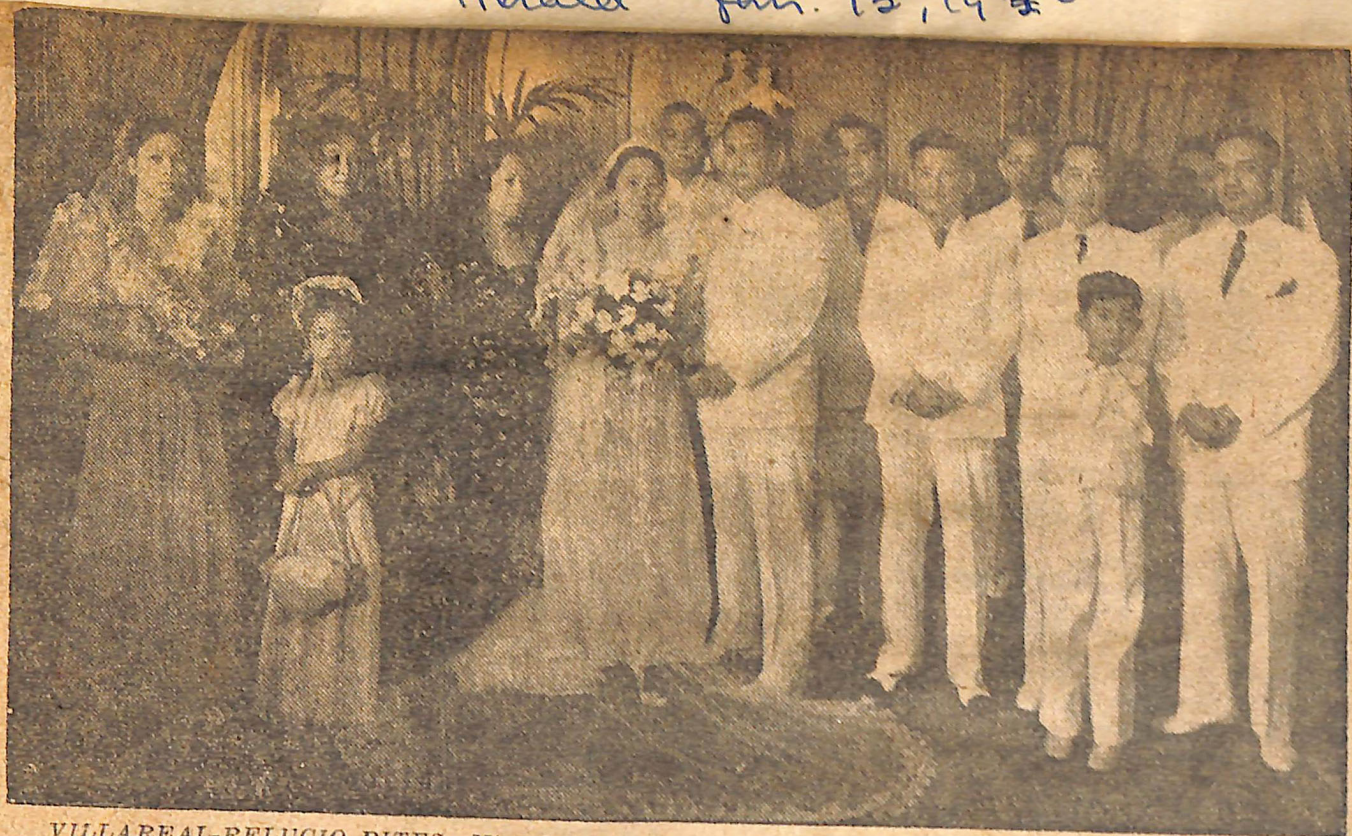
Num. 575—Que reserva para fines escolares una parcela del dominio público situada en la población, del distrito municipal de Antatet, provincia de Isabela. Extensión, 49,090 metros cuadrados.

Num. 576—Que reserva para

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Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Jan. 15, 1940



VILLAREAL-RELUCIO RITES—Miss Julita Relucio, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Salvador Relucio, exchanged marriage vows with Atty. Jose P. Villareal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anastacio Villareal, at the Apostolic Delegation on M. H. del Pilar street yesterday morning with Mons. William Piani, apostolic delegate to the Philippines, officiating. Picture above, taken shortly after the wedding, shows from left to right: Miss Milagros Relucio, Mrs. Conrado Benitez, Mrs. Aurora A. de Quezon, sponsor; the bride; Anastacio Villareal, father of the groom; the groom; Atty. Narciso Peña; Secretary of Labor Jose Avelino, sponsor; Salvador Relucio, father of the bride; Atty. Nicasio Yatco, sponsor; Atty. Teodoro Camu, and Atty. Alberto Flores.

(Courtesy of Fotoshop Laboratories)

Jan. 18, 1940

Cont. El Comercio

finas escolares una parcela del dominio publico situada en el barrio de Rangan, del municipio de Sanchez-Mira, provincia de Cagayan. Extension, 11,789 metros cuadrados.

Num. 577—Que reserva para fines escolares una parcela del dominio publico situada en el barrio de Cambulo, del distrito municipal de Banaue, Provincia Montañosa. Extension, 3,384 metros cuadrados.

Num. 578—Que reserva para fines escolares dos parcelas del dominio publico situadas en la ciudad de Cebu. Extension, 6,084 metros cuadrados.

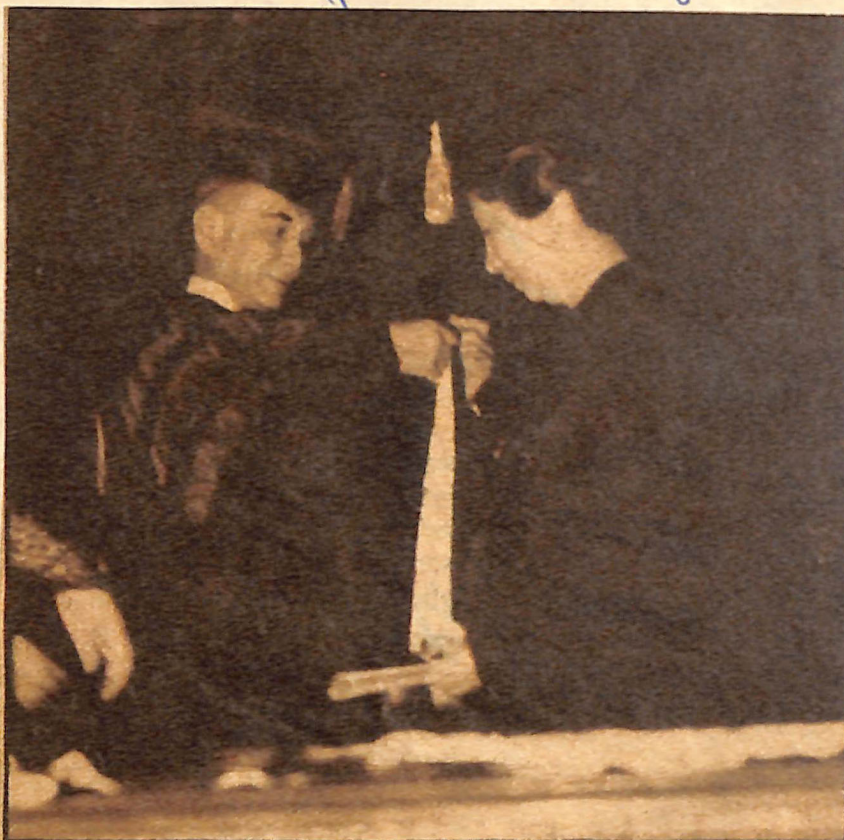
Num. 579—Que reserva para fines escolares dos parcelas del dominio publico situadas en los barrios de Balangbang y Damag, del distrito municipal de Mayoyao, Provincia Montañosa. Extension, 54,189 metros cuadrados.

Num. 580—Que establece como reserva forestal de Vallehermoso para la proteccion forestal, produccion de madera y fines esteticos una parcela del dominio publico situada en el municipio de Vallehermoso provincia de Negros Oriental. Extension, 820 hectareas.

Num. 581—Que establece como reserva forestal de Santo Tomas para la proteccion forestal, produccion de madera y fines esteticos una parcela del dominio publico situada en el distrito municipal de Tuba, subprovincia de Benguet, Provincia Montañosa. Extension, 3,121 hectareas.

Num. 582—Que establece como reserva forestal de Famy-Infanta y en el municipio de Infanta, provincia de Tayabas. Extension, 13,026,800 hectareas. situada en los municipios de Famy y Siniloan, provincia de Laguna.

Sunday Tribune Jan. 21, 1940



MRS. AURORA A. QUEZON was last Sunday afternoon conferred the degree of doctor of laws in humane service, *honoris causa*, by the Philippine Women's University in connection with its 20th anniversary celebration. The President is shown performing the investiture of the hood.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. QuezonSunday Tribune Jan 2, 1940

A la izquierda el hermoso monumento con la dedicación del Parque al hijo predilecto de Tayabas, el Presidente Quezon.

TribuneJan. 2, 1940

The President's Message

The message which President Manuel L. Quezon submitted to the National Assembly yesterday may be regarded as two documents.

In one, the President gives a detailed report on his stewardship and informs the nation, through the Assembly of the progress his administration has made in the critical period immediately following the inauguration of the Commonwealth.

In the other, the President charts the course which to his mind is the safest for the country to follow during the coming years. He does not minimize the insecurity, the uncertainty which enshroud, not only the coming year, but the coming months. He does not dodge the fact that, the international situation being what it is, no planning can be infallible.

But he does assert that no matter what the

international situation is, it cannot alter the fundamental requirements of the Philippines in its preparation for independent sovereign nationhood. Accordingly, the only proper and sensible course for the country is to go ahead with the program of preparation which the country's best minds have worked out; to continue the struggle for the elimination of the weak spots in our economic and social structure; to strive ever for reform on the proposition that all striving, all work is to the end that a stable nation, with a prosperous people secure in the enjoyment of their guaranteed rights, be erected in these islands.

In this there can be no fear, no uncertainty, no hesitation. None know what the future, perhaps the immediate future, has in store. But all know that uncertainty, fear, or weakness now will effectively destroy the very foundations which we are striving to lay. It is Presi-

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Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

cf Debate Jan. 10, 1940

cont. Tribune Jan. 2

Da. Aurora De Quezon, Modelo De La Mujer Filipina--Abad Santos

El Presidente Coloca La Muceta En La Solemne Investidura Del Domingo En La PWU

Con la presencia de altos funcionarios del gobierno filipino encabezados por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, la Sra. Da. Aurora A. Quezon, primera dama del país, recibió el domingo pasado el grado de doctora de leyes en servicio humanitario. *honoris causa*, de la Philippine Women's University, el primer grado de su clase ofrecido por una universidad local. Esta fue la segunda vez que la Sra. de Quezon ha recibido el grado de doctora en leyes, siendo la primera en el Marygrove College, en Detroit, Michigan, el año 1937.

Las ceremonias comenzaron con el descubrimiento de un retrato al óleo de Doña Aurora en el salón social del colegio, pintado por Fernando Amorsolo, de la escuela de bellas artes de la Universidad de Filipinas. Después de descubrir el cuadro, el Presidente se levanta y dijo: "Creo que el original es aun mas hermoso."

Después de la invocación por Mons. Cesar Ma. Guerrero, el Secretario de Justicia Jose Abad Santos pronunció un breve discurso ensalzando los logros de la institución y rindiendo un tributo a Da. Aurora a quien llamo modelo de la mujer filipina que "por su conducta como esposa, madre y primera dama del país es una inspiración a nuestras mujeres filipinas."

La presidente Benitez confirió después el título a Da. Aurora y el Presidente se encargo de colocar la muceta.

Hablando en las ceremonias de descubrimiento del cuadro, la Sra. Francisca T. de Benitez, presidenta de la universidad dijo:

"El descubrimiento de su retrato (de Da. Aurora) tiene un significado singular para esta universidad y para el país en general, porque por medio de esta obra de arte esperamos hacer patente a las generaciones presentes y futuras de niñas que hayan de venir bajo el influjo de esta universidad, que Aurora Aragon Quezon pertenece a esa generación de mujeres filipinas

que vencieron las dificultades anejas al advenimiento de una cultura diferente y mantuvieron en su mas elevado nivel las mejores tradiciones del feminismo filipino. Por esta razón, al colocar esta fotografia en el salón social de esta institución, colocamos igualmente de bajo del mismo, en letras imperecederas de bronce, nuestros pensamientos acerca de ella:

"Aurora Aragon Quezon,
Primera Dama del país
Encarnación de las virtudes
domesticas y cívicas.
Exponente de las mejores tradiciones
del hogar filipino,
Esposa y madre modelo,
amada por nuestro pueblo,
Sirva este retrato para inspirarnos
a emular su vida."

La citación leída por la Profesora Felicing Throna decía:

"Aurora Aragon Quezon, nacida en Baler, provincia de Tayabas, filipina de nacimiento, línea

je y aspiración, laborante leal por el progreso social de los pobres, líder de empresas cívicas; alma inspiradora de movimientos filantrópicos; encarnación de las virtudes cívicas y del hogar; modelo de preclaras cualidades de la mente y el corazón de la verdadera filipina; exponente de la mejor tradición filipina.

"Primera Dama del país, ella hace uso de su puesto de poder e influencia no para algun fin egoísta sino para el fomento del bienestar de sus compatriotas. Sus extensas simpatías sociales, su profundo sentimiento de piedad, su arraigado amor al país, su modestia natural, su carácter democrático y virtuoso le han hecho ciertamente muy amada para el pueblo filipino que la mira como esposa y madre modelos. La Philippine Women's University tiene el privilegio de aclamarla como modelo de los ideales de la mujer que esta institución trata de sostener y perpetuar."

QUEZON FIRMA SEIS PROCLAMAS

Campaña de recaudación de la Cruz Roja, desde el 4 de julio próximo

El Secretario J. B. Vargas de Malacañang, fué informado el viernes por radiograma desde Washington de que el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon ha firmado el primer legajo de documentos oficiales que habían sido remitidos a él para su firma. Entre estos documentos firmados, se hallaban las siguientes proclamas y ordenes ejecutivas:

Proclama No. No. 134.—Declarando el periodo entre el Día de Independencia, 4 de julio y el 31 de julio, 1937, como el plazo para la segunda campaña anual de recaudación de la Cruz Roja en Filipinas durante la Mancomunidad.

Proclama No. 135.—Dando aviso publico de la aprobación por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de la ley No. 1535 de la Asamblea Nacional hoy conocida como ley No. 232 que exime del impuesto de millaje el asfalto de roca.

Proclama No. 136.—Reservando

dent Quezon's conviction that these foundations must be laid deep and strong. The task has been begun, and well begun, under his leadership. It is in the people and their chosen leaders to continue it as well.

Bulletin Feb. 3, 1940

THE PRESIDENT REPORTS

The message of President Quezon to the assembly was essentially a review. It reviewed not merely the last year, the period since the President had formally reported to the law-making body, but in a general way the whole Quezon administration to date. As a review it quite naturally emphasized the features and the theories of government which feature the Quezon platform and plan of procedure.

In review and in recommendation—what there was of direct recommendation in the message—the President emphasized the welfare of the people and consequently dealt extensively with economic matters—matters of food, health and jobs. Typical of this tone to the message was the recommendation that the division of fisheries in the department of agriculture and commerce be converted into a fisheries bureau and that a school of fisheries be established under that bureau.

Throughout the message the President gave special consideration to the state of affairs as created by war, although there was relatively little of specific recommendations for local action to meet the emergency conditions growing out of the world situation. In fact his attitude on this point was one of watchful waiting, as indicated by this suggestion: "We cannot now foretell the situation that will arise in the world after the war and it would be inadvisable to adopt eco-

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para uso exclusivo de los no-cristianos una parcela de terreno publico situada en los municipios de Calinog y Lumbunao, provincia de Iloilo.

Proclama No. 137.—Reservando para fines escolares una parcela del dominio publico situada en el barrio de Balacbac, municipio de Capanagan, Provincia Montañosa.

Proclama No. 138.—Reservando para fines de mercado una parcela del dominio publico situada en el barrio de Peñaplata, municipio de Samal, provincia de Davao.

Orden Ejecutiva No. 96.—Organización del sitio de Buli del municipio de Bauan, Batangas, en un barrio independiente bajo el nombre de San Diego.

La Vanguardia Feb. 28, 1940

Tribune Feb. 20

EL PARQUE QUEZON



La primera Dama del País, Da. Aurora A. de Quezon cortando la cinta de la entrada en el Parque Nacional Quezon, en Atimonan, como parte de las ceremonias de la inauguración. Otros en la foto son el Presidente Quezon, el Gobernador Sandoval de Tayabas, el Speaker Yulo, el Diputado Lavides y otros.

La Vanguardia Feb. 28, 1940



Después de las ceremonias de inauguración, hubo un banquete en el mismo Parque, como se ve en la foto de arriba en la cual aparecen el Presidente Quezon, Da. Aurora, el Secretario Abad Santos, y el Speaker Yulo.

Cent. Bulletin Feb. 2, 1940

MRS. QUEZON HAS QUIET BIRTHDAY

No Visitors Received—Mrs. Osmeña Pays First Lady High Tribute

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon celebrated her birthday quietly yesterday with her family on the yacht Casiana. The First Lady did not receive any visitors the whole day.

President and Mrs. Quezon spent Sunday quietly with their tenants and their families in their farm in Arayat, Pampanga.

Mrs. Quezon received many messages felicitating her on her birthday. Among them was one from Resident Commissioner and Mrs. Joaquin M. Elizalde in Washington.

Mrs. Esperanza L. Osmeña, in a speech a radio program in honor of Mrs. Quezon last Sunday, praised the First Lady as a "steadying, wholesome influence on the nation."

Mrs. Osmeña said that there is ample reason for rejoicing on the occasion of Mrs. Quezon's birthday inasmuch as she has not only discharged her difficult responsibilities as First Lady of the Land with tact and dignity, but she has also earned the recognition that has come to her as social worker, friend, mother, and wife.

Mrs. Quezon, according to the Vice-President's wife, is the friend of the poor and the needy. She has done many things for the less fortunate without publicity or ostentation, and had it not been for the insistence of countless of people and institutions whom she has aided, her benevolence would not have been publicly acclaimed and recognized.

Mrs. Osmeña closed her speech as follows: "The First Lady of the Land belongs to the nation. And our country is extremely fortunate in having Doña Aurora in this high and distinguished station. She has proven herself, by her qualities of mind, of heart, and of character, to be eminently worthy of the position that she occupies. We rejoice that she should be on this eminence, and our hearts are filled with joy as we see her there—a steadying, wholesome influence on the nation, the embodiment of the highest type of Filipino womanhood."

conomic plans based on future conditions that might never materialize. In the meantime, we should continue to minister to the health and welfare of our masses, intensifying our efforts to solve the unemployment problem, speed up the execution of our program of national defense, stimulate the increase of our national income, insure a sufficient supply of food and clothing for any eventuality, promote social justice, push forward the extension of our educational facilities and the advancement of our cultural life and safeguard for

all our people the proper exercise of individual rights."

In the matter of national defense President Quezon was emphatic in pledging support to the United States in defense measures. His pledge he gave in these words: "The Filipino people, desirous of cooperating with the United States in the execution of this defense program, are ready to bear their full share of that responsibility. To this end, I have assured the government of the United States, in behalf of the Commonwealth, that the entire Philippines—its man power and material resources—are at the disposal of the United States in the present emergency."

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. QuezonHerald Jan. 30, 1940

Bad Weather Again Holds Up Survivors Of "Quezon"

Details Of Rescue By "Ukishi Maru" Told, Ship Had To Race Against Time

By United Press

TOKYO, Jan. 29.—Adverse weather today prevented the survivors of the sunken Philippines liner President Quezon to sail from Kobe to the Philippines, according to reports from the southern port. The American liner President Cleveland is scheduled to leave tomorrow with the survivors on board.

All the 112 survivors are sailing on the Cleveland. The only casualty in the disaster was the ship's cook, Edward J. Walker.

According to Captain Crispulo Onrubia, the ship struck a hidden reef. A hole in the hull permitted water to fill the engine room, deadening the engine. A few hours later the vessel sunk.

Twenty-two lifeboats were put off the President Quezon despite the rough seas. All the survivors were picked up by the Japanese vessel Ukishima Maru and brought to Kobe.

By Reuter News Service

KOBE, Jan. 29.—The crew of the Osaka Chosen Kaisha liner, Ukishi Maru, which won a thrilling race against time in rescuing the passengers and crew of the Filipino vessel, President Quezon, before she sank off the southern coast of Japan Saturday, told harrowing tales of the disaster on arrival of the liner here today.

The passengers and crew of the Filipino ship, numbering 112 in all, disembarked clad in garments presented to them by Captain Keihiro Shiho, Tomisaburo Yoneda, purser, and other members of the Japanese vessel. Consultation with the Kobe water police enabled these survivors to get accommodation at the Seamen's Home, Oriental Hotel, Kobe Hotel and Yamato Hotel.

Captain Shiho said his ship arrived on the scene of the disaster 7:10 o'clock Saturday morning. He continued:

"At a distance of about 300 meters from the Quezon, we cast anchor and tried in vain to approach the ship amid high seas and angry waves. At about 8:00 o'clock we were able to rescue the women and children in the first two lifeboats and the rest of the passengers and crew later.

"As the Quezon sank about half an hour later, we were able to rescue four more lifeboats. Some passengers received scratches and slight wounds, while others were even unconscious after their harrowing experience, and it was an extremely difficult work getting everybody safely aboard our ship. When we took a roll call, we found two men missing and immediately began a search for them. We found one of the men clinging on to a piece of wood in a desperate attempt to save himself and we were able to save him, but our

search for the other, Edward J. Walker, was fruitless."

The tragedy occurred on sunken reefs, four meters below the surface, and are known as the "demon reefs" because of their large size.

Captain Shiho recalled that a Japanese warship was also lost at this same spot some years ago.

The survivors will be sent to Manila aboard the President Cleveland Tuesday.

Quezon Cannot Attend Trade Week Conference

President Quezon cannot attend the foreign trade week observance under the auspices of the American and Philippine chambers of commerce and the bureau of commerce, in view of his trip to the south where he will stay for about three weeks. The celebration will be from May 19 to 25.

The program committee on the observance announced that Vice-President Osmeña whom they asked to inaugurate the series of sessions during the trade week will not also be able to attend.

It is expected that U. S. High Commissioner Sayre can close the celebration on May 25 as scheduled.

Bulletin Jan. 26, 1940

Sayre, Quezon To Head Guests At Roosevelt Ball; Fund Over P5,800

United States High Commissioner Sayre and President Quezon head the list of distinguished persons who will attend President Roosevelt's birthday ball to be held on Tuesday evening, January 30, at the Manila Hotel.

Tickets to the ball are two pesos each and will be available at the hotel to those who have not already purchased them. A varied entertainment program has been prepared and a real treat is promised for those who attend the ball. The money will be used in the fight against infantile paralysis.

A check for P100 from the Philippine Chinese General Chamber of Commerce helped to swell the fund to date to P5,880. The list of contributors not previously published follows:

Previous total (January 23, 1940) P5,268.00

Received Jan. 24

Philippine Chinese General Chamber of Commerce	100.00
Bureau of coast and geodetic survey (office)	12.00
USS Pathfinder	2.00
George H. Fairchild	8.00
A. F. Duggleby	8.00
G. G. Walker	8.00
Parsons Hardware Co. Inc.	8.00
F. M. Holmes	4.00
Joe Bush Chemical Co. Inc.	4.00
L. B. Jopson	4.00
Restaurant de Paris	4.00
J. M. Glaiserman	5.00
A. B. Latham	20.00
E. W. Horton	4.00
C. C. Grinnell	4.00
Charles Michie	4.00
Paul R. Danner	8.00
J. B. Preysler	4.00
Manila Book Co. Inc.	4.00
P. D. Carman	6.00
J. C. Cockingham	4.00
Robert L. Janda	4.00
Atok Gold Mining Co.	8.00
John J. Ehrhardt	4.00
W. M. Moseley	4.00
Santa Clara Lumber Co. Inc.	10.00
Faculty, Arellano high school	20.00
Mrs. Emilia O. Alzate	4.00
Tan Liao	10.00
A contributor	48.00
R. D. Standish	4.00

Received January 25

International Harvester Co. of Philippines	30.00
Count de San Marzano, Italian consul	20.00
Ramon Roces Publications, Inc.	20.00
Consul A. Da Costa Carvalho	8.00
Sterling Products International Inc.	8.00
N. H. Duckworth	6.00
S. E. Knowles	4.00
E. O. Cogan	2.00
M. A. Webster	2.00
L. R. Wentholt	2.00
D. H. Ryan	2.00
C. T. Toda	2.00
Consul general for the Netherlands	4.00
C. B. Kendall	5.00
E. L. Hall	4.00
E. G. Hoffman	4.00
Ernest Wm. Ellis	4.00
Karl Nathan	4.00
Roy D. Bennett	4.00
W. T. Goodwin	4.00
F. Akerman	4.00
W. S. Price	20.00
M. Alolafia	4.00
Harvey and O'Brien	16.00
Dr. Manuel Quisumbing	4.00
Dr. Manuel Ramirez	4.00
Dr. Fernando B. Duran	4.00
Generoso Velasquez	10.00
Manuel de Santos	4.00
Miss Rosario Garcia Jimeno	4.00
Dr. Pedro Diaz	4.00
Dr. Miguel Ochoa	4.00
Dr. Eugenio Villanueva	4.00
Dr. Pablo C. Feliciano	4.00
Dr. Luis Casaje Toh	4.00
Dr. Francisco Reyes	4.00
Mrs. Carmen O. Desiderio	2.00
Weather bureau	10.00
Dr. H. F. Smith	4.00
Mrs. Elvira B. Castro	2.00
Bureau of forestry	2.00
Intramuros elementary school	4.00
J. B. Findley	4.00
D. C. Minton	4.00

TOTAL P5,880.00

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1940
Bulletin March 4

Herald Feb 2, 1940

EFFECTIVE REASSURANCE

President Quezon's reassurance to business, as expressed in an informal talk to the American Chamber of Commerce, was thoroughly encouraging. But not unduly or improperly so.

The President spoke with convincing earnestness in pledging business fair treatment and just encouragement, a pledge which he made not merely for himself and his administration but specifically for future Filipino governments. Undoubtedly what he had to say and his manner of saying it had a wholesome effect, should produce accumulative results in the right direction as his promises are echoed throughout the land and analyzed in their every detail and implication by all classes and the different classes in their relationships with each other.

No government should have to do a lot of explaining to any one class or group as against another. In fact there should be little or no occasion for considering one class or group as against another. Best is the government that has least occasion to deal with class differences, because a government is for all classes and its work is most effective when the various economic-social classes are peacefully united for the common good of all.

President Quezon did some effective work in his talk to the American business men—through the American business men to business in general and to everybody—when he emphasized that social justice is beneficial to all, that the improvement of life for the common man means betterment of conditions for all, the business man in particular. The special point of his remarks in this connection was concerned with ridding the public mind of the impression that social justice is a platform for labor against capital.

Capital and labor, and the people in general who are dependent on the united and cooperative efforts of capital and labor, should be in the position to accept as a matter of fact that the government will deal fairly with all. Most effectively reassuring is the state of affairs that prompts the acceptance of this theory and this fact as matter of course, acceptance of it without question or quibbling.

Stand By America

IN many circles in the United States the opinion of General Aguinaldo carries weight; they remember him as a revolutionary leader who fought them on the field of battle, and with whom the command of the American forces had to negotiate when the belligerents were ready for peace. Because of that unique position of General Aguinaldo in American public opinion, his immediate endorsement of the position officially taken by President Quezon, in the state-of-the-nation message, —full cooperation with American policy toward the war and unswerving march toward independence—should dispel all doubts in the United States as to the essential unity of the Filipino people behind the independence program and behind the desire of the Philippines fully to assume its part of the responsibility for the defense of democracy in the prevailing crisis.

Speaking at the annual convention of the Filipino Veterans Association yesterday, General Aguinaldo counselled against being panicky because of unsettled conditions, asserting that "there is no reason why we should feel panicky for, as you all know, our defense is in the good hands of the United States... However, it becomes our bounden duty to stand by America in these critical days and show the courage of our people in defending our rights and interests... let no man misconstrue our stand, for while our duty may be on on America's side in this crucial period, we cannot and should not turn our backs on independence."

Those words of the Filipino leader of a past era, taken together with the recent official pronouncements of the elected leaders of the preparatory period which ends with the termination of the Commonwealth status, serve to make unbreakable the unity of the Filipino people, old and young, on today's urgent issues: the defense of the integrity of democratic institutions against any and all of their foes; the need to march undismayed toward the Filipino people's long-cherished goal—complete independence.

Herald Feb. 9, 1940

SOCIETY GIRLS TO ACT AS SPONSORS AT BASKETBALL GAME

Twenty-four popular and active members of the city's younger set will act as sponsors for the second annual Ateneo-La Salle basketball classic which will be held at the Rizal Coliseum on Thursday, December 12, at seven-thirty in the evening. Misses Maria Aurora and Maria Zeneida Quezon will be the head sponsors for Ateneo and La Salle corps of sponsors, respectively.

The members of the corps of sponsors follow:

Ateneo de Manila: Maria Aurora Quezon, head sponsor, Erlinda Jalandoni, assistant sponsor, Josefa Alunan, Emma Benitez, Remedios Chuidian, Inday Lacson, Lourdes Ledesma, Chona Recto, Lily de las Alas, Ruby Roxas, Rosita Valmayor, and Mary Whitacre.

De La Salle College: Zeneida Quezon, head sponsor, Betty Ma-

galona, assistant sponsor, Amanda Abad Santos, Maxine Carmelo, Telly Albert, Belen Gana, Lourdes Javellana, Diana Gayoso, Nelly Lacson, Maria Luisa Ledesma, Lourdes Nieto and Magdalena Ysmael.

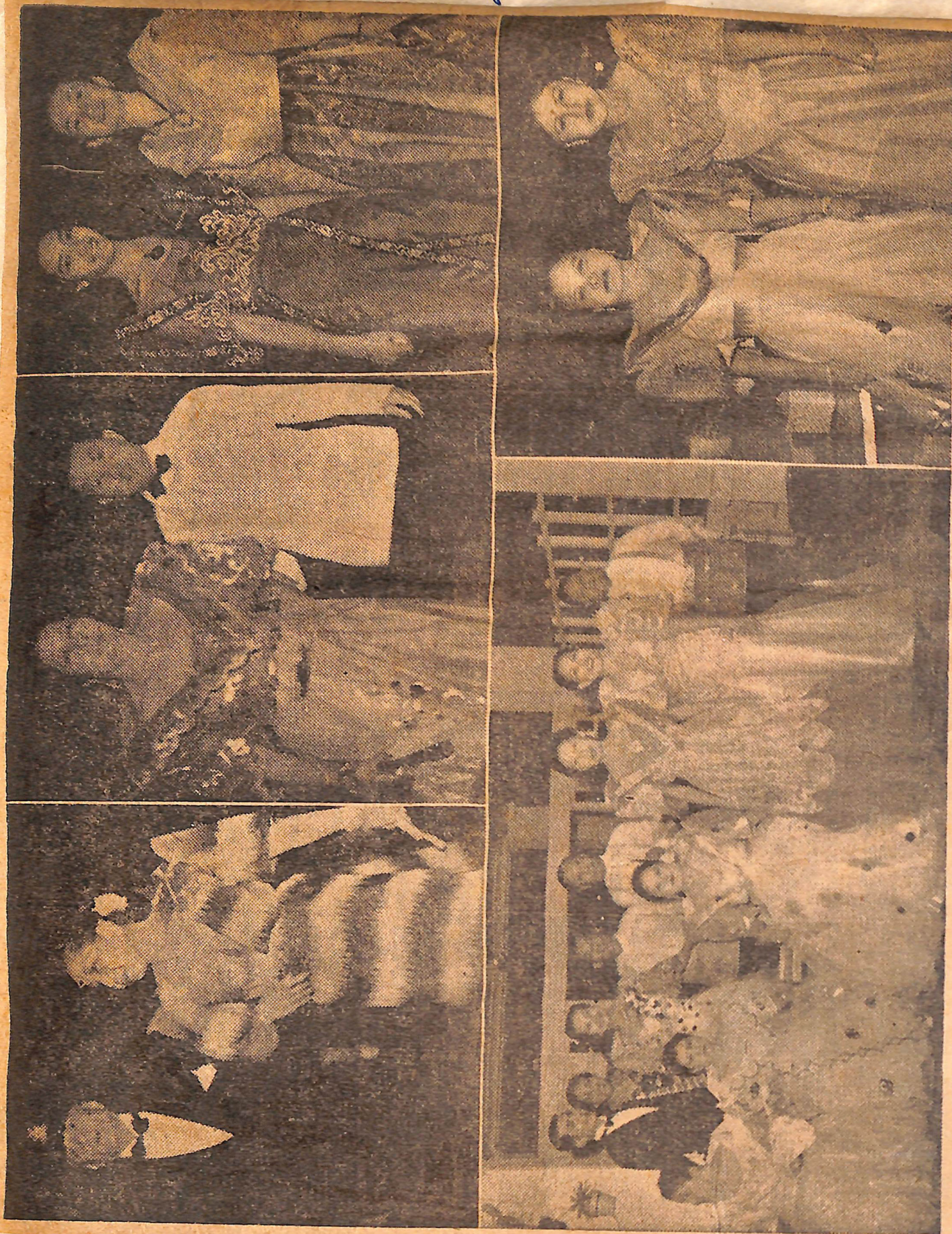
Another feature of the games will include the handing of the De La Salle pennants by the De La Salle sponsors to the Ateneo players and vice versa.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Don Manuel L. Quezon

Mabuhay

Feb. 3, 1940



PINIGING NG MGA YULO SINA PANGULO AT GNG. QUEZON — Sa kahwang sulok ng larawan sa itaas ay makikita ang pangulong Quezon at si Gng. Yulo; sa gitna, sina espiker Yulo at Gng. Quezon; at sa kanan, sina Bbg. Maria Aurora at Zenaida Quezon. Sa ibabang kahon isang pangkat ng mga panatuhang kinabibilangan nina di putado Enrique Magalona, Gng. Alono, Gng. Afable, Gng. Alzate, di putado Sevilla, Gng. Pedro de Vera, Gng. Tan, Gng. Ramos at iba pa. Sa kanan, sina Gng. Afable at Romero. Feb. 3, 1940

Advertiser

Feb. 9, 1940

Quezon Leaves Abroad Shortly

Intimated To Sail Together With Philippine Athletes To Argentine

(Special to the Advertiser)

MANILA, February 8—There are indications in political circles that President Quezon will make a trip to South America, particularly to Argentina after it was announced yesterday that Malacañan authorities received a radiogram from the Ar-

gentine government, inviting the Philippines to send her best athletes to Buenos Aires to participate in the coming Pan American olympic games, which will be held next November.

The invitation, which was coursed through the department of State at Washington, assured the commonwealth government that the Filipino athletes will be given free lodgings.

Government circles opined that if and when Pres. Quezon decides to go to South America, it was intimated that he will take the same boat the athletes will take.

El Presidente Quezon Ya Esta Restablecido

(De la United Press)

NUEVA YORK, 2 de junio—El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de las Islas Filipinas, se ha restablecido ya de un reciente catarro y una irritacion en los ojos, segun se ha informado aqui este dia. El caudillo filipino tal vez salga para Washington a fines de la semana.

1940

28 Doble June 11

PAGSUSULIT NA HIHIGPITAN

Itataas ang saligan
ng mga nagpapa-
takbo ng auto

Sa pag-alinsunod sa mga ta-
gubilin ng pangulong Manuel
L. Quezon ay isinasalang-alang
na ang balak sa pagpapairal
ng lalong mahigpit na pagsusu-
lit sa sino mang ibig makapag-
palakad ng automobil upang
mapataas ang "standard" ng
mga tsuper, sang-ayon sa na-
pag-alaman kay Salustiano Re-
yes, puno ng dibision ng auto-
mobil ng kawanihan ng mga
gawaing bayan kahapon.

Natalos na bukod sa mga ka-
alamang tekniko sa pagpapala-
kad ng automobil ay susulitin
din ang mga tsuper sa kaisipan
nila, ayon sa pinapanukala.
Ang mga bagong tuntunin sa
pagsusulit ay inihahanda na
ngayon ng dibision ng automo-
bil. Ang pagsisimula ay hindi
pa matiyak kung kailan, nguni't
pinagsusumikapan na sa lalong
madaling panahon ay maisaga-
wa na.

Sa kasalukuyan ay sinusulit
lamang ang mga tsuper o ibig
maging tsuper sa mga kaala-
mang tekniko nila sa pagpapa-
lakad ng automobil. Sang-ayon
sa pinapanukala ng kawanihan
ng obras publikas, ang sino
mang ibig maging tsuper ay
kailangang kumuha nang tina-
tawag na "written test" o pag-
susulit na sinusulat, tungkol sa
pangkalahatang mga kautusan
sa trapiko.

Sa pagbabagong pinapanukala
ay naniniwala si Salustiano Re-
yes na lalong mapatataas ang
"standard" ng mga tsuper sa Pi-
lipinas at gayon din naman ang
pagpapahalaga nila sa panana-
gutan. Ang karamihan sa mga
tsuper na walang tuto sa pag-
papatakbo, ani Reyes, ay walang
gaanong kasanayang mental, ka-
ya hindi gaanong inaalagata ng
karamihan ang panagutan ni-
la sa bayan.

Ipinahayag ng puno ng dibi-
sion ng automobil na ang pagsu-
sulit sa pagpapatakbo ng auto
ay lalong hihigpitan, bagaman
hindi siyang lubos na makalulu-
nas sa kawalang ingat sa pag-
papatakbo ng maraming tsuper.
Pangkaraniwan na ang sino
mang sinusulit sa pagka tsuper
ay napakaingat sa pagpapala-
kad, sapagka't kasama ang taga-
sulit, nguni't kung my lisensia
na at nagpapatakbo ng automo-
bil sa sarili niyang pagpapasiya
ay walang nakapigil na sino
man sa kanyang kalooan, ma-
liban sa kanyang sarili.

Napatunayan sa talang iniinga-
tan ng dibision ng automobil na
ang karamihan sa mga tsuper
na walang ingat sa pagpapatak-

Quezon Hosts To Farmhands



QUEZON PARTY AT KALEDIAN FARM—President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon gave a party for their tenants yesterday morning at their Kaledian farm in Arayat, Pampanga. Photo above shows, left to right: Capt. Lamberto Javalera, commandant of the Malacañan Guards; Dr. J. Cruz, Doña Aurora Aragon de Quezon, Miss Maria Aurora Quezon, and Major Rafael Jalandoni, aide-de-camp to the President.

Tribune Feb. 26, 1940

UST Canteen Invitation Group

THE CHAIRMAN of the University of Santo Tomas Red Cross Day Canteen on Saturday, August 2, has announced the members of the invitation committee. Dr. Ricarda Sian and Prof. Aquiles Mossesgeld were designated chairman and vice-chairman, respectively. Faculty members of the committee are Prof. Mercedes G. Santamaria, Lourdes Altonaga, Prof. Luz Diokno, Mrs. Emma Unson-Rotor, and Prof. Paz de Chaves.

Misses Aurora and Zenaida Quezon head the list of student-members of the invitation committee for the Canteen. Other members are Misses Conchita Liboro, Ely Fernandez, Victoria Albert, Criselda Olaguivel, Consuelo Arranz, Carmelita Belmonte, Emma Bagtas, Emiliana Buison, Maxine Carmelo, Thelma and Violeta Callego, Fe Cu Unjieng, Raquel Enriquez, Angeles Paras, Angeles Martinez, Oracion Abad Santos, Aida Gonsaga, Mila Villanueva, Gloria Manalo, Angeles Monserrat, Nellie Bialoglouski, Emilia Borja, Stella Lesaca, Conchita Luzurriaga, Delicia Malixi, Isabel del Moral, Naty Nacu, Pilar Paterno, Trinidad Jose, Rosario Urquico, Carmencita Veloso, Marina Yaptangco, Celedonia Granada, Anastacio Alvarado, Carmen Avellana, Carmen Yaptinchay, Gloria Zamora, and Lourdes Japson.

The canteen will be held at the Manila Jockey Club.

La Vanguardia March. 7-40

Quezon recibe al 'rojo' Evangelista

Crisanto Evangelista caudillo del comunismo en Filipinas, acompa-
ñado de otro lider comunista, Gul-

bo ay yaong may kasanayang
buhat sa isang taon at pataas.
Ito'y nagpapakilala na ang da-
tihan nang mga tsuper ay labis
ang pagtitiwala sa paghawak ng
manibela. Ang mga bagong tsu-
per ay bihirang abutin ng saku-
na, sapagka't lubhang malingat
sa pagpapatakbo.

Ilermo Capadocia, fue recibido
esta mañana por el Presidente Ma-
nuel L. Quezon.

La conferencia fue breve, des-
pués de la cual Evangelista revelo
que el objeto de su visita era so-
lamente para presentar sus res-
petos al Presidente Quezon. Evange-
lista como se sabe acaba de llegar
del extranjero, a donde se marchó
después de ser indultado por el
Presidente Quezon.

Evangelista después de la con-
ferencia y hablando con los pe-
riodistas atacó al Supremo de los
Sakdalistas ahora jefe del Partido
Ganap, Benigno Ramos, calificán-
dole de Enemigo Público No. 1 de
Filipinas. El lider comunista con-
centro sus ataques hacia la re-
caudación de fondos que Ramos
esta haciendo entre los miembros
de su partido Ganap.

Dice que el público debe obrar
con mucha cautela antes de dar
su dinero como contribución a es-
tas recaudaciones del Ganap.

Talaba Feb. 2, 1940

Sinisisi ang ilang mababang pinuno sa mga katiwalian

Hinahadlangan umano at hindi isinasagawa ang pagpapairal ng katarungang pangmadla ng pangulong Manuel Quezon

Ang bayang manggagawa sa boong Kapangpangan sa pamamagitan ng kanilang mga lider ay nakapagpahayag, na hanggang ngayon ay hindi pa nagiging katotohanan sa kanilang buhay ang biyaya ng palatuntunan sa katarungang pangmadla ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon. Ang pinapatawan nila ng sisi ay ang mga pinunong bayan na diumano'y hindi nagmamalasakit upang matamasa nila ang mga biyaya ng katarungang pangmadla.

Ang mga lider sosyalista ay hindi nag-aalinlangan sa katapatan ng punong tagapagpaganap sa makataong palatuntunan niya, ngunit ipinalalagay na ang kabiugan ng mga manggagawa ay dapat isisi sa mababang pinuno dahil sa palagay na ang katotohanan ng katarungang pangmadla ay iniwasan o hindi pinagsisikapang mapakinabangan ng bayang manggagawa, lalo na ang nangasa labas ng pamahalaan.

Maliban sa pagpapairal ng pinakamababang sahurang ay wala na umanong ibang katunayan pang matuturo na bunga ng palatuntunan sa katarungang pangmadla. Ngunit ang pinakamababang sahurang, alinsunod pa sa mga lider sosyalista, ay nauukol lamang sa mga manggagawa sa pamahalaan na isang maliit na bahagi lamang ng bayang manggagawa. Ano pa't sinasabing ang mga manggagawa sa mga sakahan ay siyang napapabayaang, palibhasa'y walang batas na nagtatadhanang sa mga pagawaan, bahay-kalakal at samahang partikular ay magpapairal ng pinakamababang sahod na tulad sa pamahalaan.

Naipahayag pa ng mga lider sosyalista ang pangangailangan sa pagpapasok ng kabaguhan sa kabuhayan sa mga sakahan, sapagka't hindi mabuti ang pagkakaayos sa kabuhayan, gayong ito ang saligan ng suliranin. Naniniwala ang mga lider sosyalista na sapagka't malapit nang matapos ang panahon sa panunungkulan ng pangulong Quezon ay kailangan nang makita ang mga kabaguhang kailangan, upang maging katotohanan sa buhay ng mga kawal ng bisig ang mga biyaya ng katarungang pangmadla.

Tungkol sa napabalitang pagsunog ng mga tubuhan na ang iba ay naidulog na sa mga hukuman dahil sa paguusig sa ipinalalagay na may kagagawan ay nabanggit sa "memorial" ng abogado Pedro Abad Santos, supremo ng mga sosyalista, sa pangulong Quezon ang diumano'y pagsasapakat ng mga may lupa at ng mga pinuno upang mapagusig ang mga magbubukid sa pamamagitan ng mga paratang na gawa-gawa lamang at pinagtatahihang mga katiwalian.

Naibulalas pa rin ang paratang sa iniharap na "memorial" na kung ang mga kabaguhang hangad ng punong tagapagpaganap sa

mga anak-pawis ay totoong na sa puso ng pangulong Quezon ay ang katumbalikan naman ang nasusunduan sa maraming mabababang pinuno, sapagka't ang mga simulain sa katarungang pangmadla ay na sa bibig lamang umano ng mga ito.

Dahil sa mga kahirapang dinaraan sa mga paguusig sa kanila ay naipahayag sa "memorial" na hindi magiging katakatang mangyari ang gaya nang pagsunog sa mga tubuhan. Sinasabing sa maraming pangyayari ay hindi nababahala ang mga may lupa at ang mga pinuno sa pagsisiyasat upang mapag-usig ang tunay na mga salarin, kundi sukat ang ipataw ang sisi sa iba, may kasalanan o wala man ito.

Tinuro ng mga magbubukid ang naghaharing palagay ng bayang anak-pawis na ang mga ito ay hindi makaasa sa mga hukuman at nagiging sanhi tuloy ng palagay na kung minsan ay nagiging sanhi tuloy ng palagay na kung minsan ay nagiging kasangkapan lamang ng mayayaman upang mapamalagi ang kapangyarihan sa kabuhayan at sa politika ng mga ito sa kawawang mga manggagawa.

Pinilantik din ang maraming hukom pamayapa sa Kapangpangan na wala umanong giliw sa mga kawal ng bisig, sapagka't kung naghaharap ng sakdal sa sino mang manggagawa ang isang may lupa ay hindi na sinusuring mabuti kung dapat tanggapin o hindi ang sakdal. At ang polisista at konstabularia ay pinararatanan namang mararahas at nagmamalabis sa mga manggagawa. Sinasabi pang kung mayaman ang nasasakdal ay hindi dinarakip agad.

Hindi umano dapat ipagtaka kung ang bayang manggagawa sa lalawigan ay mawalan na tuloy ng tiwala sa kanilang mga pinuno at kaya tuloy lakas na kung minsan ang ginagamit sa halip na idulog sa mga pinunong nabanggit ang kanilang mga karaingan. Ipinahayag pang lubhang mahalaga ang mabuting pakikitungo ng mga pinuno sa mga manggagawa, upang mapanumbalik ang dating pagtitiwala.

Es De 16,000,303 La Poblacion En El Pais

La Proclama Presidencial Entrara En Vigor El 1 De Julio

El Presidente Quezon expidio ayer una proclama que declara que la poblacion oficial de la Mancomunidad de Filipinas era de 16,000,303 el 1.º de enero de 1939, segun el ultimo censo.

El Jefe Ejecutivo declara tambien la poblacion oficial de cada provincia y ciudad de acuerdo con el censo de 1939. Sin embargo, para fines de la distribucion de las recaudaciones de rentas internas entre las provincias, ciudades, municipios y distritos municipales, esta proclama del Presidente entrara en vigor el 1.º de julio de 1940.

Esta proclama revoca tambien la proclama No. 505 expedida el 23 de enero de 1940.

La proclama del Presidente es como sigue:

"Para la guia uniforme de los diferentes ramos, y oficinas del Commonwealth, yo, Manuel L. Quezon, Presidente de Filipinas, en virtud de la autoridad que me confiere la ley, por la presente proclamo y declaro que la poblacion oficial del Commonwealth de Filipinas era 16,000,303 el 1.º de enero, 1939, de acuerdo con el censo tomado segun las disposiciones de la ley del Commonwealth No. 170, y que la poblacion oficial de cada provincia, ciudad especial, municipio y distrito municipal era tal como constaba en el boletin especial No. 1 titulado "Censo de Filipinas: 1939, poblacion por provincias y municipios: entendiendose que, en relacion con la distribucion de las recaudaciones de rentas internas entre las provincias, ciudades, municipios y distritos municipales, esta proclama no sera considerada como en vigor hasta el 1.º de julio, 1940."

Advertiser April 6, 1940

For Insulting Pres. Quezon, Dava Landed In Jail

Having allegedly insulted the President of the Philippines in a speech delivered on April 24, 1937. Severo Dava, who was accused of defamation, landed in jail. The sentence rendered by the appellate court reduced the former sentence of the lower court to from six months imprisonment. Unless Pres. Quezon will extend his executive clemency, the Popular Party leader who attacked insultingly the President, will serve said sentence in jail.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Tribune Feb. 13, 1940

Bulletin April 9, 1940

25,000 Look on as Quezon Opens Inter-School Meet

ANACLETO BENAVIDES

of the Tribune Staff
Special to the TRIBUNE

Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, February 12.—Before a crowd of 25,000 persons who packed the stands to the rafters, President Manuel L. Quezon officially opened the Bureau of Education Interscholastic Meet this afternoon in the Nueva Ecija athletic field.

In an extemporaneous speech after the contestants, coaches and officials of the meet had paraded on the field, President Quezon promised the people of Nueva Ecija money for the construction of a swimming pool next year, saying that he was not aware that the province did not have one for this meet.

President Quezon arrived in Manila by special train from Cabanatuan shortly after 9 o'clock last night. With his daughter, Maria Aurora, he later attended the reception given at the Nippon Club by the Japanese Consul General to celebrate the 2,600th anniversary of the Japanese Empire.



PRESIDENT QUEZON

He remarked jokingly that the reason why the government did not build a swimming pool for the province is that Nueva Ecija has the best swimming pool in the Philippines, the Rio Grande river.

The President revealed that Nueva Ecija is his home province because Baler was still part of this province when he was born in that town, as it was only years later that Baler became annexed to Tayabas by an act of the Philippine Commission.

President Quezon left Manila by special train at 11 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Secretary of Public Instruction Jorge C. Bocobo, Assemblyman Guillermo Z. Villanueva, and Captain Lamberto Javalera, his aide-de-camp. Arriving in Cabanatuan at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the party was met by government officials, headed by Governor Aurelio Cecilio and Director of Education Celedonio Salvador.

The party reached the athletic

field at 3 o'clock. Before the President ascended the stand, girls placed garlands of flowers around his neck.

The President, who was introduced to the crowd by Governor Cecilio, opened his extemporaneous speech saying he was very happy to have an opportunity once more to witness an interscholastic game of the bureau of education. He said he was doubly happy because the meet is taking place in his own home province. He explained he was born a Nueva Ecijano because it was many years after his birth that Baler was annexed to Tayabas, not through military conquest, but by virtue of a legislative enactment of the Philippine Commission.

But he said that he will never forget that it was in this province that he first saw the light of day, and added that his first trip to Manila to pursue his college studies was made through the great mountains and beautiful valleys of Nueva Ecija.

va Ecija.

The President said he was, therefore, prepared to do today what was his pleasure, that is to provide a swimming pool for the province. He said he would have the National Assembly appropriate the necessary money for this purpose. He had not known that the province did not have a swimming pool for the games this year.

The President, concluding, said

that he was not going to deliver a speech because he is not cruel. He said, that the girl athletes on the field had been facing the sun for a long time doing nothing, and, therefore, he proceeded at once to declare the meet open, wishing every one of the participants success.

May 6, 1940

Dec. Neg. Chronicle

Quezon to Wind Up Conference With Governors

President Quezon will again confer today with provincial governors and city mayors now in convention in Manila, to wind up discussion of various aspects and problems of the constitutional plebiscite.

The chief executive met the governors and mayors Saturday morning during which he spoke of the constitutional amendments and the advantages their ratification will bring to the nation.

All the provincial and city executives have pledged their support of the plebiscite campaign, announcing that they will work actively for approval of the constitutional amendments.

WAR MAY HIT WFEA MEETING

World Convention Here
In August May Be
Hampered

War departments in Europe may seriously affect plans for the convention of the World Federation of Educational Associations here in August, local educational circles feared last night.

However, preparations were proceeding in regular order yesterday, with President Quezon and Dr. Paul Monroe scheduled to meet again in Baguio. Dr. Monroe, head of the federation, came to Manila to make arrangements for the convention.

At the meeting were Assemblyman Guillermo Villanueva and Secretary of Public Instruction Jorge Bocobo. Villanueva is chairman of the committee on public instruction in the National Assembly.

Delegates from other countries were to come to Manila aboard the ss America which would stay in the Islands for the duration of the convention, expected to last about five days.

Chartering of the steamer was to be decided before Dr. Monroe leaves the Philippines this week on the return trip to the United States via Oriental countries. It is now doubted whether the ss America would be available, in view of the new war situation in Europe and the consequent menace to shipping, not only in the Atlantic but also in the Pacific.

It is also doubted if any other steamer would be available, but those planning the conference still hope that it can be held with the attendance of a good number of foreign delegates. Some 1,200 foreign delegates are expected to attend.

President Quezon is willing to extend every possible help to the convention of the federation of educational associations, Jorge B. Vargas, secretary to the President, said last night. In his conference with Dr. Monroe in Baguio last Monday night, Secretary Vargas said, the chief executive promised every possible cooperation to make the convention a success. All the facilities needed by the delegates during their stay in the country will be provided, President Quezon was reported to have told Dr. Monroe.

President Quezon also was understood to have taken advantage of the presence of Dr. Monroe in the Islands to consult him about projected educational policies. Dr. Monroe conducted a special educational survey of the Philippines in 1922 when important changes were being considered in the Philippines educational system.

Dr. Monroe submitted an exhaustive report of his findings; many of his recommendations were carried out and still are in vogue.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel S. Quezon

Bull. Phil.

Jan. 22, 1940

Social Justice, Wellbeing Of Masses, National Defense Stressed By Quezon

(Text of the speech delivered by President Quezon last January 20 at the banquet given by him in the Palace in honor of members of the cabinet, the National Assembly, and provincial governors and treasurers.)

On the eve of my departure for the United States, I have invited you to this gathering to speak to you on certain matters which I consider important. In the first place, it seems necessary to give you an idea of how the government will be run after my departure. Under the former government, in the absence of the governor-general, the vice governor general took his place. This arrangement gave rise to the cry, when I

first left the Philippines and announced that the executive powers would still be exercised by me, that it was a proof of my lack of confidence in the vice-president and it was to be supposed that I preferred to leave the responsibility for the government in the hands of the secretary to the president.

The Commonwealth government is far different from the previous one. Then, in the absence of the governor-general, his powers could be exercised by the vice-governor general. An act of Congress and another by the Philippine legislature authorized this. The reason for this was that the governor-general and the vice governor general were appointive and were responsible to the President of the United States, who had the power to define the policy that his appointees were to follow, and hence it made no difference who carried out his policies, either the governor-general or the vice governor general.

Under the Commonwealth government, the powers of the different branches are clearly specified, and in general none of these organs of government could delegate to others powers conferred on it by the constitution. The assembly, for example, can not delegate to the chief executive any of its legislative powers, except in cases authorized by the constitution. The courts cannot delegate their powers to the executive or legislative branches. The chief executive cannot also delegate the powers which the constitution confers on no other officer of the government.

The practice in the United States and other independent countries is that when the chief of the state, for any reason, has to leave the national territory, he still assumes the responsibility and keeps exercising the powers that correspond to the executive branch. In the United States exists the precedent of the visit of President Theodore Roosevelt to the Canal Zone and to the republic of Panama. During his absence the vice president was not active president. When President Taft went to Mexico and was the guest of the president of that country the vice president was not acting president, either. The

instance that best parallels the present case is that when President Wilson left for Europe to take part in the deliberations over the Treaty of Versailles. The absences of President Wilson were rather prolonged but during those time neither the vice president or any member of the cabinet acted as president in his stead. And when the session of Congress ended and there arose the necessity of acting on measures approved by that body, President Wilson found it necessary to rush back to America to exercise the constitutional powers which he could not delegate to the vice president or to any member of the cabinet. There is still a more recent case, that of President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he went to Buenos Aires. It is not, therefore, a lack of confidence in the vice president which, as in the cases above cited, prevented me from delegating then and now the constitutional functions conferred on me as President of the Philippines.

In Europe, in countries where a constitutional monarchy reigns, the chief of the state is the prime minister. When the prime ministers of Europe leave their country they are also not allowed to delegate to any member of their cabinet the powers conferred on them.

The government of the Philippines can function during my absence and will function exactly as in my presence. The department heads will continue to decide matters which they now ordinarily settle. In those in which intervention of the President is necessary, my approval can be easily obtained by cable. Questions which have to be submitted by the cabinet will be decided by that body under the chairmanship of the vice president. In case of problems which, even in my presence, the cabinet decides by itself, the usual procedure will be followed. Questions of national policy will be submitted to me first for consultation before decision by the cabinet.

There can be no fear that affairs will be considerably delayed during my absence. Fortunately, besides telegraphy, we have a more rapid means of communication, the wireless telephone. While the President is out of the country he shall be represented by the vice-president in all acts and occasions in which he should be present. On his own position, which is superior in rank to any other in the Philippines except that of the President, he shall be

at the head of the government of our country. I expect the vice president to do more than this. I don't only expect him, during my absence, to guard over the cooperation and efficiency of the government of which he shall be the titular head, but I also expect him to be consulted by the cabinet on questions which, during my presence, are usually referred to me. If after an open discussion between them no decision is reached, the vice president shall submit to me the result of the discussion for my consideration and decision. Of course the secretary

to the President, who even in my presence signs many papers for me, will continue exercising this function and orders which are signed by the secretary to the president by order of the president shall have the same value as if the president himself had signed them.

I expect the government of the Philippines to go as smoothly my absence as now. I want to show the world that we have a government here that can proceed on its own, that is efficient in all respect and under any circumstance. You are, gentlemen, the ones called upon to make the administrative machine work smoothly: I believe my faith in you is not misplaced and during my absence I expect the country to continue enjoying the perfect peace and, at the least, the wellbeing that it now has.

I will proceed to other matters which I particularly wish to refer to the provincial governors. The first is the national defense. The national defense should be the first duty of our government and this is said even in the Constitution. I expect each provincial governor to comply with this duty in respect to his province and to cooperate willingly in the execution of plans of the national government in this matter.

Gentlemen, the question of the Philippine national defense is not a rhetorical question. It is a question which involves the very life of the nation and the honor of our people. Do you want to have a people that does not know how to defend itself? Do you want us to be considered a people weak in virility and one that, instead of respect and consideration, deserves only indifference and despise.

We should not entertain illusions. Unfortunately, the facts show that no nation is respected unless it is capable of fighting for its rights. It is true that this is the law of might which should exist in the kingdoms of the savage; but, unfortunately, this law still predominates in international relationships. It is futile to talk here about immediate, absolute and complete independence, and, at the same time, trust to our luck, without attempting to utilize a national defense system founded on the best methods that the modern science of war can offer.

Those who say that the organiz-

and.
Please turn in the
next page

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

1940

Can. Bull. Jan. 22

Monday mail March. 4, 1940

ation of the national defense signifies the militarization of the country, speak without any foundation. We are organizing solely a small regular army, from 10,000 to 12,000 men, while we are training a big number of Filipino citizens in the efficient operation of the rifle. How can 10,000 soldiers subdue 400,000 citizens who know how to use the rifle? Precisely, we are not instructing our citizens in the use of modern arms of war as professional soldiers because then we will be free from the danger of militarism, because in the event a military organization wants to impose on the government or on the nation, it will have to contend with a citizenry that is prepared to fight and destroy it. This is our guaranty and is one of the reasons for the military instruction which we are giving to the youth.

But, in the event that we have to prepare the country for the national defense, we should not forget another duty that is equally important, also consecrated in our constitution: the duty to uphold social justice. This will serve us none, gentlemen, -- if it is not dangerous -- to instruct all the Filipinos in the use of the arms if, at the same time, we do not inculcate in the heart of the Filipino the love of the country in which he lives, so that he will be disposed to fight and die for it. And the love of the citizen for his country should not be shown only in the beauty of its panoramas nor in the riches of its soil. The love of country springs in the satisfaction one finds in living in it, in the intimate security in which one can live freely and quietly under a just government and where the natural resources of the country are of the nation for the good of all its inhabitants. The countries that have unjust governments, where the rights of the citizens are infringed, where the national resources are concentrated in a few hands, do not find, in case of national danger, the whole population ready to fight for the country, because to this population the conquest of its country by another nation would mean the implantation of a just and more generous government. We, for instance, have to give to the Filipino nation a just government, an honest government.

With the national defense plan that we are organizing, we are sure to repel any foreign invasion only if the people, who under the system we are adopting are the ones to fight, are satisfied with our government. The justice and

wellbeing that they enjoy under the government are what make it worth for them to fight and sacrifice. The greatest danger to the national defense that we are organizing is not a foreign invasion but a domestic rebellion. One can ride roughshod over an inert people not trained in the use of arms. But not a people in which each citizen is trained in the use of a gun. Remember that we are training in the art of war thou-

PRESIDENT QUEZON ANNOUNCED IN A speech before the Philippine Writers' League last week that he is determined to make Tagalog the national language. To this end, he plans to replace English with Tagalog as the medium of instruction in the grades. Though there can be no quarrel about the end, there may well be some doubt as to the best means of achieving it. To make Tagalog the medium of instruction, the government will need 25,000 teachers who can teach not only Tagalog but the other subjects through Tagalog. Do we have this number of teachers available? And what is to become of non-Tagalog speaking teachers?

May not a better method be to teach Tagalog first in the teacher-training schools, and at the same time make it a required subject in the grades? If we are not to destroy what we have built up for nearly forty years, English must remain as the medium of instruction, at least, for another generation, until after we have trained a sufficient number of teachers who can teach it, and until after Tagalog itself has been developed sufficiently to serve the purpose which English is serving now.

sands and thousands of young Filipinos, vigorous and hardy, who do not live on the government but are professionals or employees of private companies, who are farmhands or factory workers and these, specially the farmhands and factory workers, can become turbulent elements if they do not obtain just and fair treatments from the government or from that part of society that benefits by their labor.

"It is time that we open our eyes to realities and realize the actual state of the society in which we live. You, the provincial governors, and you, the members of the assembly and of the cabinet, should all tell to that part of society that enjoys privileges and comfort that if they want to continue enjoying these privileges and comforts to give to the less fortunate part of our population a just share to which they are entitled because of their honest labor. Domestic tranquility in the Philippines can only be guaranteed by justice. All military preparations that with so much money and labor we are making will not be sufficient to assure internal peace if the farmhand, the factory worker and the small employee do not receive the wages due them and the share that is theirs by right of their labor.

I am talking about this now because it is the most opportune time. We are not being menaced now by any danger of revolution. Fortunately for all, our country is peaceful and the few discontents who are ill-advised should not cause us worry because we have effective means to deal with them in case they defy our government and our laws. But we must begin now and not tomorrow--tomorrow may be late. If we give the laborers good salaries, if we give the farmhands just participation which they deserve, if we treat the poor with

the same due respect as we do the rich and, at the same time, teach the youth, aside from their rights and duties of citizenship, the use of modern weapons for defense, we will have here, gentlemen, an ideal country in the world--a country which every nation will respect and which nobody would dare invade, a country where we can lead a happy life,--happy, because we will feel the protective influence of the reign of social justice and the satisfaction of seeing our compatriots all equally happy and prosperous.

would menace us in the future, neither we will be better nor worse governed. As you must know, woman suffrage is already considered as a right of the woman in the majority of civilized countries. Before this time, when the question of woman suffrage was presented as a debatable subject in our legislative chambers, no interest was awakened abroad. Now, the entire world knows that woman suffrage in this country is to be submitted to a plebiscite and if the results would be adverse, I am afraid that such results would cause disappointment in America and Europe. I appeal to you in favor of woman suffrage as a question of justice to the women and as a question of convenience for our country. I pray you that you do all that you can for the triumph of women suffrage this coming April.

News of the Week



THE PRESIDENT STEPS OUT: at the National Assembly, with Enrique Magalona, to deliver his budget message in a polo shirt...



...to the Philippine Social Service's "country fair" at Los Tama-raos polo club. The PSS president, Lourdes Alunan, is at his right...

PRESIDENT

Grand Finale

The traditional national exposition has been called off for 1940 to make way for a farmer-labor jubilee, but it will be back, bigger than ever, in 1941. In a lengthy meeting last week the council of state decided to make the 1941 affair international in scope, celebrating the sixth anniversary of the Commonwealth, the 42nd of Philippine-American relations, the 400th of Western culture. The year 1941 will, of course, also mark the end of the Quezon administration.

Architect Quezon

President Manuel Quezon paid one more surprise visit to Manila's new city hall last week and once more found it displeasing to his sight. The first time he had been enraged by the lavish use of marble. Last week his perspective was from a greater distance; he criticized the "box-like" structure of the building, on the sides facing P. Burgos and Arroceros streets. He immediately ordered that two doors be opened on these sides, facing the two streets.

In the budget measure submitted to the Assembly, the President had taken another architectural fling. He had proposed that the government regulate the construction of houses along national highways.

The scheme was suggested by Mariano Jesus Cuenco who, as secretary of public works and communications, builds these highways. In a letter to Mr. Quezon, he pointed out:

"The majority of nipa houses where the greater part of our population lives are constructed in such a haphazard and ugly fashion and are so often crowded together that the living conditions of the occupants are definitely affected adversely. This is most noticeable in towns along our roads, especially in Luzon.

"The improvement of the construction of these houses will, it is believed, also improve the living conditions of the occupants as it will give them not only greater pride of ownership but also better ventilation and sanitation. Aside from this, it will make our roads more attractive to tourists."

Secretary Cuenco asked access to P25,000 appropriated for "other services" of his department by Commonwealth Act 446, for the construction of 50 small-scale model nipa houses for exhibition in as many provincial capitals. All district engineers would also be provided with the plans for such houses, which would cost from P200 to P1,000 each. Construction of houses along the highways would then be regulated accordingly by means of national laws or municipal ordinances. Mr. Quezon approved.

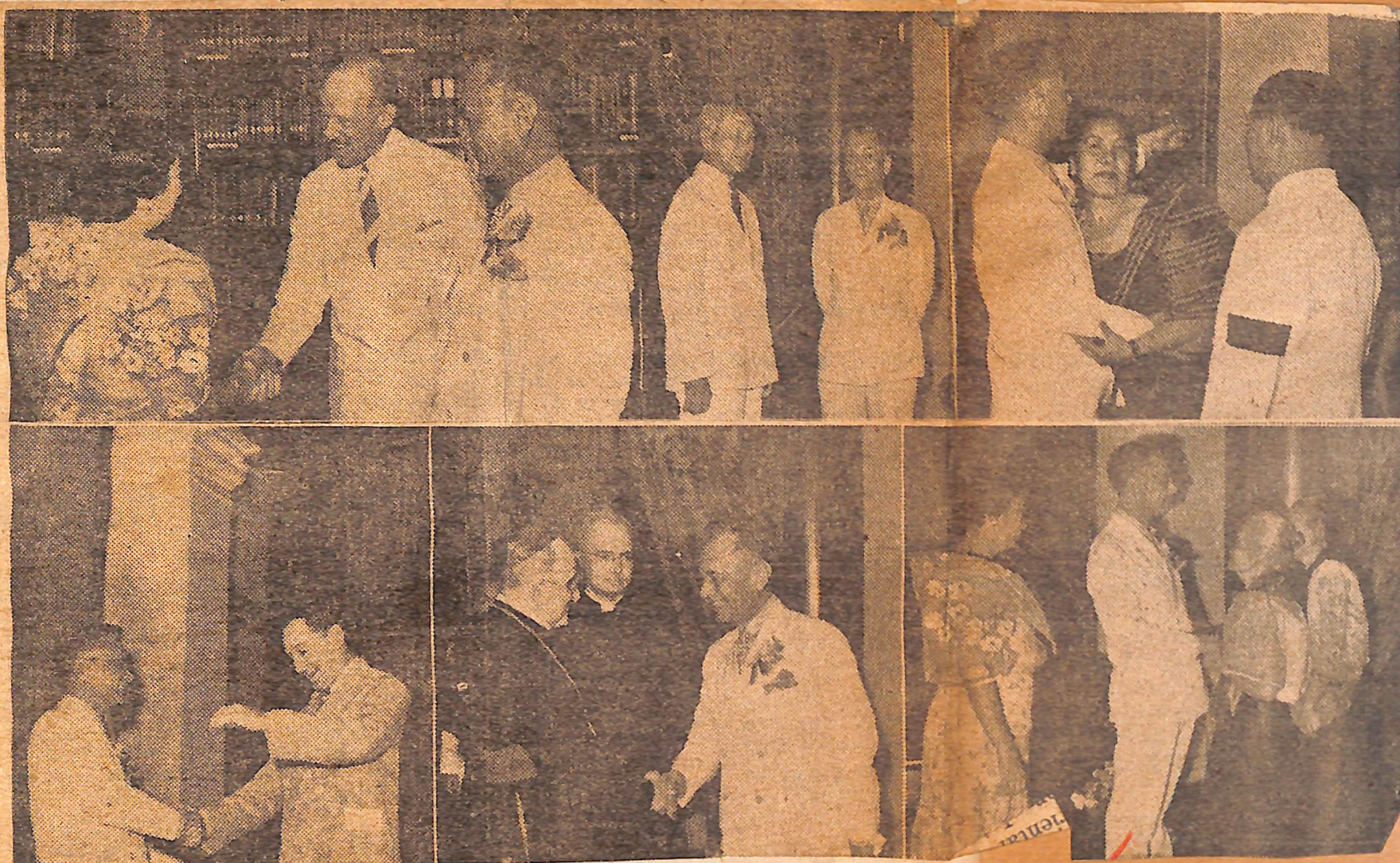
...and has allied itself with another neighbor, a neighbor so infinitesimal small that it could not do injury to the Soviet Union. "American opinion is 98 per cent with the Finns in their efforts to stay off this invasion of their own soil."

RAY Laboratory
ICAL and HOME TREATMENT
Specialist in
TUBERCULOSIS

maabuhay Feb. 20, 1940

Nakipagdiwang Kay Quezon Ang Boong Bansa

Ang mga pinuno sa Pilipinas at ang lahat ng uri ng lipunan sa Maynila, sa pangunguna ng mataas na komisyonado Francis B. Sayre ng Estados Unidos, pangalawang pangulong Sergio Osmeña at espiker Jose Yulo ay nagsibati sa pangulong Quezon kahapon alangalang sa kanyang ika-62 kaarawan. Dahil sa kasamaan ng panahon ay tinanggap ng Pangulo ang marami niyang panuhin sa Palasio sa halip ng sa parke ng Malakanyang, gaya ng unang balak. Ang ilan sa mga utaw na nagsibati sa Pangulo ay makikita sa ibaibang larawan. Sa itaas, mula sa kaliwa: Gng. Aurora Aragon Quezon, Unang Ginang ng bansa, na tumulong sa Pangulo sa pagtanggap sa mga panuhin, komisyonado Sayre, at pangulong Quezon; sa gitna: pangalawang pangulong Osmeña at pangulong Quezon; at sa kanan, pangulong Quezon, Gng. Yulo at espiker Yulo. Sa ibaba, mula sa kaliwa: pangulong Quezon at mariskal Douglas MacArthur; sa gitna: monsenyor William Piani, delegado apostoliko sa Pilipinas, at pangulong Quezon; at sa huling kuadro: ang Pangulo at Gng. Quezon, nang tanggapin ang dalawang matandang babai na magsadya sa Maynila mula sa Udyang, Batan, upang handugan ng maligayang bati ang pangulong Quezon.



tribune March. 19, 1940

Quezon Tells Leyte Folk He Is Not for Re-Election

Special to the TRIBUNE

Tacloban, Leyte, May 18:—Once more affirming that he is not a candidate for re-election, President Quezon, speaking before a crowd of 10,000 persons here today, urged his hearers to vote for the proposed amendment creating the senate. The President brought home to the gathering the dangers of the unicameral system, citing the cases of Germany and Spain.

Regarding the amendment on the presidential term, President Quezon asserted that he is not interested in the matter and that he is not a candidate for re-election. He urged the people to vote for the amendment creating the senate, citing the dangers of the unicameral form of government like those in Germany and Spain. He praised England and France which have two chamber legislative bodies.

The President pointed out the defects of the present unicameral form in the Philippines, saying that its actions are subject to the caprices of the members of the assembly. In his opinion, he said, the Constitutional Assembly made

its greatest mistake by not creating a senate. The senate will restore the balance of power in the government, he declared.

President Quezon told his hearers that opponents to the amendments do not know what they are talking about. He said that the reason he favors the amendments is because he has children like other people, and wants them to live under a democratic form of government. Regarding the proposed increase in salaries of the assemblymen, the President said that the amendment would only restore their former salaries. He justified this increase because the income of the government has increased in recent years and because bureau directors receive bigger pay than the assemblymen.

The Presidential party arrived here shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, with a huge throng welcoming the visitors. The President reviewed the army trainees at the wharf, after which he inaugurated the waterworks system.

Governor Rafael Martinez deliv-

ered a speech of welcome. Invocation was said by Bishop Mascariñas.

Speaking in Visayan, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, who is a member of the party, praised the Quezon administration for his road building program, bringing many improvements especially in Mindanao and Leyte.

Introduced by the governor, President Quezon began by saying that the inauguration of the waterworks system means a great deal to the people of Leyte because there is nothing more important than the preservation of health. He said that during his four years of administration he has laid emphasis on the improvement of sanitation, and for this reason he has recommended to the National Assembly a large amount of money to be devoted to the improvement of the water system in the Islands.

Following the speech, the President held a conference with provincial and municipal officials to whom he explained the nature of the constitutional amendments.

The party plans to visit Borongan. Besides the President and Mr. Osmeña, others in the party are Manuel Quezon, Jr., A. D. Williams and Lt. Jose Laurel.—G.T.A.

mabuhay march. 13, 1940

1940
Bulletin march. 16



BB. MARIA AURORA QUEZON

anak ng Pangulo at Gng. Manuel L. Quezon na siyang maangyungulo sa lupon ng kababaihan ng sangayon ng "Green and White" na iha-handog sa mga magtatapos sa De La Salle College, bukas ng gabi, sa Fiesta Pavillon ng Manila Hotel. Si Bb. Quezon ay nagaaral ng batas sa Unibersidad ng Santo Tomas.

1940

mabuhay march. 4

PANGKASALUKUYAN

Ang Paalala Ni Mr. Sayre

ISANG napapanahong paalala ang inilakip ng mataas na komisionado Sayre sa kanyang talumpati sa palatuntunan sa pagtatapos ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas, na bagay malimbag sa diwa hindi ng mga unibersitario lamang kungdi ng tanang pilipino. Sinabing namaanaag na ang kaganapan ng malaong mithiin ng Pilipinas, ipinagunita ni Mr. Sayre na "ang araw ng pagsasarili ay hindi nangangahulugan ng wakas, kungdi ng simula ng tunay na maseselang na taon sa kasaysayan ng lahing pilipino. Ang mga lalong malalaking suliranin at pakikibaka ay darating pagkatapos ng pagsasarili, hindi bago magsarili."

Ang katotohanang ito, salamat sa kanilang pangitaing itinatanaw sa kabila ng kasalukuyan, ay hindi isang bagong balita sa mga pilipino. Ang kasarinlan ay hindi isang landas ng mga bulaklak, ito'y ating baitid. May isa o dalawang panahon na kinailangan ng bayang ito ang lalong mataas na uri ng pagpapakasakit—ang pagbibinyag ng dugo—dahil sa kanyang adhikang kamtin ang karapatan na siya ang makalikhang sariling kapalaran at hinaharap. Inibig ng tadhana ng makawil siya sa Amerika nang malagot ang tani-kala ng Espanya, at taglay ang pananampalatayang

Please turn in the next page

Summers Called By Commission

Will Be Asked To Testify On Charges Against Him

Judge Ricardo Summers, nominated by President Quezon for a position as cadastral judge, was understood to have been summoned yesterday to appear before the commission on appointments this afternoon and testify on charges brought against him for alleged inefficiency. The commission has also requested Judge Quirico Abeto to testify before it, he being secretary of justice at the time that Summers was a judge of first instance.

A committee headed by Assemblyman Teodoro Camacho of Bataan has completed its investigation of the charges against Judge Summers. The committee held various hearings at which Joaquin Yuseco, who filed the charges, and Alfonso Ponce Enrile, both local practising attorneys, submitted their testimony regarding Judge Summers. The committee report is now in the hands of Assemblyman Nicolas Buendia of Bulacan, chairman of the commission.

The commission, it was learned, desires to hear what Judge Summers has to say about himself before taking any action on whatever the committee may have recommended in its report. After disposing one way or another of Judge Summers' nomination, the commission will take up other appointments and nominations submitted to it for confirmation.

1940

CP Nibala march. 18



Te por damas de Ciudad Quezon

La Sra. Aurora A. de Quezon sera huesped de honor en el te y programa que la Federacion de Clubs de Mujeres de la Ciudad Quezon dara en la casa club de los oficiales del ejercito en el Campamento Murphy el 25 de mayo, a las cuatro de la tarde.

Se encargaran de la funcion los presidentes de los diferentes clubs federados. Estas son: Sra. Rosario Ll. de Moreno, Sra. Juana de Ferrer, Sra. Blazita de Torres, Sra. Maria Bautista, Sra. A. de Fabian, y la presidenta del club de Balintawak.

Algunas de las invitadas al acto seran la Sra. Pilar Hidalgo-Lim, presidenta de la NFWC; Sra. de Benito Legarda, Sra. Concepcion F. de Rodriguez, Sra. Josefa Llanes de Escoda, Sra. Aurora de Canzales, Sra. Valentina de Aquino, Sra. de Mateo M. Capinpin y los funcionarios de la ciudad Quezon con sus esposas.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

24 Hebe March 12, 1940

Se Oponen Al Nombramiento Del Sub-Sec. De La Cruz

Deb. 3 1940

Unos 100 lideres obreros fueron ayer mañana a Malacañang tratando de entrevistarse con el Presidente Quezon, solicitando para tal fin una audiencia con el jefe ejecutivo, pero no lo lograron por estar entonces el Presidente muy ocupado con asuntos de gran interes nacional.

En vista de este contratiempo los lideres obreros dejaron en manos del secretario Jorge B. Vargas, un escrito protestando contra el nombramiento del sub-secretario de Obras Publicas y Comunicaciones Vicente de la Cruz, como

sub-secretario del Departamento del Trabajo.

En el escrito presentado a Malacañang los lideres obreros manifiestan su pesar por el traslado del Sr. Faustino Aguilar del Departamento del Trabajo a conse-

jero del jefe ejecutivo en materias referentes a problemas agrarios, alegando que el Sr. Aguilar es para ellos un segundo padre, que entiende como pocos los problemas obreros, concluyendo que el Presidente Quezon demostraba ser mas amigo de los obreros en

lo que respecta a nombramientos cuando era presidente del Senado que ahora que es Presidente de Filipinas.

La delegacion tambien pidio que el cargo de director del Trabajo sea llenado cuanto antes por creerlo muy importante.

1940

Tribune March 17

HACIENDA CASE SUBJECT OF TALK

7mb. 4-17-40

Quezon Confers with Santos
—Buenavista Estate Quiet

The agrarian situation in the Bahay Pare hacienda in Candaba, Pampanga, was the subject of a lengthy conference between President Manuel L. Quezon, Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos and Fiscal Roman de Jesus, chief of the tenancy enforcement division of the department of justice, at Malacañan yesterday morning.

Reports circulated recently that the government is contemplating the purchase of the Bahay Pare hacienda, a center of agrarian unrest for the purpose of leasing or reselling it in small lots to the present tenants. It was not known whether this plan was discussed in the conference yesterday.

The President arrived in Manila yesterday noon from Baguio, where he stayed for more than one week. Besides his conference with Secretary Abad Santos and Fiscal De Jesus, he also received Director of Public Works Vicente Fragante.

The President is scheduled to receive at 11 o'clock this morning the K. Hayashi, former Japanese ambassador to Brazil. The visiting diplomat will pay his respect to the President.

Special to the TRIBUNE

Malolos, Bulacan, April 16.—Reinforcements consisting of 32 constabulary troopers arrived here today to maintain order in the Hacienda Buenavista where more than 1,000 tenants have been ordered ejected for failure to pay the land rent.

Together with 25 soldiers already in Buenavista, the reinforcements have given the constabulary at the hacienda a strength of 57 men. Captain Angel Oppus constabulary provincial commander here said that the tenants are law-abiding citizens, but that trouble in the hacienda is due to agitators.

Jose G. Sanvictores, manager of the estate, has formally notified the delinquent tenants of the government's decision to evict them.

Four ringleaders will tomorrow be served notice of their ejection. Meanwhile the situation remained quiet.—E.B.

Cont. mabuhay March 4-40

kristiano na siyang pinakadakilang pamana sa kanya ng gumuhong kapangyarihan ay pinagaralan at madaling natutuhan ang mga karunungan ng Demokrasia. Sa piling at mga halimbawa ng Amerika ay nakilala niya ang tunay na kahulugan ng buhay, at ang mga kaluwagang kanyang nilalasap ay hindi naging sanhi upang siya'y masiyahan sa ilalim ng mapanangkilik na pakpak ng iba, kungdi bagkus lamang nagdulot ng ibayong sigla at init sa katutubong mithiin niya sa kala-yaan at pagsasarili. Sandali man, sa lilim ng mapagpalang bandilang amerikano, ay hindi siya nakalimot sa kanyang usapin, at ang walang hinawang kilusan niya ay siyang nagbunga ng kasalukuyang Commonwealth at ng pangakong kasarinlan sa 1946 na nakatitik sa batas Tydings-McDuffie.

May mga panganib ang pagsasarili. May mga sagutin at pakikitunggali ang bayang malaya. Iyan na rin ang sanhi kaya ang mga matatakutin ay nagtatangkang umurong, tumalilis, o umiwas.

Ang unang suliranin ay ang pagkawala ng mayamang pamilihan ng Estados Unidos. Ang unang panganib ay ang sukat mangyaring pagsalakay ng iba. Ang lalong malubhang panganib at suliranin ay ang sukat ding mangyaring kaguluhang pangloob, na ibubunga ng ligalig at di kasiyahan sa malalaking pagsasaayos na malamang sumunod sa pagkahiwalay sa Amerika. Sa huling talumpati ng pangulong Quezon ay walang atubiling ipinagtapat niya ang kanyang alinlangan sa kakayahan ng Pilipinas na ipagtanggol ang sarili laban sa paglusob ng isang makapangyarihang kaaway, kung sampung taon lamang mula sa 1946.

Nakadilat ang mga mata ng bansa sa lahat ng ito. May mga suliranin hindi maliwasan, at ito'y di malulutas kungdi pakikiharapan nang totooan. Na niniwala kaming dumating na sa sapat na gulang ang bayang pilipino upang matutuhan niya sa mga aral ng kasaysayan at ng mga pangyayaring pangkasalukuyan na yaon lamang may kayang magsarili ang maaaring magsarili. O lumaya o maalipin; iyan ang tanging mapamimilian.

Ang mga pilipino ay dapat gumawa, dapat magsakit at magpakasakit, hindi pagkaraan ng 1946, kungdi ngayon din. Pangatawanan ang pagpapatatag, ang pagpapaunlad, ang pagpapalaganap sa lahat ng sangay ng kanyang kabuhayan—sa pamamayan, sa lipunan, sa kaisipan, sa kalakal. Sinabi nga ng pangulong Quezon: "Kung magkakaroon tayo ng mga mamamayang hindi natatakot mamatay at may nasang mabuhay hindi lamang sa ikaliligaya ng sarili kungdi ng kanilang bayan at mga kababayan, ay bayaang dumating ang mga mananakop—ang sino mang mananakop. Maaaring magsakop tayo at mapailalim sa kanyang kapangyarihan sa loob ng 300 taon pa, gaya ng sa Espanya, ngunit sasapit ang araw na tayo'y mahahango nang boong tagumpay, at ang bayang pilipino ay magtatamo ng

sariling kakanyahan at katauhan sa lipunan ng mga bansa."

Lipus ng panganib ang pagsasarili, tunay. Ngunit ang gamogamo ay hindi sumusugba sa ningas ng ilaw nang walang dahilan.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Graphic March 28, 1940

Above: At the end of the academic procession of the University of Sto. Tomas' investiture ceremonies held last Saturday. President Manuel L. Quezon is just behind Mrs. Quezon (1), who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy. Also shown are Andres Soriano (2), prominent local

business man, who received the degree of Doctor of Commerce; Mariano V. de los Santos (5), University of Manila president, on whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters; Vice President Osmeña (with cap, in foreground); and the Rev. Dr. Silvestre Sancho, rector of the UST.



Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Galicia march. 28, 1940



Ang Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon at ang butihing maybahay ng Espiker Jose Yulo ay naging ninong at ninang sa pag-iisang d...
nina G. Baltazar Avelino at Bb. Rosario Puigcerver. Ang kasal ay gumanap sa Delegasion Apostoliko, kahapon at sinaksihan ng mo...
Makikita sa larawan ang mga nabanggit na pangalan at iba pang sumaksi sa maringal na pag-iisang pusong ito ng mga kil...
angkan.

El Heraldo march 19, 1940

Reunion Y Te De Las "Girl Scouts"

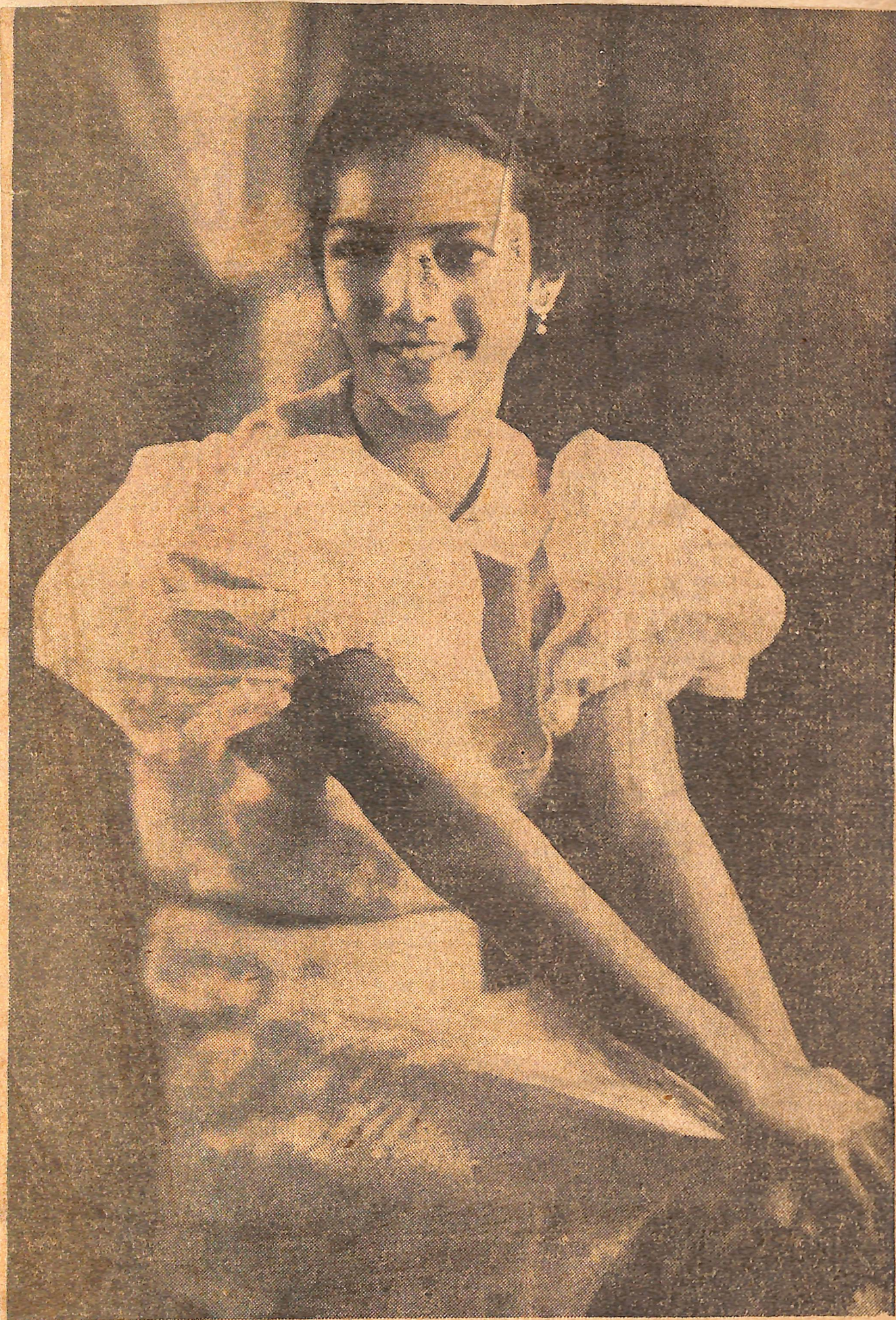


La fotografia de arriba fue tomada durante la reunion mensual del comite central de las "Girl Scouts of the Philippines" en sus oficinas en 601 San Marcelino, recientemente. La Srta. Maria Aurora Quezon, vice-chairman de la junta ejecutiva, estaba presente en la reunion que fue precedida por un te y "handkerchief shower" para la Srta. Minerva Guysayko, que contraera matrimonio con el Sr. Adriano Laudico, el mes que viene.

En el cliché estan las Srtas. Maria Aurora Quezon, Helena Benitez, Lilia Garcia, Lulu Reyes, Lolita Lorenzana, Minerva Guysayko, Emma Benitez, Lourdes Ledesma, Tina Araneta, Betty Magalona, Leni Alano, Sally Unson, Evelyn Fabella y Hortensia Laguda, y las Sras. Josefa Llanes de Escoda y de Jose Lansang.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald March 21, 1940



Hk. 4-13-40

Photo by Murillo Art Studio

● SHE IS NINETEEN: Miss Maria Zeneida Quezon, second daughter of President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, celebrated her 19th birthday at the Pines Hotel last Tuesday evening. Prominent government officials and their ladies and well-known members of Manila and Baguio society were present at the large party given in her honor by her parents.

(1940) Subscriber's Name Mr. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald April 20

Herald April 6, 1940

South America To Welcome M. Quezon

U. S. Trade Groups See Exit of President's Visit; Plan Fits In Scheme

Washington, (By Air Mail)—Latin-American trade circles predicted here that Philippines President Manuel L. Quezon would be successful in winning Latin-American confidence and cooperation toward whatever trade projects might develop either immediately or after independence in 1946 when the Commonwealth leader makes his projected visit to South America.

These trade circles were keenly interested in the reports Quezon would visit the south as an indication of the increasing scope of "Pan-American" economy.

Trade analysts pointed out that the gradual evolution of the Pan-American concept would undoubtedly interest the Philippines since the Far Eastern archipelago historically has belonged to the western hemisphere's economic bloc.

They recalled that in the earliest Spanish times, the Philippines' principal trade was not Asian or over the Asiatic route but trans-Pacific through Mexico. They pointed out that the Philippines were ruled administratively from the Mexican-Spanish headquarters.

The Philippines with their Spanish background and culture would fit naturally into the hemispherical orbit instead of in the Asiatic. They concluded that the Malayan racial stock has lost most of its Asiatic characteristics since the environment and tradition has been Spanish and American, like that of many Latin-American states.

In addition, the Philippines, with a population of 18,000,000 persons has an economic system and living standard more comparable to Latin America than Asia, these circles asserted.

They pointed out that the Philippines, representing a great consuming market for South America as well as the United States, might thus consume some Brazilian cotton, Argentine wheat, hides and canned and frozen meats, wool and preserved foods, much of which is presently imported from Australia.

In return, the Philippines could supply increased amounts of Latin-American needs for cordage, some coconut products, abaca, gold and other minerals.

It was pointed out that Quezon himself had a Spanish background and education, and has a strain of Spanish blood. He would be able to converse with Latin-Americans in their own language. Most valuable, how-

ever, was his well-known grasp of economics and diplomacy.

The Filipinos Have Spoken

REPEATEDLY during the past few days since President Quezon said that he is unalterably committed to independence in 1946, various Americans, members of Congress and influential editors, have come forward with statements that, in a certain sense, have served only to confuse the issues. When, for instance, Senator Ernest W. Gibson, long identified with a movement to postpone Philippine independence indefinitely, admits finally that he is in favor of going ahead with the independence program but adds, "unless the Filipinos themselves" request a change, he yet casts an element of doubt upon the whole proposition that can only mar the clarity of purpose which both Filipinos and Americans have a duty to achieve.

Nor is the situation much improved by a statement such as has been made by William Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, who writes: "Indications are that Congress has no thought of holding on to the Philippines after 1946... but this does not mean the United States and the Philippines will part company as scheduled."

The attitude reflected in both statements may be summed up as follows: the Filipinos will have their independence in 1946 unless otherwise they make an appropriate demand upon Congress. If this attitude is universal among the American people or if it is at all the sentiment of a majority of them, they need have no longer any doubt as to the answer of the Filipino people:

We shall accept independence in 1946 with all the responsibilities that it may entail. We have studied realistically all the difficulties that our country will face after independence, and we have decided to accept them as a just and necessary price of the freedom for which our fathers have fought for centuries.

But the American commentators are careful to keep the door for a revision of the independence program slightly ajar. Although they assert most solemnly that the United States government will stick to its part of the bargain and grant us our independence in 1946, they make the significant reservation that the Philippines and the United States do not have to part company as scheduled if the Filipinos should decide to ask for a reconsideration of the independence question.

Assuming that the American people and their government are still open to suggestions coming from the Filipino people, even this aspect of the question is no longer fit subject for guesswork or conjecture. Not once but several times in the past several months, President Quezon, in his capacity as leader of the Filipino people, has made what might be described as a counter-proposal apparently inspired by the realization that the door to new negotiations has been kept slightly ajar by the American people. This proposal might be summed up as follows:

We shall agree to a continuation of our political relationship with the United States on two conditions: first, that all essential powers be given to the Filipino people and their government to direct the national life, excepting foreign affairs alone which the United States shall continue to supervise and control; and second, that the one-sided economic arrangements between the Philippines and the United States be re-established upon a basis of equality and justice.

These terms President Quezon has advanced repeatedly in the past on behalf of the Filipino people. It is now the turn of the American people and their government to make appropriate answer to those terms. For until they do so, it is pointless to be reminding the Filipinos constantly that they are still at liberty to change their mind if they so choose.

The Filipino people have spoken, and spoken in words so clear as to admit of no misunderstanding. The next move is America's.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

mabuhay April 1, 1940

Kapulalaran Ng Industria At Manggagawa Ng Tabako Ang Sisikapin Ni Nieto

Sa pagkakatatag ng bagong Samahan ng Tabako sa pamamagitan ng pangulong Quezon ay magiging palanas ng kaligayahan ang kapatagan ng Kagayan na ngayo'y palanas ng luha, alinsunod kay komandante Manuel Nieto, manadyer ng tinurang samahan nang siya'y magsalita kagabi sa isang hapunang ipinarangal sa kanya ng Samahan ng mga taga-Isabela na naninirahan sa Maynila. Ang kanyang talumpati ay hindi handa.

Ang salosalo ay ginanap sa Alcazar Club, at sa mga dumalo ay kabilang sina gobernador Lino Castillejo ng Isabela, diputado Mauro Verzosa, naging gobernador Vicente Formoso, Claro Masig, n. C. Timmemberg, Lope Nieto, Antonio Carag, at iba pa. Ang panauhing pangdangal ay ipinakilala ni Vicente J. Guzman, pangulo ng samahan.

Sinabi ni komandante Nieto na tinitiyak niyang ang pagkakatatag ng bagong samahan ay isang bagay na magduduot ng biyaya at kapakinabangan sa lalawigang Isa-

bela, maghahandog ng kayamanan at kagalingan. Sangayon sa kanya, ang tabako ay isa sa mga unang produkto ng Kapuluan, kaya itinuturing na isang katarungan ang hakbang na ginawa ng pamahalaan sa pagkakaloob ng tulong sa industriang iyan na ngayo'y nangilulupaypay.

Kanyang pinasalamatan ang pangulong Quezon sa hakbang na ginawa, pagka't dahil diyan, "ang palanas ng luha ay magiging palanas ng kaligayahan". Kanya ring pinasalamatan ang Asamblea Nacional na pinamumunuan ni espiker Jose Yulo, sa pagkakapatibay sa batas na nagtatatag ng Samahan ng Tabako; at si diputado Verzosa na nagubos ng kaya sa pagtataguyod sa tinurang panukala, sa hangad na mapasigla ang industriya ng tabako.

Ipinahayag niya na haharapin ng korporasion, hindi ang pagpapabuti ng ani lamang kundi pati suliranin ng pagpapabuti ng boong industriya, pagharap sa pamilihan ng tabako at ang pananatili ng kabantugan ng tabakong pilipino na siyang pinakamabuti sa boong daigdig.

Sinabing hindi maaaring tiyakin kung kailan magsisimula ng gawain ang samahan, ngunit alinsunod sa kanya ay may "isang ba-

gay na nababatid, na, at alam namin kung saan kami patutungo. Ang hangad namin ay ang ikagagaling ng industriya ng tabako."

mabuhay April 18, 1940

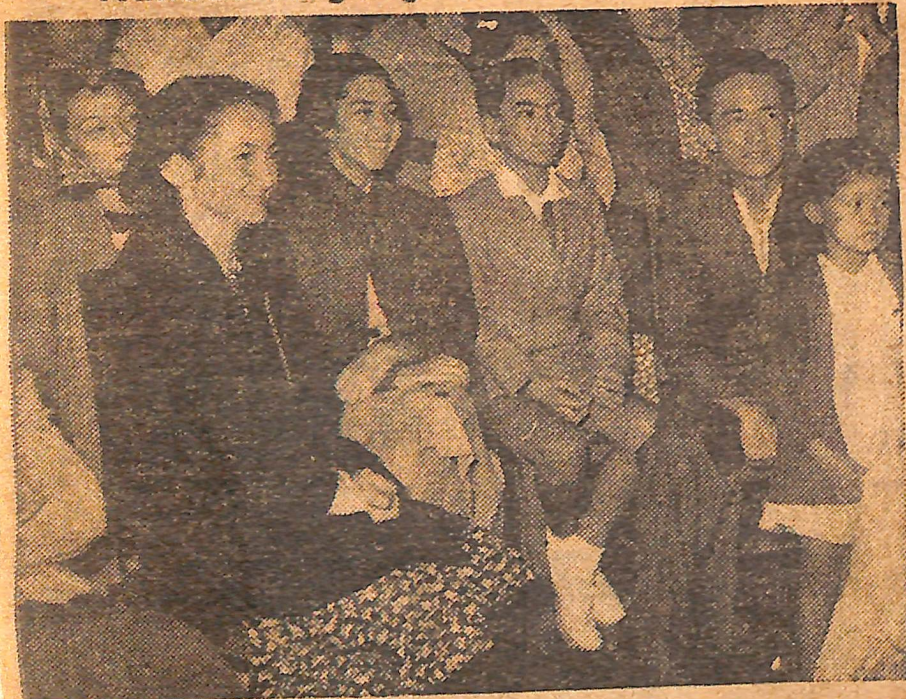
Tinanggap Ni Quezon Si Hayashi



Larawang kuha kahapon ng umaga sa Malakanyang nang magsadya si Kiujiro Hayashi, naging embahador hapon sa Brasil (nasa gitna), sa pangulong Quezon upang magbigaygalang. Sa kaliwa ay ang konsul heneral hapon Yoshida ng Maynila at sa kanan, ang Pangulo.

Herald April 12, 1940

Nanood Ang Mga Anak Ng Pangulo



- Tablang ang mga anak ng pangulong Quezon sa libolibong nagsipakinig sa palatuntunan ng Listerine Amateur Hour na ikinalat sa pamamagitan ng KZRM-Radio Manila buhat sa Bagyo noong gabi ng Huebes. Mula sa kaliwa: Maria Aurora Quezon, Zeneida Quezon, at Nonong Quezon. Kasama nila sina teniente Carlos Albert at Gng. Fabella Pamintuan. (Nasa LIPUNAN ng balita at ibang mga larawan)

June 12, 1940

In Tanguardian

El Presidente Quezon está empeñado en encontrar un sitio adecuado para la futura embajada de Filipinas en Washington antes de salir para Filipinas via Europa. Se espera que llegara a Manila el 4 de agosto. Ayer celebro una conferencia con el Presidente Roosevelt y con el secretario de estado Cordell Hull. Estaba de buen humor cuando se despidio de dichos funcionarios federales. Al ser preguntado sobre el plan de re-elegirle, el Sr. Quezon dijo que es un movimiento desatinado, una locura. Declaró que no sera candidato a la reeleccion y que no sera enmendada la Constitucion.

Haliba April 7, 1940

Embahador na namitagan sa Pangulo

7ali 4-17-40



Kasama ang konsul hapones dito, dumalaw at nagbigay-galang kanginang umaga sa Pangulong Quezon sa Malakanyang ang Kgg. K. Hayashi, naging embahader ng Hapon sa Brasil na kasalukuyang panauhin sa Maynila. Sa larawan ay makikita buhat sa kaliwa sina konsul Yoshida, naging embahador Hayashi at Pangulong Quezon.

April 20, 1940
mabuhay

Ipinalalaan Ni Quezon Sa Pagsasarili

Bilang paghahanda, ang buwis na nasisingil sa asukal pilipino na ipinapasok sa Estados Unidos ay magiging pondong panglaan ng pamahalaang pilipino pagkatapos ipahayag ang kanyang pagsasarili, upang siya'y may magamit sa mga pangangailangan niya.

Ang bagay na iyan ay siyang itinatagubilin ng pangulong Quezon sa kanyang tanging kalatas na ipinadala kahapon sa Asamblea Nacional, at binasa sa kapulungan.

Sa tinurang kalatas ay itinatagubilin ng Pangulo ang paglikha ng isang pondong panglaan sa pagsasarili, sa pamamagitan ng isang batas. Mab. 4-20-40

Ang tinurang kalatas ay nilakipang ng dalawa pang ibang kalatas, ang isa'y nagtatagubilin ng paglikha ng tungkulin ng pangalawang komisionado ng Badyet, at ang ikalawa'y nagtatagubilin ng ilang susog sa balak na gugulin ng pamahalaang pangbansa na pinagpasiyahan ngayon.

Sa kalatas na nagtatagubilin ng paglikha ng panglaang pondo sa pagsasarili ay ipinagunita ng Pangulo ang pagliit ng superabit na natipon nang mga nagdaang taon, kaya kailangang magkaroon ng panglaan. Sangayon sa kanya, ang superabit noong Disiembre 31 ng 1937 ay ₱60,765,168.87, nguni't no-

Haliba April 16, 1940

UTANG SA TAGALOG

INALOK ng Pangulong Quezon si Dr. Monroe upang maging kasangguni ng Malakanyang tungkol sa mga gawain sa pagtuturo at sa mga paaralan. Kilala siya, at bantog sa daigdig, sa kadalubhasaan sa pagtuturo. At naririto na sa Maynila upang maihanda niya ang panayam pangdigdig na idaraos dito ng mga pedagogo. Nguni't higit sa kadalubhasaan niyang angkin, ang tunay na naging sanhi ng alok sa kanya ay ang bago niyang gawi tungkol sa Wikang Tagalog. Salungat kay sa una niyang gawi ay kasang-ayon na siya ngayong ituro ang Wikang Tagalog, yamang isa nang Wikang Pangbansa, at may palagay rin siyang ang katutubong wika ay tamang gamiting wikang saligan ng mga pagtuturo sa mga unang baytang ng paaralan, kung nagsasarili na. 7ali 4-16-40

Iyan ang ikinagiliw sa kanya ng Pangulo

At iyan ang ibig na masamantala upang maging katulong niya, kung nagsasarili na, sa paggamit sa Wikang Pangbansa para sa mga paaralang unang baytang.

Ang angking kadalubhasaan ni Dr. Monroe at ang mga payo niyang maihahandog sa pagpapanibagong tatag sa mga paaralan dito ay kadalubhasaang tama ngang samantalahin ng isang Republikang bago at Republikang nagpapanibagong ayos at tatag.

ong Hunio 30 ng 1939 ay naging ₱31,114,318.34, at noong Disiembre 31 ng 1939 ay naging ₱11,905,807.93.

Ipinatalos ng Punong Tagapagpaganap na kailangang magkaroon ng salaping panglaan upang gamitin sa mga kailangan ng pamahalaang pilipino na nakatakdang magsarili sa 1946. "Upang maisagawa ang bagay na ito ay kailangang lumikha ng isang pondong panglaan at diyan ay iukol ang lahat ng halagang maaaring maili-

pat ng Estados Unidos sa pamahalaan ng Commonwealth ng Pilipinas, sa bisa ng mga tadhana ng Batas ng Asukal ng Estados "unidos", ayon sa Pangulo,

Hinggil sa paglikha ng tungkulin ng pangalawang komisionado ng Badyet, sinabi ng Pangulo na ang Komisionado ng Gugulin ay dapat magkaroon ng katulong, yamang ang mga gawain niya ay nagdagdag.

Subscriber's Name

Perez Manuel L. Quezon

Palibon April 22, 1940

Magsisimula ng pagkilos ang pangulo

Ang pagtulong ng pangulong Quezon sa pagpapalaganap sa ika-pagpapatibay sa mga panukalang susog sa konstitusion ay malamang na ibunsod niya sa pagsasadya sa Samar sa kalahatian ng buwang papasok na kasama ng kalihim Jose Avelino ng paggawa.

Mula sa Samar ay magtutuloy siya sa Leyte at inaasahang dito ay magsasalita siya tungkol sa kahalagahan ng pagpapatibay sa mga balak na susog. Sa pagkakataon ay isasalitay na rin ang pagpapasinaya sa Leyte Metropolitan Waterworks System sa Takloban na siya ang magiging inama.

Hindi pa nababatid kung binalak ng pinunong tagapagpaganap na magsadya sa ibang lalawigan sa timog, bagaman ipinalagay na hindi malayong gawin niya ito sa dahilang ang mga panukalang susog ay mahigpit na tinututulan sa Kabisayaan.

Sa panayam sa tahanan ng espiker Yulo ay sinasabing naipahayag niya sa mga mangbabatas na magpapalaganap lamang niya sa pagtatatag uli sa Senado at sa komisyon sa halalan.

Napag-alaman na nasabi noon ng pangulo na hindi siya babang-

git tungkol sa mga susog sa pagpapaikli sa panunungkulan ng pangulo ng Pilipinas upang ipalagay ng madla na nais niyang siya ay ihalal na muli.

Ang mga kagawad ng gabinete ay natalos na magpapalaganap din sa kanikanilang lalawigan. Nahiwatigan na sa pananagutan nila ay hihingin ang pagpapatibay sa lahat ng susog, kabilang na rito ang nauukol sa paghahalal uli sa pangulo.

Tuukol naman ng mga mangbabatas ang kanilang lakad sa pagpapatibay sa susog sa panunungkulan ng panguluhan. Naniniwala ang mga mangbabatas na kung kakatigan ito ng napakarami na siyang inaasahang masasakshihan ay maaaring mahimok ang pangulo na kumandidato uli yamang mayroon nang matibay na katu-nayan na tinatawag siya ng bansa sa panunungkulan.

P.I. ALIEN QUOTA INDORSED; VETO IS NOT LIKELY

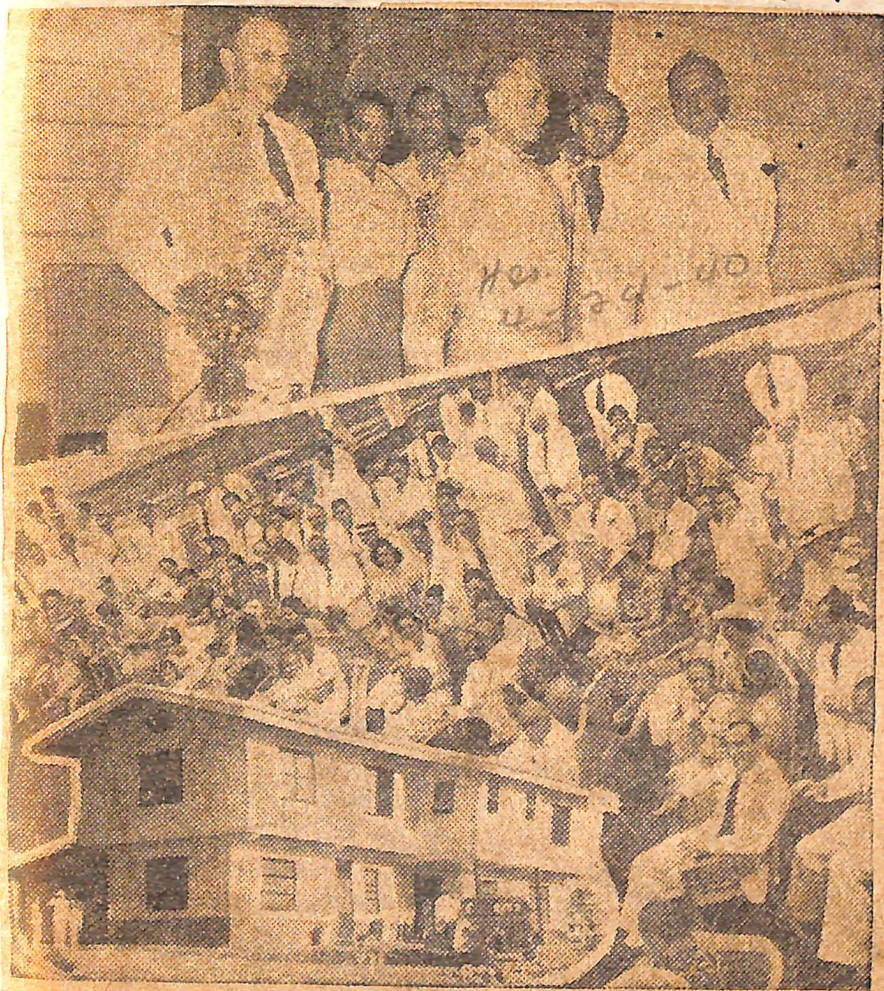
Commonwealth Government Is Given Signal To Go Ahead With Immigration Bill

(By United P. A.)

WASHINGTON, April 23—It was learned today that Secretary Cordell Hull of state transmitted the immigration quota to Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon without recommendation; thus giving the Commonwealth government of the Philippines a signal to go ahead on immigration bill as presently drafted, unless the government would wish to make concession to Japan on its own valition.

It is believed that it is most unlikely that President Franklin D. Roosevelt would veto the measure on the grounds that, it violated international obligations inasmuch as the quota is non discriminatory, for it applies equally to all aliens.

Herald April 29, 1940



THE MARIQUINA HALL, built in a three-hectare farm in Quezon City, is occupied by 40 Jewish refugees who will cultivate the land. The building was dedicated to President Quezon yesterday. The acquisition of the land was made possible through the generosity of President Quezon. Top picture: the President delivering an extemporaneous speech before about 50 Jews. At his right is Alex Frieder, chairman of the Jewish refugee committee. The middle picture shows the crowd that attended the dedication ceremony. Below is the Mariquina Hall.

1940

El Precursor April 27

Sorsogon Province For Quezon Reelection

Precursor 4-27-40

Governor T. R. Diño of Sorsogon declared that the people to Sorsogon as well as he himself are for the reelection of the incumbent President of the Philippine Commonwealth as President Quezon is the only capable leader to undertake the task of managing the Philippine government under the present international chaos and confusion.

Gov. Diño made occasion of his statement during his visit in Manila on official business being a member of the executive commission of the Nationalista Party.

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Page

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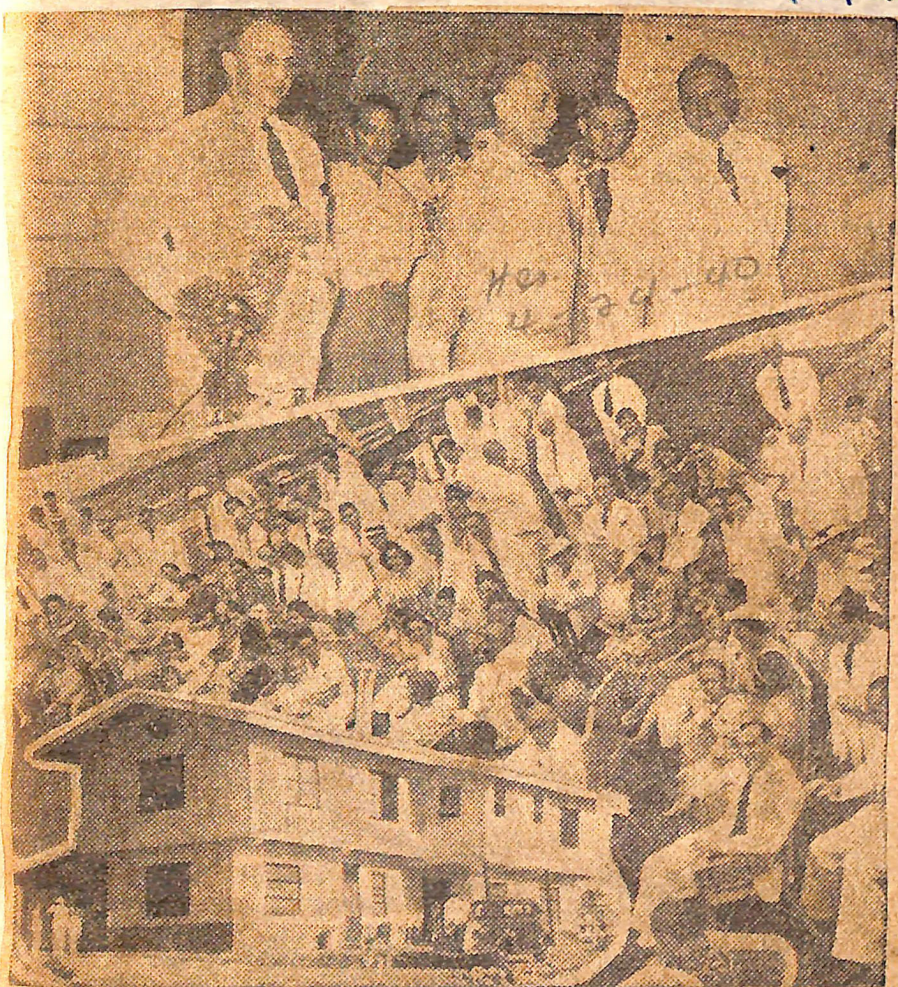
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Advertiser April 23 1940

La Vanguardia April 21 1940

OSMEÑA & ROXAS SUSPEND DRIVE

Quezon Third-Term Boom
Discussed By Certain Political
Quarters

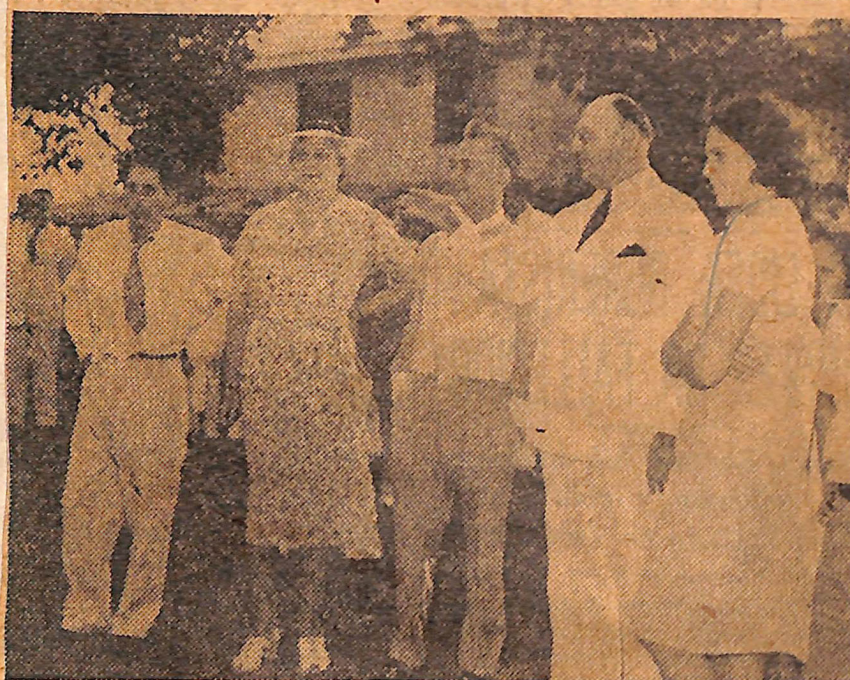
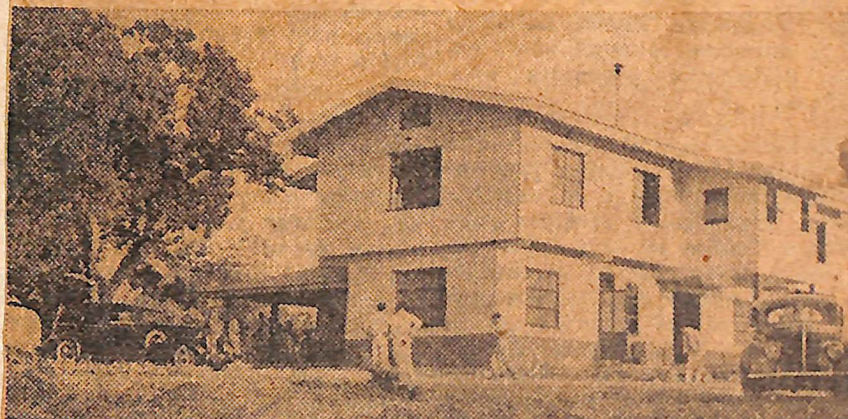
Special to the Advertiser

MANILA, April 22—The followers and backers of Vice President Sergio Osmeña and Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas, seemed to have decided to suspend their campaign for the nomination in the coming convention of the Nacionalista Party for the presidential candidates next year. This decision, it was intimated in political quarters, was made following an intimation in some quarters that President Quezon might consent to run for reelection, despite his repeated announcement that he is not a candidate for the same post which he is holding now.

Quarters which favor the reelection of the President indicated that there are many who would like President Quezon reelected for the good of the country, especially during this troublous period in the world and the uncertainty of the Pacific. They opined that the President is not going to consent for reelection, the constitutional amendment for reelection is not very necessary now.

Meanwhile, the Commonwealth government favors the plan to establish an air line between Java and Manila which was recommended by High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre before he left for Shanghai last week. This matter was also cabled to the United States, recommending the opening of the line, by the High Commissioner and Samuel Gaches.

Ante refugiados judios



El "Mariquina Hall" construido en la ciudad Quezon como un club para la comunidad judia en Filipinas, se inauguró ayer tarde con el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon como huésped de honor. El Presidente habló ante un publico de unos 200 judios. En la fotografia se ve al Presidente mientras pronunciaba su discurso teniendo a su derecha a Mr. Alex Frieder (sentado), chairman del comité de refugiados judios. La fotografia de en medio es una vista del Mariquina Hall. Abajo, el Presidente con el chairman Frieder y otros.

Vang 4-21-40

THREE PROVINCES GET SCHOOL AID

President Releases Total Of
P110,000.00

President Quezon has authorized the release of school funds amounting to P110,000 to three provinces. Malacañan announced this morning. The provinces and their shares are:

Camarines Sur, P20,000; Cebu, P54,000 and Camarines Norte, P36,000.

Malacañan also announced a slight change in the itinerary of the President. It stated that the President may omit Surigao and

go instead to Borongan, Samar. The President will not land in Donsol, Sorsogon, as scheduled, but in Castilla, same province, it was also announced.

Malacañan this morning also received a telegram from Esteban Vasquez, labor leader who is in Iloilo protesting against the bill which requires employers to give employees a month's notice before discharging them.

1940

Herald May 4

April 24, 1940

La Vanguardia

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Cebu April 23, 1940

QUEZON EXPRESA SIMPATIAS POR JUDIOS OPRESOS

Admisión gradual de 10,000
refugiados.—Nuevo centro
inaugurado ayer

(Servicio Informativo)
Ciudad de Quezon, 23 de abril.—
El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon
expresó la simpatía del pueblo fi-
lipino por la raza errante y perse-
guida de los judíos en un discurso
que pronunció esta tarde aquí en
la inauguración del "Mariquina
Hall", un nuevo centro estableci-
do por el comité de refugiados ju-
díos, en donde explicó la política
de su administración en relación
con la inmigración de judíos a Fi-
lipinas.

El Presidente dijo que si los 200,-
000 chinos que han venido a Fili-
pinas no han sido una amenaza
a la situación de los filipinos, hay
menos motivos de temer un predo-
minio o monopolio económico por
los 10,000 refugiados judíos que
irán a colonizar Mindanao.

Bajo la dirección de Mr. Alex
Frieder, presidente del comité de
refugiados judíos, la inauguración
del "Mariquina Hall" se celebró a
las 5 de esta tarde teniendo por
rasgo principal el descubrimiento
de una placa dedicada al Presiden-
te Quezon, que donó el terreno en
que se levanta la casa de la co-
munidad judía.

En su discurso de inauguración,
Mr. Frieder encomió al Presidente
Quezon como enemigo de la injus-
ticia y la opresión, siempre dispues-
to a sacar la espada por los pobres
y los oprimidos.

Después del programa de inaugu-
ración, el Presidente Quezon ins-
peccionó el local incluyendo el tan-
que de natación, las canchas de
tennis y los proyectos de experi-
mento agrícola. Sugirió que se sem-
braran en el terreno palay y man-
ga.

El "Mariquina Hall", construido
a un costo de P20,000 puede aco-
modar a 20 familias. Lo administra
Mr. Beck Alois y su señora. El lo-
cal sirve al propio tiempo como
club para los judíos que viven en
Manila y sus alrededores. Además
de sus facilidades recreativas, el
"Hall" tendrá un terreno para la
cría de aves de corral y palomas.

El Presidente Quezon, hablando
ante unos 200 miembros de la co-
munidad judía presentes en la
inauguración, reveló que durante el
período más algido de la persecu-
ción judía en Alemania, el Depar-
tamento de Estado en Washington
indagó del gobierno de Filipinas si
estaría dispuesto a aceptar a per-
sonas que, por un motivo u otro,
se veían obligados a abandonar
sus antiguos hogares para emigrar
y dijo que informo al Departamen-
to de Estado que Filipinas esta-
ría dispuesta a aceptar a los refu-
giados con tal que vengan y se
queden aquí como personas dignas,
sin crear ningún problema para los
filipinos; que no sean mantenidos
por el gobierno filipino y que su
número se limite a 10,000.

EL GOBIERNO PROYECTA EL ENVIO A EUROPA DE UNA MISION ECONOMICA

Gerentes de empresas industriales del estado y prominentes
comerciantes irán a hacer varios estudios

Cur. 4-23:0-40

El estudio de los planes eco- cina del Alto Comisionado e
nomicos y practicas que se de opinion que semejante pre
siguen en el extranjero parti- supuesto no infringira las dis-
cularmente en los Estados posiciones de la ley de ajus-
Unidos, Europa y la America te economico de Filipinas.
del Sur sera encomendado a Entretanto, Malacañang
una comision economica com- tambien esta considerando un
puesta de gerentes de las ocr- plan de enviar 20 pensionados
poraciones del gobeirno y co- a paises extranjeros para es-
nocidos comerciantes de estas pecializarse en trabajos cien-
islas que sera enviada al ex- tificos y tecnicos relaciona-
tranjero el año que viene, se- dos con el desarrollo de la
gun se llevo a saber de fuen- agricultura; el comercio y la
tes autorizadas. industria.

Se tiene entendido que el Si se lleva a cabo el plan,
Presidente Manuel L. Quezon dos pensionados se especiali-
apoya el plan de enviar esta zaran en economia rural, uno
comision al extranjero con el de la preservacion de produc-
objeto de que pueda estudiar tos animales y la utilizacion
las practicas economicas de comercial de productos deri-
otros paises que pueden ser vados de animales, dos en in-
adaptadas con ventaja aqui. genieria industrial; dos en
ingenieria quimica, dos en la

Este es uno de los pasos ingenieria quimica, dos en la
que toma la administracion estandarizacion de productos
en la realizacion de su progra- industriales, dos en coopera-
ma de ajustar la economia fi- tivas, dos en el comercio y
lipina a una posicion indepen- la industria, uno en higiene
diente de las preferencias co- industrial, uno en estadisti-
merciales en los Estados Uni- cas, uno en el comercio de tu-
dos y de preparar al pais pa- rismo, uno en navegacion y
ra asumir las responsabilida- uno en manufactura de teji-
des de la independencia. dos.

Unos P40,000 se necesita El costo del envio de estos
ran para los gastos de la co- pensionados en el extranjero
mision economica. Esta su- se calcula en unos P110,000
ma sera sacada de los fondos al año. Esto representa un
del impuesto de sisa sobre el gasto de P5.50 al año para
aceite de coco en vista de cada pensionado.

que, segun informes, la ofi- :0:

Los 10,000 refugiados seran ad-
mitidos en el curso de muchos
años de tal modo que el pais pue-
da absorberlos a medida que va-
yan llegando. El Presidente expli-
co que en la actualidad existen
aquí unos 200,000 chinos y 20 o 25,-
000 japoneses y muchos miles de
españoles, de ahí que no veia nin-
gun motivo por que ha de prohi-
birse la entrada de judíos.
Declaro que el pueblo filipino
siempre se ha enorgullecido del
hecho de que es considerado como
uno de los pueblos más hospita-
larios de la tierra. Permitiendo la
venida de los refugiados, los fili-
pinos solo demostraran la clase de
personas que son en realidad:
hospitalarias, justas y humanita-
rias. Agrego que en ninguna otra
ocasion podran demostrar los fi-
lipinos su hospitalidad como al

acoger en este pais a personas
que han sido desterradas de sus
hogares.

El Presidente disipo los temores
de que los judíos pueden crear
un monopolio economico aquí, di-
ciendo que solo se asignaran cua-
tro hectareas de terreno para ser
labradas por 40 personas. Si cua-
tro hectareas de terreno rocoso
en Mariquina pueden hacerse pro-
ductivas para mantener a 40 per-
sonas, esto seria una bendicion
para los filipinos, dijo, que queda-
ran beneficiados con el experi-
mento de los judíos para desarro-
llar los millones de hectareas de
terreno que aun se mantienen in-
cultos en este pais.

El Presidente concluyo dicién-
do que los filipinos se alegran de
extender su ayuda a los persegui-
dos.

Subscriber's Name Manuel L. Quezon

1940

La Vanguardia April 27Tribune May 2, 1940

Se estudian planos del anfiteatro para la Ciudad de Quezon

Grandes progresos realizados en varias obras de construcción.--Un lago y una carretera elíptica

(Servicio Informativo)

Ciudad de Quezon, 22 de abril.--El proyectado anfiteatro de esta ciudad es uno de los principales detalles de los planes de construcción que ahora se están realizando. Los planos y las especificaciones de este importante edificio nacional se están estudiando ahora cuidadosamente por expertos arquitectos empleados por la Oficina de Obras Públicas.

De acuerdo con los planos, el anfiteatro tendrá forma de corazón y abarcará tres calles principales en el nuevo sitio escogido para la universidad, los bulevares del norte, sur y este, todos los cuales están completándose y dan frente a un lago.

El anfiteatro será erigido en una extensión de 2.83 acres de terreno al costo del futuro edificio de la administración y el gran campo de la Universidad de Filipinas. Tiene en su derredor un espacio abierto de unos 3.83 acres.

El lago es uno de los hermosos detalles de la Ciudad de Quezon. Será construido dentro del espacio comprendido por los bulevares este, norte y sur y la carretera para el dique. El plano del dique desde el cual se ve un magnífico panorama se está terminando por los ingenieros del Departamento de Ingeniería de la ciudad a fin de que la construcción pueda comenzar inmediatamente.

Una breve recorrida por los alrededores de la nueva ciudad revelará a los ojos del paseante los grandes progresos que se han realizado en los trabajos de construcción. Una de las obras más importantes es la construcción de la carretera de forma elíptica, de unos dos kilómetros de largo, que circunda el sitio señalado para la construcción del futuro capitolio. Lo que queda por hacer en esta carretera es el pavimentado de la pavimentación y el mejoramiento de las aceras y los bordillos.

A lo largo de las varias avenidas que se están abriendo ya se han construido tres puentes de cemento. Uno en el que se halla cerca al centro de la ciudad a algunos metros de la entrada principal en la intersección de la calle N. Domingo y la carretera circunferencial. El otro se halla en la misma carretera circunferencial cerca al People's Homesite Avenue y la carretera que se dirige a San Francisco del Monte y el sitio permanente para la exposición nacional. El tercer puente está cerca a la entrada principal de la carretera que se dirige a las oficinas de People's Homesite, cerca al lugar del Diliman Athletic Field.

El progreso mas importante alcanzado en la construcción de la nueva ciudad, es la completa ampliación de la carretera circunferencial cerca a la línea divisoria entre San Francisco del Monte y la Hacienda de Diliman, con la rápida construcción de uno de los mas grandes puentes en la nueva ciudad que conecta las alturas de Santa Mesa y la Hacienda de Diliman con la calle España, exactamente al este de la United Dairies, Inc. Cuando se termine la construcción de este gran puente, reducirá considerablemente la distancia entre la nueva ciudad y Manila, para beneficio especialmente de aquellos que viven en San Francisco del Monte y Diliman.

Mientras el gobierno de la ciudad y la gerencia del People's Homesite Corporation están apresurando todos los trabajos que tienen bajo su control, las empresas privadas e individuales, están igualmente aportando mucha contribución en el mejoramiento.

La Magdalena Estate, por ejemplo esta ahora terminando el pavimentado de la Avenida Gilmore, unos dos kilometros de distancia que se extiende desde la prolongación de las calles España y N. Domingo. Este nuevo camino facilitará igualmente el viaje entre la Hacienda de Diliman y los muni-

cipios de San Juan del Monte y Mandaluyong de la provincia de Rizal.

Otra calle importante que la Magdalena Estate esta construyendo rapidamente es la calle New York, que tiene unos tres kilometros de extensión, la cual cruza la carretera circunferencial y pone en comunicación la calle España con la University Subdivisions. La construcción de esta calle se está apresurando por el hecho de que pasara por el sitio donde se ha de establecer el mercado publico que sera construido por el gobierno de la ciudad de Quezon. Tal como se había indicado, el merca-

do costara alrededor de P80,000 y estara dotado de todas las facilidades modernas.

Con el desembolso de la suma de P1,800,000 por el Distrito Metropolitano de Aguas para la instalación de un sistema moderno de alcantarillado en la Ciudad de Quezon, especialmente dentro de los límites de la Hacienda de Diliman, que vendra a ser el corazon de la nueva ciudad, los trabajos para la instalación de tuberías de agua en todas partes esta casi terminada.

QUEZON VISITS HOME-TOWN

Leaves for Casiguran
—May Return Today For
Baler Church Festival

Special to the TRIBUNE

Baler, Tayabas, May 1:—President Manuel L. Quezon arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning on the Casiana and left immediately for Casiguran with his son, Manuel, Jr., and his aide-de-camp, Maj. Manuel Nieto.

The President is expected to return tonight to attend the dedication ceremonies tomorrow of the reconstructed historical church of Baler.

Reconstructed at a cost of P20,000, raised principally by Mrs. Quezon, the Baler church will be consecrated tomorrow, with Mgr. Alfredo Versoza, bishop of Lipa, officiating. The ceremonies will start with the blessing of the church and the altar, followed by a mass in which the sermon will be pronounced by Bishop Versoza.

The marble altar, which was cut from Romblon stone, is a donation of Jose V. Bagtas, while the gold-plated tabernacle, ordered from America, was donated by Juan Ledesma.

On Friday morning, the parish priest of Baler will say a requiem mass, followed by high mass during which Mrs. Quezon will sing with the choir.

Mrs. Quezon has already recovered from the slight illness that attacked her upon her arrival here last Sunday. She visited the church this morning accompanied by her daughters, Maria Aurora and Zenaida.—S. G.

President Manuel L. Quezon may return from Baler, Tayabas, today to consider legislative matters awaiting action by the National Assembly. It was indicated that legislative leaders may ask his opinion regarding the immigration bill before it is voted upon.

The President may stay in the city until the adjournment of the Assembly. After acting on the measures passed by the Assembly, the President will most likely make a trip to Samar and Leyte by the middle of this month to campaign for the proposed constitutional amendments.

Subscriber's Name *Pres. Manuel L. Quezon*

Herald May 2, 1940

Advertiser May 1, 1940

Cojuangcos To Fete Aunt Receiving Papal Medal

Her 5-3-40

In honor of their aunt, Dña. Isidra Cojuangco, who will receive the medal "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" at a ceremony of investiture early Wednesday morning, May 15, at five o'clock, the Cojuangco brothers, Jose, Juan, Antonio and Eduardo, will give an informal dinner in the evening of the same day at their residence in Paniqui, Tarlac. The investiture ceremony will be held at the private chapel of the Cojuangco family in Paniqui with Most Rev.

Mariano Madriaga, bishop of Lingayen, officiating at the ceremonies.

Prominent Manilans and well-known families of the locality will attend the ceremony and dinner which will start at seven-thirty in the evening.

The program of investiture includes a hymn, "Veni Creator"; an explanation of the act; blessing of the medal; the investiture; a mass; blessing of the chapel and the college.

De Neg. Chronicle April 29 1940

One Member of First P.I. Liner's Crew Lost

*SS President Quezon Dashed Against Rocks
South of Japan*

De. Nicho 4-29-40

Manila, Jan. 28.—United Press reports today stated that the luxury liner SS President Quezon, recently bought from the President Steamship Lines Company by the Cojuangco and Company, after desperately attempting to fight a rough storm in the China Sea, was stranded early yesterday morning off Kamewari Island at the southern tip of Japan, and was sunk seven hours later at 11:45 A.M. The ship was under the command of Captain J.C. Onrubia, former skipper of the SS Negros, replacing the American captain of the former President Madison.

The Japanese Steamer UKISHIMA MARU stood by to conduct the rescue operations. High wind and rough seas are reportedly hampering the activities of the rescue ship. Fourteen passengers and 110 members of the crew were rescued yesterday by four Japanese vessels which rushed to the scene of the disaster. The chief's cook is believed to have been drowned when he fell into the water while boarding a rescue life boat. All searches for the missing crew member proved futile, and the rescue ships finally departed, leaving the UKISHIMA MARU.

Among the rescued passengers was Jose Cojuangco, principal owner of the ill-fated liner, which was on her maiden cruise. In Manila, SOS signals were intercepted by the RCA and the Globe Wireless Company. The Globe Wireless announced that the ship had been stranded at 3:24 o'clock early on the morning of the 27th, and that her engine room had immediately been flooded. The ship sank after battling the strong wind and lashing

waves for seven hours.

In the meantime, Captain Onrubia wired the owners of the ship in Manila that there was no danger of losing the ship since she was standing upright on a sandy shoal. The owners believed there were no passengers aboard the ship besides Cojuangco and a few of his friends. The ship is carrying a general cargo for Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila.

The SS President Quezon was the former flagship of the defunct Dollar Steamship Line. President Madison. She has a displacement of 8,341 tons (net), and would be yet the largest ship owned by a Philippine corporation. It is believed that the steamship is insured at Lloyd's for over a million pesos.

Reliable sources say that the liner may be rescued in a few days time, when the storm in that area ceases, since, all things considered, she has not yet been seriously damaged.

There were 124 persons aboard the ship when it was stranded on the Japanese coast near Tanegashima, Kagoshima.

Nagtinguha Sila Nga Katun-an Una

Sek. Vargas Nakigkita Sa
Tinugyanan Didto Sa
Dakbayan Sa Bagyo

Mihisgot sumpay sa balaodon mahitungod sa pagatiman sa patigayon sa kamay sa kapupudan karon kinsang balaodon giatiman karon sa mga sa sakop sa Asambliya Nasyonal, ug ingon man mahitungod sa mensahi nga gipakanaug kun gipadala ni Presidente Quezon ngadto sa Asambliya Nasyonal labot sa pamatigayon sa kamay, nasayran nga dunay pipila ka mga asukariro nga mipahayag nga ang bagong balaodon kinahanglan dili una atimanon sa mga sakop sa Asambliya

Nasyonal karon sanglit kining balaodona nagkinahanglan man sa pagtuon una nga bago labot sa gisugyot. *Adv. 5-1-40*

Apan sa laing bahin si Sekretaryo Vargas mipahayag usab sa ngalan sa Malakanyang nga ang maong balaodon nga karon gihunahunaan wala magkinahanglan sa dungag nga paguon sanglit ang Presidente misugyot na man sa pagpakubos sa buhis alang sa matag piko gikan sa P.10 sa unang gikaunon ngadto sa tag P.02 matag piko na lamang karon nga panilngon gihatagan na sa makuti nga pagtuon ug giatiman na pagayo.

Sa laing bahin nasayran nga Sek. Vargas uban kang Sek. Abad Santos nahihuh sa kaulohan gikan sa ilang hamubo nga panaw didto sa dakbayan sa Bagyo. Samtang didto sa Bagyo si Sekretaryo Vargas nakigkita sa aktang nga Alto Komisyonado karon sa Pilipinas nga atua upod sa Bagyo.

Nasayran usab gikan sa Malakanyang nga si Pres. Quezon mitudlo kang Jose Cebanubias nga Sekretaryo awxiliar sa Quezon City ug magdala sa suhol nga P3,680 matag tuig.

CP Sol June 29, 1940

Se Espera Mejoría Del Negocio En I. F.

Se espera que mejorará mucho el comercio en Filipinas cuando el Presidente de Filipinas, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, empiece a llevar a cabo su

plan de gastar los cuarenta millones de pesos de los fondos del aceite de coco para mejoras en Mindanao, compra de los latifundios, y mejoras agrícolas. *CP Sol 6-29-40*

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tubene May 2, 1940

May 12, 1940
La Vanguardia

For All the People

The admonition which President Manuel L. Quezon directed to labor in his Labor Day message is by far the most significant part of a document which may well take its place among the important expressions of principle.

"Labor has duties to itself," declares the President, "...and to the government...."

Labor owes to itself the duty of practicing thrift and industry. To the government it owes the duty of cooperation, and the duty to abide by the laws.

The words could as well have been addressed to the entire nation—to every element of the population. But the occasion on which they were proclaimed made them particularly applicable to labor—in other words, to those who work for a living, and who have had the benefit of organization through which they can secure a better living.

The lesson that labor in this sense can learn from the President's message is that the organization which has given it its strength can be used for the betterment of labor itself, and ultimately for that of the whole nation—or it can be abused, to the irreparable loss of labor and of the nation.

The best use that can be made of the organization is the use of cooperation—cooperation with the government which the nation has set up; the use of abiding by the laws which the nation has sanctioned for its government. For labor must never forget that this government, these laws, have been established by its consent—by the consent of all the people, of every citizen, whether he carries a union label or whether he belongs to that vast group who are workers even if they do not wear a union label—men and women who must work to live.

Organized labor has its leaders and its slogans. There can be no quarrel with any of them since their purpose is the betterment of the living conditions of the workingman. But organized labor must never forget that it is a part of the people, and that in the last analysis its leaders, and its spokesmen, and its slogans are those of the whole people; that its government's concern is for the whole people; and that that concern can only be fulfilled when and if every section of the people, no matter how well organized, works with the government of the whole people for the betterment of all the people.

QUEZON LLEGA Y JOLO VUELVE A REGOCIJARSE

Cansada de esperar ayer al Presidente, la gente le recibió hoy

POR LAS ENMIENDAS

Fué a inspeccionar distritos; ayer, en Zamboanga, concedió indulto a seis presos

(Servicio Telegráfico)

Jolo 15 de mayo.—Después de una espera de veinticuatro horas de parte de un pueblo ansioso el yate "Casiana", con el Presidente Quezon a bordo por fin llegó y atracó aquí hacia las ocho y treinta de esta mañana.

En ausencia de un aviso oficial sobre la llegada, los funcionarios de la provincia estuvieron en continua espera durante todo el día de ayer con centenares sufriendo el calor del sol por la mañana y la lluvia al mediodía.

Esta mañana a las seis el "Casiana" fue visto a tres millas de la Bahía pero después volvió hacia Taglibi causando un desengaño entre la gente que creyó que el Presidente Quezon había cancelado su venida. Pero hacia las ocho apareció otra vez el "Casiana" y prosiguió su viaje hasta el puerto. Un grupo de vintas y lanchas salieron al encuentro del "Casiana" y lo escoltó hasta el muelle.

Los funcionarios locales encabezados por el gobernador interino Calixto de Leon y a invitación del Comandante Rafael Jalandoni de la comitiva presidencial, subieron al "Casiana" y saludaron al Presidente Quezon.

Entretanto mucha gente llevando cartelones con inscripciones como "Estamos a favor de las enmiendas. Deseamos la reelección de Quezon" y representando a los diferentes distritos de la provincia, desfilaron en el muelle delante del "Casiana," causando agradable impresión en el Presidente.

El Jefe Ejecutivo después bajó e inspeccionó a una compañía de constabularios. Tras una breve conferencia con los funcionarios en el muelle, el Presidente fue al campamento militar para inspeccionar a los entrenandos.

A las nueve cuarenta y cinco, hora en que se enviaba esta despacho el Presidente Quezon y su comitiva con los funcionarios locales fueron en automóvil a inspeccionar los distritos. Entre tanto miles de personas congregadas frente al edificio provincial estaban esperando al Presidente que probablemente vuelva al mediodía para pronunciar un discurso.—F.A.

Is reup tie April 20, 1940

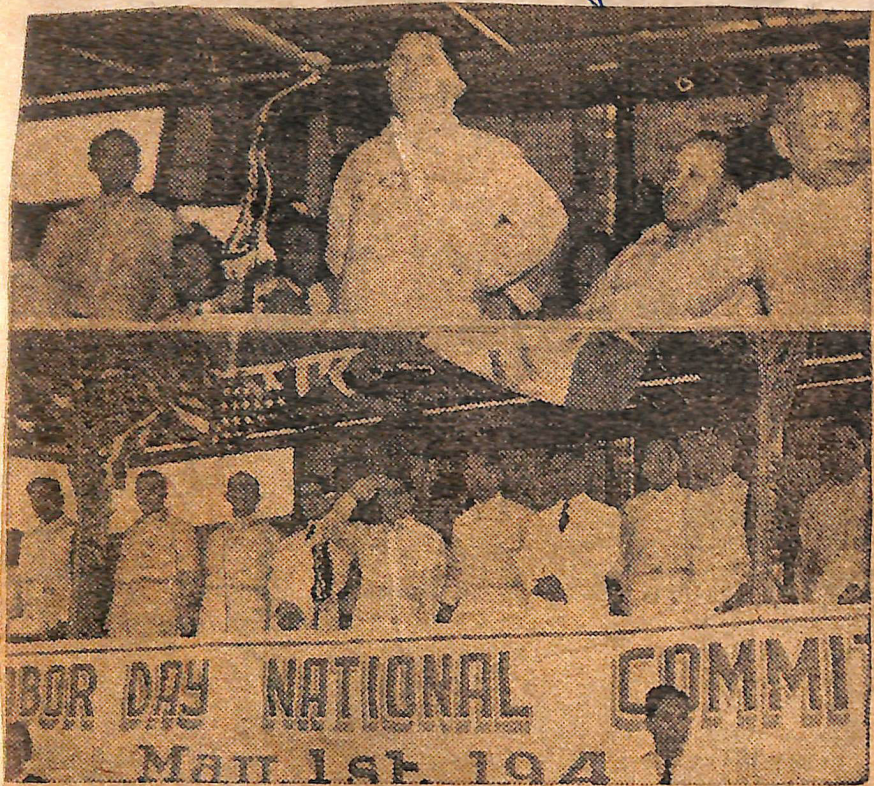


AT THE post-prandial caucus held in Speaker Yulo's residence last week, President Quezon dropped subtle hints that he won't mind running for re-election if the people should ratify the particular amendment clause in the June plebiscite. Legislators at the caucus turned around and told one another: "I told you so!" Offshoot of this incident is the renewed vigour with which members recommend the amendments. They are confident that if Quezon can be prevailed upon to run for a second term, that will mean another term for the solon incumbents supporting him now.

* * *

Herald May 8, 1940

may 11
Figmanlala 1940



YULO ADDRESSES LABOR.—At the insistence of a mammoth throng, Speaker Yulo addressed a few words to May Day paraders, urging unity, and affirming that, like they, he favors the re-election of President Quezon. Upper photo shows the speaker flanked by Assemblymen Alano and Magalona at the left, and Under-Secretary Vicente de la Cruz and Labor Inspector Figueras at the right. Below, the reviewing group, Assemblymen Alzate, Verzosa, Alano and Magalona, the speaker, Mr. De la Cruz, T. Tuazon and Dr. Velasco.

Advertiser May 9, 1940

PRACTICAL SOCIAL JUSTICE

Certainly the plan of President Manuel L. Quezon to order the general reduction of the assessed value of the real property to enable the property owners to pay the taxes under the pressing economic situation, is concededly a demonstration of practical social justice.

The current European war has produced in this country a great economic shock. The prices of copra, hemp and other export commodities have gone down below the cost of production. Temporary abandonment of the copra and hemp industries seems evident in the face of this growing economic calamity.

Statistics show that the masses of the Filipino population depend on the payment of their obligations to the government upon the money returns their products and their labor command in the market. In the event, as it is today, that the price of labor and the agricultural commodities is abnormally low, these obligations to the government could not be promptly and properly met.

Under this predicament President Quezon considers the whole economic situation of the masses from the standpoint of practical social justice. Hence, the reduction of the assessed value of the real property is logical and highly laudable. This plan envisages the fact that, the greatest principle in taxation is not how much amount is to be collected from the taxpayers but whether the taxpayers can promptly and adequately come across the taxes due from them by the government.

USBawan SWELDO SA MGA MAESTRO NI SALVADOR PA

Mantalongon Himoon Nga "Teachers' Camp" Sama Didto Sa Bagyo

Nagasulti atubangan samga magtutuong gikan sa 21 ka lalawigan nga nagberano karon diha sa "Normal School," si Celedonio Salvador, direktor sa buro sa edukasyon nagpahayag nga ang suhol sa mga magtutuon sa mga tunggaan sa kagamhanan usbawan sumala sa gilaw ni Presidente Quezon.

Gibutyag usab ni Direktor Salvador nga ang buro sa edukasyon dili na modawat sa mga graduwado sa hayskol sa pagka maestro. Labut sa kahintang sa mga magtutuon, nagpahayag siya nga kulang kita sa mga magtutuon nga binansay gayud pagayo sa ilang linya ug ingon man, kulang usab kita sa mga magtutuon nga may eksperensiya. Hinoon, ang mga graduwado sa hayskol nga nagmatestro na sulod sa 10 ka tuig may katungod nga sa usbaw nga ihatag unya ug ibilin usab slia sa katungdanan.

Nagpahayag usab siya nga ang "normal" sa Sugbo naganam kahinungdanon sumala sa nakita sa iyang kinabuhi alang sa paghanas sa mga magtutuon. Tungud niaana, ang buro sa edukasyon naghunahuna sa paghimog kampo sa mga magtutuon sama sa gitukod sa kagamhanan didto sa Bagyo.

Ang Tinagawog usab itudlo na sugod sa sunod tuig ug kini anha itudlo sa mga tinonan sa kwarta anyo sa hayskol. Si Direktor Salvador gipasidunggan sa mga magtutuon sa normal gabii didto sa Klub Pilipino.

1940

Pinbuna April 30

Inspecciona la Colonia Penal de San Ramón

(Servicio Telefónico)

Zamboanga, 14 de mayo. —El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon pudo bajar del "Casiana" a las ocho de esta mañana.

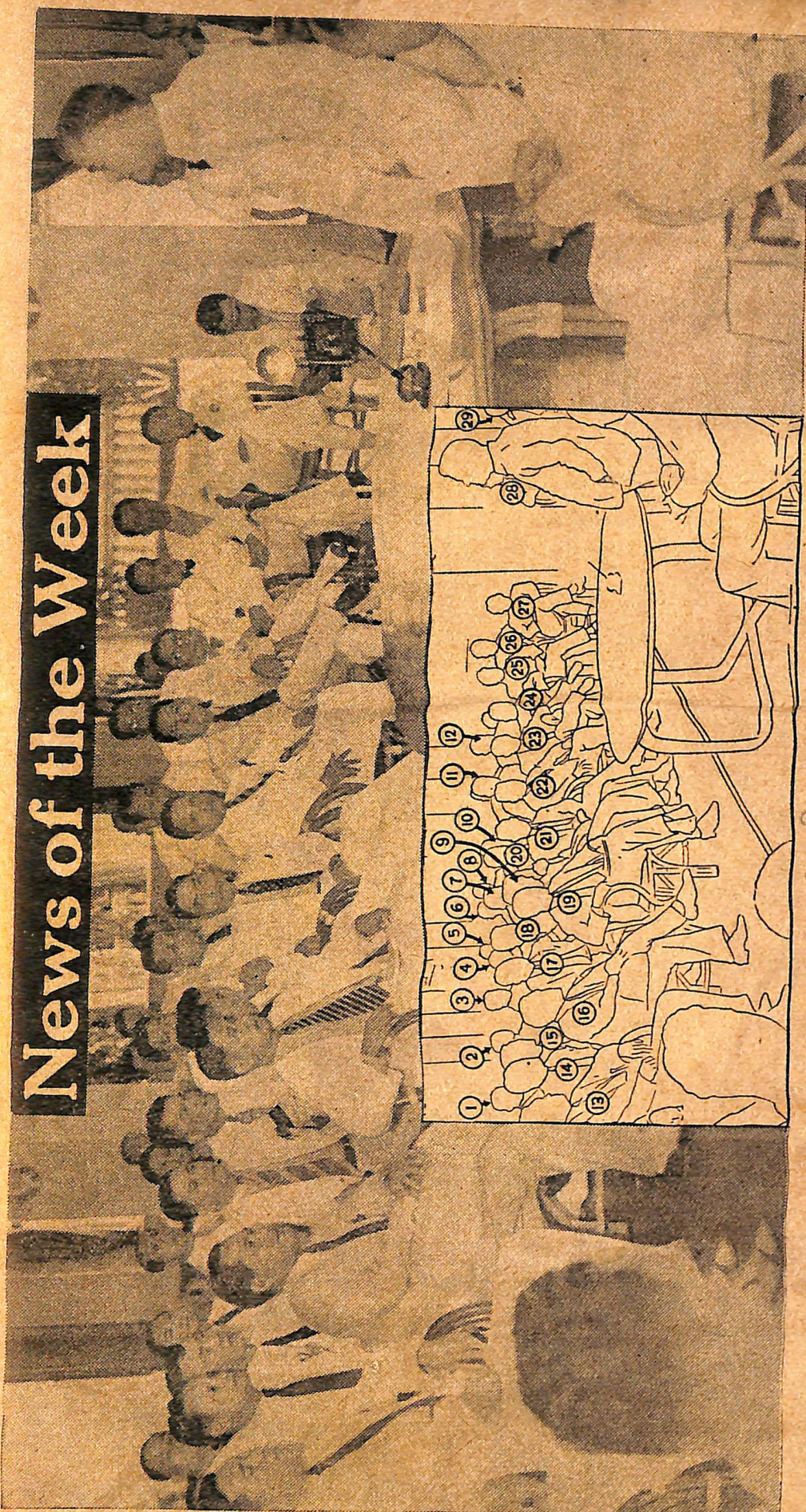
Visitó la Colonia Penal de San Ramón y según informes ha indultado a seis presos.

El Presidente pudo también asistir al te danzant y pronunciar un breve discurso.

El "Casiana" salió a la medianoche con rumbo a Joló. —A.L.

Free Press May 11, 1940

News of the Week



The President Meets the Governors and City Mayors of the Philippines*

- * 1. Gov. Jose Qui, Cotabato; 2. Gov. Conrado Morante, Mindoro; 3. Gov. Servando Liban, Cagayan; 4. Gov. Valeriano Gatuslao, Occ. Negros; 5. Mayor Agustin Alvarez, Davao City; 6. Gov. Buenaventura Rodriguez, Cebu; 7. Mayor Nicasio Villalosa, Baguio; 8. Mayor Tomas Morato, Quezon City; 9. Gov. Pedro Singson, Ilocos Sur; 10. Gov. Felipe Abrigo, Samar; 11. Gov. Casiano Sandoval, Tayabas; 12. Mayor Vicente Rama, Cebu City; 13. Gov. Mateo Pecson, Masbate; 14. Gov. Andres Hernandez, Cam. Sur; 15. Gov. Bien-venido Valera, Abra; 16. Gov. Carlos Garcia, Bohol; 17. Gov. Alberto A. Villaverde, Antique; 18. Gov. Jose Firmalo, Romblon; 19. Gov. Roque Ablan, Ilocos Norte; 20. Gov. Alfonso Pablo, Tarlac; 21. Gov. Manuel Calleja, Albay; 22. Gov. Bernardo Farrales, Zambales; 23. Gov. Tomas Confesor, Iloilo; 24. Gov. Miguel Lukban, Cam. Norte; 25. Gov. Arsenio Bonifacio, Laguna; 26. Gov. Julian Teves, Or. Negros; 27. Gov. Eulogio Rodriguez, Jr., Rizal; 28. Gov. Anselmo Bernad, Or. Misamis; 29. Gov. Servillano de la Cruz, Pangasinan.

PRESIDENT

A Lot to Say
When the provincial governors and city mayors, now attending a convention in Manila, called on President Quezon last week, they at once presented him with their unanimous resolution urging his reelection. "Through our

contact with the people," the resolution read, "we have come to learn that public sentiment is strongly in favor of your reelection as Chief Executive." Mr. Quezon thanked them for the resolution, refused to comment on it. But the President had a lot to say to the men who had called on him. He urged them to work for the acceptance

May 10, 1940

La Vanguardia

Dos municipios tratan de prohiar a Quezon y Yulo

5-10-40
Jan 9 (Servicio In) Guagua, Pampanga, 3 de mayo. —El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon y el Speaker José Yulo acaso están descansando tranquilamente en sus camas sin saber lo que la suerte les depara: los municipios de Arayat y Floridablanca están tratando de declararles hijos adoptivos su

Los funcionarios de estos dos municipios no van solos en este movimiento de adopción. El sentimiento popular acoge con entusiasmo la idea del prohiamiento de los dos caudillos, puesto que tanto el Presidente Quezon como el Speaker Yulo han demostrado ser merecedores de este honor de ser prohiados por la Pampanga.

Philippine

Oct. 13, 1940

IT WAS revealed in news dispatches from America that Speaker Yulo carried a letter of President Quezon to U. S. officials discussing the Philippine national defense. President Quezon conferred on an undisclosed subject with U. S. High Commissioner Sayre as the latter's resident. 7-10-13-40

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

La Vanguardia May. 14, 1940

CIUDAD QUEZON TENDRA MEJORES VIAS Y CAMINOS

Las obras en la carretera circunferencial estan adelantando y casi todas sus partes ya estan por terminar

(Servicio Informativo)

Ciudad de Quezon, mayo.—Con las 310 casas modelo para personas de modestos recursos y las 37 para los de sueldos elevados ya completadas en el Distrito de Diliman, y con las obras de algunas casas más en el barrio obrero, en su período de terminación, se nota ahora una nueva fase en los trabajos de construcción en esta ciudad.

Mabuhay May. 11, 1940

Tuntunin Sa Pagsisiyasat

ANG mga bagong alituntunin tungkol sa taning na panahon sa pagsisiyasat na administratibo laban sa mga pinuno at kawani ng pamahalaan na inilagda kahapon ng pangulong Quezon ay mabisang panakip sa isang malubhang kakulangán. Sa pamamagitan ng mga tuntuning ito, ngayo'y magkakaroon na ng mga tiyák na pamamaraan sa mga pagsisiyasat, na magbibigáy ng katarungan sa lahat ng panig na kinauukulan, at magtatakda sa panahon ng pagdinig, pagsusulit ng ulat at pagpapasiyá.

Sa kasalukuyan, ang mga pagsisiyasat ay tila lubos na nasasalig sa kalooban ng mga tagasiyasat. Nababalam kung kanilang ibig balamin, at nadadali kung nais nilang dalidaliin. Iyan ang dahil kaya may mga sumbong at paratang na nabitin nang mga buwán o taon, at may mga paratang at sumbong namang nilutás nang kasingbilis ng elektrisidad. Samakatuwid, ang katiwalian inuusig ay malimit na nagbibigaydaan sa panibagong katiwalian.

Inaasahan naming sa bisa ng mga bagong tuntuning ipinagutos ng Pangulo ay iiral ang patas na pakikitungo at hakbang sa lahat ng pagsisiyasat na administratibo, sa isang paraang maigawad sa lalong maaga ang katarungan sa nagsusumbong at sa nasusumbong, gayon din sa nasasangkot na kapakanan ng madla.

Herald May 14, 1940

THE executive order issued by President Quezon lifting the ban against salary increases for government employees in the same position restores one aspect of the salary standardization program that would otherwise have been discontinued. As the President explains in the order, the prohibition against such increase was previously decided upon as a precautionary measure to insure the stability of the government finances. By reason of the fact that revenue collections have exceeded the budget estimates, the necessity for the prohibition is no longer urgent and has been withdrawn.

This is just one more proof that the government schedule of salaries is responsive to the financial condition of the state. That this policy is wise none will deny. For we cannot have a schedule so rigid that it cannot be altered for sound reasons whenever conditions so require. The justice to which government employees are entitled must yield, under certain circumstances, to the superior requirements of public resources and finance. Yet whenever such resources warrant it, the justice which is their due ought by all means to be given not as a matter of generosity but as a matter of right.

La fiebre de construcción de casas residenciales parece que se ha calmado para dar lugar a la aceleración de las obras para completar la construcción de los más importantes caminos y bulevares en el distrito de Diliman y en el nuevo campo universitario. Este es el actual plan del departamento de ingeniería de la ciudad y de la gerencia de la People's Homesite Corporation en vista de que la construcción de los edificios universitarios, el capitolio nacional y los pabellones de la exposición nacional, pronto comenzará.

Se ha sabido de la gerencia de la Homesite Corporation que aun cuando todas las casas para empleados y obreros ya están ahora preparadas para ser ocupadas, la venta y distribución de estas residencias y lotes no comenzará sino hasta que las calles, solares y otras facilidades estén terminadas para responder a las necesidades de los futuros residentes.

La terminación de todos los importantes caminos en el distrito de Diliman y en el pueblo universitario son la preocupación de la gerencia de la Homesite Corporation y de los funcionarios de la ciudad. De acuerdo con los bien preparados planes todas las avenidas y carreteras bajo construcción atravesarán los sitios importantes de la ciudad y proveerán los medios más fáciles de transportación entre la Ciudad de Manila y la nueva ciudad y todas las provincias cercanas.

Hasta ahora, la Extensión de la calle de España es el único camino que se ha completado y pasa por los sitios importantes de la Ciudad de Quezon. Además de estar unida con el distrito de Diliman particularmente con la recientemente completada Avenida de Diliman que ha costado P50,000, la Extensión de la calle de España sirve como una arteria para la transportación entre esta ciudad y la provincia de Rizal.

Las obras en el camino circunferencial están progresando. A excepción de una corta porción en el distrito de Cubao y entre el

barrio obrero y la Hacienda Maysilo, todas las otras partes de este camino están por terminarse. Para evitar obstáculos en la realización del proyecto, actualmente hay negociaciones entre los dueños de las propiedades y los funcionarios del gobierno para la expropiación de los terrenos necesarios entre Cubao y la Hacienda de Maysilo. Una porción de la avenida circunferencial dentro de los límites del área de la Homesite Corporation, se está ahora asfaltando.

Gran progreso también se nota en la construcción de la avenida del Capitolio. La porción que se dirige al sitio del capitolio nacional y hacia el nuevo pueblo universitario se está ahora terraplenando con grava como preparativo para su asfaltamiento o cimentación. Las obras del puente de concreto sobre un riachuelo entre el distrito de Diliman y San Francisco del Monte también están avanzando.

El mayor adelanto en la construcción de caminos durante el fin de semana se ha notado en la avenida rectangular que enmarca la propiedad de la People's Homesite

cont.

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Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Tribune May. 21, 1940

Cent. La Jung. May. 14 1940

Tinuligsa ang paggamit ng Casiana at Apo sa kampanya sa mga susog

Marilaw, Bulakan, Mayo 20—Manghihigpit na tuligsa sa paggamit ng "Casiana", ng "Apo", ng aeroplanong pangbomba ng hukbong pilipino at ng iba pang kagamitang pangpamahalaan ng mga lider nasyonalista sa pagkampaña sa balak na mga susog sa konstitusyon, ang ginawa rito noong Sabado ng gabi ng mga mananalumpati ng Young Philippines, sa harap ng makapal na taong nagbuhat pa sa mga kanugnog na nayon at sa Maykawayan, Pulo at Ubando.

"Samantalang ang tagasalungat na hindi naghahawak ng mga tungkuling pangpamahalaan ay gumugulog ng kanilang salapi sa pagkampaña laban sa mga susog, ang lapiang nakararami ay gumagawa ng isang kilusan sa kapakinabangan nila sa gugol ng bayan", ang paratang ni Wenceslao Q. Vinzons, pangulo ng Young Philippines, at ng abogado Jose P. de Leon, pangulo ng lupon sa Bulakan ng kabataan at ng Frente Popular. Tinukoy nila ang paggamit ng pangulong Quezon sa yate "Casiana", ng pangalawang pangulong Osmeña sa isang aeroplanong pangbomba ng hukbong pilipino at ng balak na kampanya ng speaker Jose Yulo at ng ilang kinatawan sa kahilingan na gaging mitin ang bantay-baybaying "Apo"

"Ang mga kalihim ng kagawaran, sa pagkukunwang naglalakbay na pangpamahalaan, ay ku-

makampaña sa mga susog, at ang mga gobernador probinsial at alkalde ng ciudad ay tinawag sa isang pagpapanayam sa Maynila sa gugol ng pamahalaan upang maikampaña ang pagpapatibay sa mga balak na susog. Kahi't na ang panayam ng mga guro ay nagiging larangan na rin ng pagpapalaganap ng kalihim ng pagtuturo," ang sabi ni Vinzons.

Tinuligsa ng abogado Jose Topacio Nueno ang susog sa reeleksion ay sinabing iyan ay isang paraan upang maisagawa rito ng mga tauhang nasyonalista ang diktadura ng pangulong Quezon. Hinulaan niya ang mga nakalalagim na bunga sa bansa kung magbabalik sa kapangyarihan ang pangulong Quezon.

Inisa-isa namán ng abogado Vicente M. Correa ang mga kasiraan ng susog sa pagtatatag uli ng Senado, samantalang tinuligsa ng abogado Donato F. Joaquin ang balak na magtatag ng komision elektoral na ayon sa kanya ay "magpapalubhang lalo lamang sa mga karayaan sa halalan sa halip na mapaunti ang mga ito."

Si Leoncio Gonzales, pangulo ng lupon ng nagdaos ng miting, ang naging tagapagpakilala, samantalang ipinaliwanag naman ni M. Lucero ang mga layon ng lupon. Ang miting ay natapos sa unang oras ng madaling-araw ng Linggo. —N.P.

Corporation. Este importante camino está ya ahora preparado para ser asfaltado. Es uno de los más importantes proyectos de la ciudad porque está cruzado por dos importantes avenidas nacionales, a saber, el camino del capitolio y el camino circunferencial.

Otro camino importante cuya construcción ha adelantado mucho durante la semana es la Extensión de Santa Mesa que se dirige al corazón de la Ciudad de Quezon, pasando por San Juan del Monte, Rizal.

Según los planes y especificaciones del departamento de obras públicas, el camino rectangular, el camino circunferencial y la avenida del capitolio tendrán treinta metros de ancho, divididos en dos sendas de doce metros cada una con una faja de seis metros en medio que se cubrirá de arbustos y otras plantas florales. Estas tres avenidas serán de las más hermosas de todos los proyectos. La construcción de caminos por firmas particulares también progresa.

Para los proyectos arriba mencionados y acometidos por el gobierno solamente, la oficina de obras públicas ha gastado ya la suma de P79,000. Esta cantidad no incluye el valor de las donaciones particulares.

Otro importante paso en las obras en la Ciudad de Quezon es la construcción de un pabellón de caridad del Instituto de Quezon en Santolan, en la calle España. Un ala adicional de esta institución se está construyendo por la Santa Clara Lumber Co. a un costo de P280,000. Los trabajos comenzaron la primera semana de abril y la formación del piso bajo se está completando ahora.

El nuevo edificio tendrá tres pisos, para salas, cuartos, comedor y equipo de Rayos X y laboratorio. Encima del edificio habrá una "penthouse" y una terraza a donde los pacientes podrán subir para aspirar aire libre. Se ha sabido que después de esta ala, se construirá otra al lado opuesto del edificio como parte del programa de expansión del Instituto.—M.A.C.

Tribune May. 23, 1940

Restore the Senate

The measure of President Manuel L. Quezon's concern for the fate of the Constitutional amendment restoring the senate can be seen in the address he delivered at Iloilo the other day, in which he pointed out the weaknesses inherent in a unicameral legislative system, and warned that bicameralism is one of the best safeguards the liberties of the people can have.

And his stand is supported not only by the historical precedents which he cites, but by the exposition which he makes of the tremendous powers which the present single-chambered legislative body possesses.

The basis of the republican system, which is the foundation of the Philippine government, is the principle of separation of powers between the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments of government. There is such a separation here today, in name. But in effect, as the President points out, the legislative department has such vast power that both the executive and the judicial departments must of necessity yield to it in many instances in which for the good of the nation they should retain the maximum of independence.

The power of the legislative body needs a check, just as the power of every department in the government needs a check. The executive cannot and should not control the legislative. The judicial department is powerful in its sphere, but it exerts no check on the legislative, while it, in turn, is the creature of the legislative and as such is in an important measure subject to its control. The only way salutary control can be exercised over the legislative is from within. This is impossible when there is only one legislative chamber. A second is needed to preserve the system of checks and balances which is the only safeguard the people have against a dictatorship. And let it not be forgotten that a dictatorship by a group can be just as subversive of personal freedom as autocratic government by an individual and much more difficult to combat once it grasps full power.

DOS FUGITIVOS SON ACUSADOS DE DELITO COMPLEJO

En caso de condena, Perucho y Osabel sufrirán la pena de muerte

Climaco Perucho y Florencio Osabel, los dos presidiarios de largas condenas que se escaparon el 14 de mayo después de agredir mortalmente a un soldado que les custodiaba, han sido acusados del delito complejo de acusados del sentencia con asesinato por el fiscal Francisco B. Albert.

En caso de condena, es manda-

Herald May. 18 1940

Turn on the next page Please

Herald May 29, 1940

A Business-like Government

H.M. 5-29-40

THE order of President Quezon requiring government offices to submit promptly to the office of the auditor general all papers necessary to perfect disbursements of government funds in favor of private parties should result in a vast improvement of an aspect of the government service that has for a long time been the object of repeated complaints and criticism. Long and often unnecessary delays in the making of such payments have caused private persons and corporations that do business with the government no end of inconvenience and even pecuniary losses. And although many such delays have been conveniently laid at the door of "red tape," there has been sufficient justification for the belief that the service could be improved to the enormous profit of everybody concerned.

The vastness of the interests which the government controls and supervises purely in its capacity as a business organization may justify the complicated machinery that has been set up for the checking up of accounts and the settlement of obligations. Since the government is trustee for the people's money, there is reason for the extreme care with which it examines all these accounts, allowing not one centavo to be paid out of the treasury unless such payment is supported by the necessary papers.

At the same time, there have been cases of delay in these payments that cannot be justified on any legal or moral ground whatever, and that can only be due to inefficiency, deliberate or unintended, on the part of the government officials immediately concerned in a particular transaction. Where a private person or corporation must be prompt in the fulfillment of its business engagements for the simple reason that profit in the end completely depends on rapid turnover and on good will earned through honesty and efficiency, the government does not feel a similar compulsion for the equally simple reason that it has little interest in profit as such and even less use for the good will of those with whom it deals. The government is sovereign in every sense of the word: it neither covets nor owes favors from anybody, and whoever wishes to do business with it must do so on its terms.

This attitude may thus be apparently justified by the supreme position of the government in any transaction. As a matter of fact, however, any inefficiency on its part ultimately results to its own disadvantage, since those parties that deal with it are to that extent incapacitated to perform their own obligations. Business goes 'round and 'round, and can only be as strong as its weakest link. The government is a vital part of this chain of business and should not be the weakest link.

toria la imposición de la pena de muerte. El fiscal Albert explicó que aun cuando se decidiera culpables no podrán escaparse de la silla eléctrica, porque la pena capital es mandatoria en este caso por tratarse de un delito complejo y porque los acusados estaban extinguiendo condenas cuando cometieron el delito.

Perucho estaba extinguiendo una condena de reclusión perpetua por asesinato de su suegro y una pena adicional de seis meses por lesiones menos graves, mientras que Osabel estaba extinguiendo un total de 26 años, ocho meses y cuarenta y dos días de prisión por evasión de sentencia y hurto.

La querrela alega que los acusados, con el propósito de escaparse y evadir las condenas a ellos impuestas, con evidente premeditación y usando de medios y modos que tendían a asegurar la ejecución del delito sin riesgo para sus personas, atacaron a Placido Rito, un soldado del ejército americano que fue asignado para custodiarlos, dándole de puñetazos, arrebatándole el rifle y una vez en condición indefensa le agredieron con un instrumento punzante infligiéndole heridas que causaron su muerte. Después, se escaparon.

Bulletin June 6, 1940

'TOUGH YEARS' AHEAD--QUEZON

Says Hard Times Are Why He Won't Serve (Unless He Has To)

With the nationwide campaign for the ratification of the constitutional amendments on its "last lap," President Quezon, addressing the Nacionalista party chieftains at the Manila Jockey Club last night, hammered home the old arguments in favor of the creation of a senate, reiterated that he did not care to be reelected and was not personally interested in the amendment concerning the term of office of the President.

About 3,000 Nacionalista leaders and lieutenants were at the rally, which is the first of a series of party meetings in Manila.

President Quezon went to the party rally after a five-hour conference with members of the Civil Liberties Union on the amendments in Malacañan. The conference and discussion started at 11 a. m. and ended at about 4:30 p. m.

President Quezon, tie-less and in gray sharkskin, was in a jolly mood. Speaking in Tagalog he began by getting the crowd to laugh with him. But he sobered when he pictured "tough years" for the nation in the next few years to come. The world situation is so grave, he said, and the future of the Philippines so uncertain that he wouldn't want to be President unless he had to.

Quezons Are Honor Guests At PGH Program Today

The dispensary and the maternity pavilion of the Philippine General Hospital will be formally inaugurated at 4:30 this afternoon with President and Mrs. Quezon as the guests of honor. A brief program has been prepared for the inauguration. Dr. Antonio G. Sison, director of the Philippine General Hospital and dean of the college of medicine of the University of the Philippines, will introduce President Quezon who is scheduled to speak during the occasion. Following the address, President Quezon will formally open the dispensary building, while Mrs. Quezon will formally open the maternity pavilion. The Philippine Constabulary will be in attendance. 11-18-40

QUEZON GOES RIDING FOR A FEW MINUTES

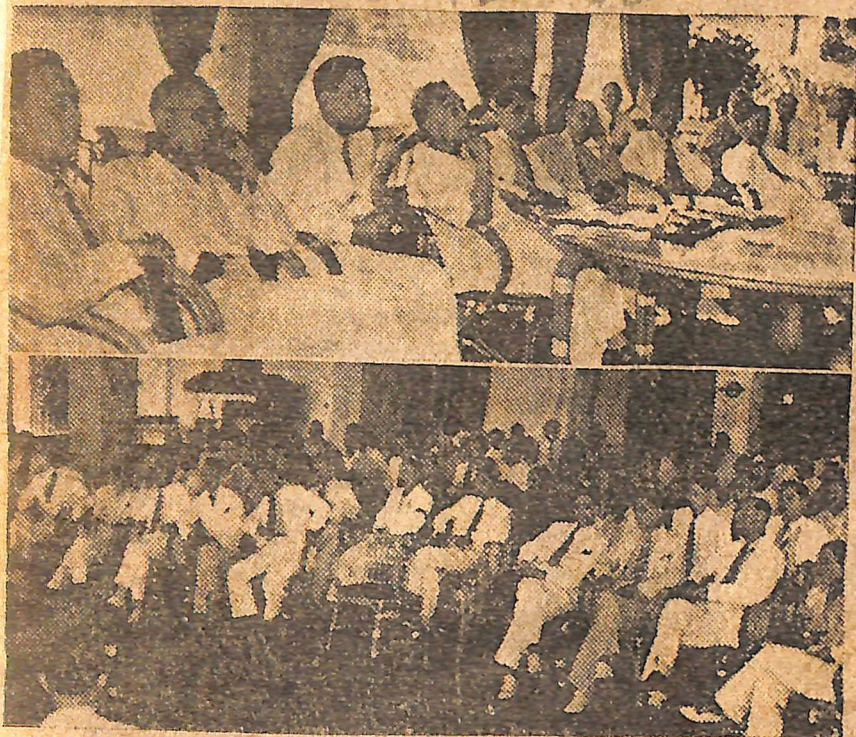
Indicating that he has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness, President Quezon this morning went horseback riding for a few minutes. His doctors however advised him not to receive visitors yet. H.M. 11-13-40

President Quezon attended the inauguration of the maternity pavilion and dispensary of the Philippine General hospital yesterday but did not speak. The President is evidently reserving his energy for the anniversary celebration in Quezon City on Friday.

24 Hebe June 12, 1940

Energica Advertencia Hace A Arroceros El Jefe Ejecutivo

Pub. 6-12-40



Fotografías tomadas ayer en Malacañang cuando los plantadores de palay del centro de Luzon presentaron sus diferencias al Presidente. En la fotografía superior aparecen los Secretarios Vargas, Alunan, Abad Santos, el Presidente Quezon, el Secretario Roxas, Isauro Gabaldon, un jefe de los propietarios, el Secretario Avelino, el Secretario Aquino y Benito Razon. Abajo estan los plantadores, a quienes se aconsejo que zanjaran sus diferencias con los terratenientes a fin de no entorpecer la produccion del cereal.

Isaphie June 6, 1940

PRESIDENT SIGNS 24 BILLS; BACK IN CAPITAL

May 6-6-40

President Manuel L. Quezon signed the other Tuesday 24 bills, among them the immigration bill, which was the subject of an international controversy, and which will now be sent to President Roosevelt for action. The President also vetoed seven bills: five power franchise bills, a bill providing for the creation of the new municipalities of Isabela and Lamitan on Basilan Island, and a bill providing for the verification free of charge by peace justices and the registration free of charge by register of deeds of instruments or mortgage, etc.

The measures which President Quezon signed included, besides the immigration bill, the coconut oil excise tax budget, the bill authorizing the issuance of P20,000,000 worth of social security bonds for the purchase of big landed estates, the bill creating the new city of Cavite, and two bills intended to improve the administration of justice.

With the 19 bills he had previously approved, the President had up to the other Wednesday signed a total of 43 measures. A total of 37 bills still await his action.

The President arrived in Manila from Baguio last Monday and immediately sat down to tackle the many official documents which have accumulated since he left for Mindanao a few weeks ago. Last Tuesday, he was scheduled to hear the views of sugar men on Bill No. 1098, proposing a tax on the output of sugar centrals. It was also hinted that he may hear the views of labor on Bill 1795, which prohibits the dismissal of laborers by employers unless they have been paid one month's wages in advance.

The President was reported the other Wednesday as intending to issue immediately a relief measure, remitting 30 per cent of the real property tax on all lands planted to coconut and other permanent taxable crops, thus requiring taxpayers of these properties to pay only 70 per cent of the total tax.

The executive order would serve to cushion the possible abrupt effect of the repeal of the law which the President just signed, reducing the assessment on lands planted to coconut and other permanent crops by 50 per cent.

may. 23, 1940

La Vanguardia

DIEZ MIL VETERANOS VENDRAN A LA FIESTA

Varias bellezas presidirán el
42.o aniversario de la
independencia

May 5-23-40

La celebración del 42.o aniversario de la proclamación de la independencia de Filipinas, hecha en Kawit, Cavite, el día 12 de Junio de 1898, sera memorable, a juzgar por la animación que se nota en Manila y provincias en relación con el concurso para la selección de bellezas nacionales que van a presidir los festejos. El Comité Ejecutivo de Veteranos encargado de la celebración calcula que no menos de 10,000 veteranos de provincias vendran a Manila para asistir a la celebración.

El anuncio hecho recientemente por la Oficina de Malacañang de que el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon ha aceptado la invitación del Directorio de la Asociación de Veteranos de la Revolución, para ser hésped de honor y orador principal de la celebración, ha sido bien acogido entre los veteranos, segun el Comité Ejecutivo. "Esta es la fase patriótica notable de la proxima celebración: dos caudillos del pais, uno del presente y otro del pasado, estaran unidos, por encima de sus hondas diferencias políticas, en la celebración de las luchas por la libertad de Filipinas," dice el Comité Ejecutivo.

Por otra parte, el ex-gobernador Manuel Aguinaldo, de Bataan, que encabeza el Comité de Concurso, ha informado que una belleza de Polo, Bulacan, la Srta. Engracia Tercias, otra de Kawit, Cavite, la Srta. Milagros Canda, otra de Bacoar, Cavite, la Srta. Clarita Bañas, y otra de Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, la Srta. Gloria Ruiz, todas dalgas populares de sus pueblos, están hoy encabezando el concurso para la elección de una Patria, tres Estrellas y ocho Rayos del Sol de la Bandera Filipinas (las ocho provincias que formaron la vanguardia de la Revolución del '96).

El ex-gobernador de Bataan ha informado que el escrutinio de esta semana, hecho en el Cuartel de los Veteranos, en la calle San Nicolas No. 605, da el siguiente resultado:

Srta. Engracia Tercias, Polo, Bulacan, 17,500 votos; Srta. Milagros Canda, Kawit Cavite, 16,150; Srta. Clarita Bañas, Bacoar, Cavite, 9,000; Srta. Gloria Ruiz, Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, 8,500; Srta. Clarita Santos, Dept. No. 11, Manila, 7,000; Srta. Erlinda Agahan, Kawit, Cavite, 7,000; Srta. Leonarda Davadilla, Malabon, Rizal, 6,680; Srta. Virgilia Santos, Dept. No. 19, Manila, 6,200; Srta. Adela Rifareal

cont.

Please turn on the next page

may. 23, 1940

card, In Vang.

Tribune June 23, 1940

Dept. No. 7, Manila, 6,000; Srta. Araceli Lazaro, San Juan del Monte, Rizal, 5,510; Srta. Rubv L. Roxas, Dept. No. 1, Manila, 5,500; Srta. Nieves Maigue, Imus, Cavite, 5,300; Srta. Eleuteria C. del Pilar, S. Jose, Nueva Ecija, 4,248; Srta. Amparo Cervantes, Naic, Cavite, 3,900; Srta. Lourdes de la Cruz, Limay, Bataan, 3,420; Srta. Angelina Permil, Dept. 96, Caridad, Cavite, 3,160; Srta. Rosa V. Aleta, Rizal, Nueva Ecija, 3,000; Srta. Grace Meddela, Solano, Nueva Vizcaya, 3,000; Srta. Minerva Guivab, Amulong, Cagayan, 2,100; Srta. Florita Zialcita, Dept. No. 2, Manila, 2,100; Srta. Victoria M. Mendoza, Dept. No. 8, S. Roque, Ca-

vite, 2,000; Srta. Rosario Tolentino, Dept. No. 26, Manila, 2,000; Srta. Beatriz Pronto, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, 2,000; Srta. Maura Manauis, Dagupan, Pangasinan, 2,000; Srta. Rosita Calderon, Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, 2,000; Srta. Damasa Martin, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, 2,000; Srta. Josefina P. Garcia, Tuguegarao, Cagayan, 2,000; Srta. Lourdes T. Santos, Las Piñas, Rizal, 2,000; Srta. Carmen Cuevas, Bacoor, Cavite, 2,000; Srta. Raymunda Medina, Bulacan, Bulacan, 2,000.

Nov. 14, 1940

In Vanguan dia

UN REGIMIENTO MILITAR MAS SE PIENSA FORMAR

Quezon asi lo anuncia en un informe enviado a

Washington

Planes para la organización de un segundo regimiento del ejército filipino que estara en Mindanao, han sido revelados por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon en su informe sobre el último semestre de 1939, al Presidente Roosevelt.

Mientras en el informe no se dice la fuerza de este nuevo regimiento, se cree que será igual a la del Primer Regimiento regular hoy estacionado en el Campamento Murphy, compuesto en su mayor parte de jóvenes entrenandos.

El Coronel Fidel Segundo que hace poco ha sido relevado de sus deberes en la división G-2 en la jefatura, será el comandante en jefe de este nuevo regimiento, según se ha sabido.

El nuevo regimiento estara en el Campamento General Luna, en Parang, Cotabato, donde el Coronel Segundo es el jefe ahora.

Actualmente se están haciendo preparativos para terminar cuanto antes las barracas, las residencias para oficiales y un

Endangering the Nation

There is no activity more essential, none, in fact, so absolutely indispensable, as the production of a nation's food supply. It is the business of the government to see to it that this activity is never interrupted, never permitted to lag.

In the Philippines this activity is, specifically, the production of rice. It is a lamentable paradox that, with all the idle fertile lands available, with the millions engaged in the production of rice, and with the entire nation dependent on rice as its basic food, the country should never have been self-sufficient in this respect.

It would be more lamentable, in fact, disastrous, if at this critical stage considerations of purely local application should further reduce the output.

This is the danger against which President Manuel L. Quezon warned the rice planters yesterday. This is the danger which he is determined to forestall.

This issue between landowners and tenants in the rice regions is important. To settle it laws have been enacted which, by every criterion, would seem to be adequate to insure a just and fair arrangement between the man who owns the land and the men who who till it.

But above and beyond the landlord-tenant issue is the larger issue of the national need. Neither side can be permitted to jeopardize this. Both sides now know that the head of the nation will unhesitatingly use all the forces of the government to see to it that it is not jeopardized.

7th. 6-14-40

Obvious Conclusions

Observers in Washington, commenting on the situation of the Philippines as a result of Italy's entry into the war, are reported to believe that its consequence will be a greater dependence by the Philippines on the United States.

The conclusion is obvious. In all situations where a political crisis over which the Philippines has no control should threaten the welfare and stability of the Commonwealth, the latter must and shall continue in its dependence on the United States, until the day when the flag of an independent and sovereign Philippine republic shall float over the land. The Philippines, for purposes of defense against aggression by a foreign power, is just as dependent on the American federal government as the Territory of Hawaii or the State of California.

With regard to the other prediction, that as a result of the increasing gravity of the situation there will be here a greater and more sustained demand for the maintenance of President Manuel L. Quezon in office, this may be accepted as a sound conclusion, based on logical reasoning in the presence of incontrovertible facts.

At a time like this, when problems and perils undreamed of are obtruding themselves on every waking moment in the lives of the people, it is common sense to retain a leadership in which the public confidence has many times been vindicated. In the United States party lines are rapidly disappearing, among the more responsible elements of all parties, before the need, generally recognized, of a firm and approved leadership by a chieftain of proven capacity. There is every reason why the same situation should obtain here.

Esaphie

Nov. 9, 1940

Report for 1939

The commonwealth government is faithfully carrying out its economic readjustment program, President Ma-

nuel L. Quezon revealed in his recent report to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the United States Congress. The report covered only the six-month period from January 1 to June 30, 1939, because of the change in the fiscal year. Earlier economic projects, the report says, have produced encouraging results, and additional ventures in agriculture and industry have been started to "help strengthen the found-

barrio militar en dicho campamento. También se cree que se tomarán soldados y oficiales del Campamento Murphy para formar el nucleo de este nuevo regimiento.

Please turn on the next page the card.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1940

1940

can. Graphic no. 9

La Vanguardia June 20

ation of the country's economic structure." *2.P. 11-9-40*

Exploration of the Surigao Iron Ore Reservation has been completed, revealing the existence of deposits of iron ore of different grades amounting to over one billion tons, with an iron content averaging about 48 per cent. A study of the area, the report reads, has disclosed "an admixture of nickel with the iron ore in a proportion which may make the separation of nickel from the iron commercially feasible, as well as the possibility of the existence of valuable chromite bodies."

tence of valuable chromite bodies."

Speaking of immigration, President Quezon stated that a stricter policy of restriction has been followed with a view to preventing the admission of aliens who are not entitled to enter and stay in the Philippines. Enforcement of the policy has largely contributed, he added, to the decrease of alien immigration into the country. As regards national defense, it is "proceeding according to schedule." Construction and procurement programs have been going on progressively with the training program.

"Although the period covered by this report is quite short," he concluded, "the various departments and entities of the commonwealth government have accomplished substantial results through the unstinted effort of officials and employees of the government, whose loyalty and willingness to sacrifice personal convenience in the interest of the public service deserve the highest commendation."

"Good will and complete understanding exist between the governments of the United States and of the Philippines, and we approach the next year of the present commonwealth régime under the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie law secure in the belief and anticipation that the economic uncertainties of the future will be reduced with the enactment of the Tydings-Kocialkowski act."

tainties of the future will be reduced with the enactment of the Tydings-Kocialkowski act."

Nov. 9, 1940

La Vanguardia

QUEZON PROCLAMA DIA DE ACCION DE GRACIAS EL 21

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon proclamó el jueves próximo, 21 de noviembre, día de fiesta oficial, por ser Día de Acción de Gracias. Este es el mismo día proclamado por el Presidente Roosevelt de los Estados Unidos. *Var. 11-9-40*

Al encarecer a la nación que celebre el día, el Presidente Quezon dice en su proclama:

"Es propio que también se celebre el día en Filipinas lo mismo que en los Estados Unidos a fin de que podamos ofrecer a Dios Todopoderoso nuestra gratitud por los grandes favores y bendiciones que Nos ha otorgado. Nos hemos libera-

do de los estragos de las guerras que están asolando otras partes del mundo, acabamos de completar otro año del Commonwealth; no hemos experimentado ninguna revuelta interna o inquietud social de alguna magnitud; y hemos logrado resolver con éxito los problemas de sanación que nos confrontan. Por tanto, yo, Manuel L. Quezon, Presidente de Filipinas, por la presente

proclamo el jueves, 21 de noviembre, 1940, como día de Acción de Gracias en Filipinas y encarezco a nuestro pueblo que ofrezca sus preces a Dios Todopoderoso a fin de que podamos continuar pacíficamente nuestra labor durante este tiempo arduo de edificar la nación, que merezcamos Sus bendiciones y gracia y seamos dignos de Su guía y protección en los días por venir."

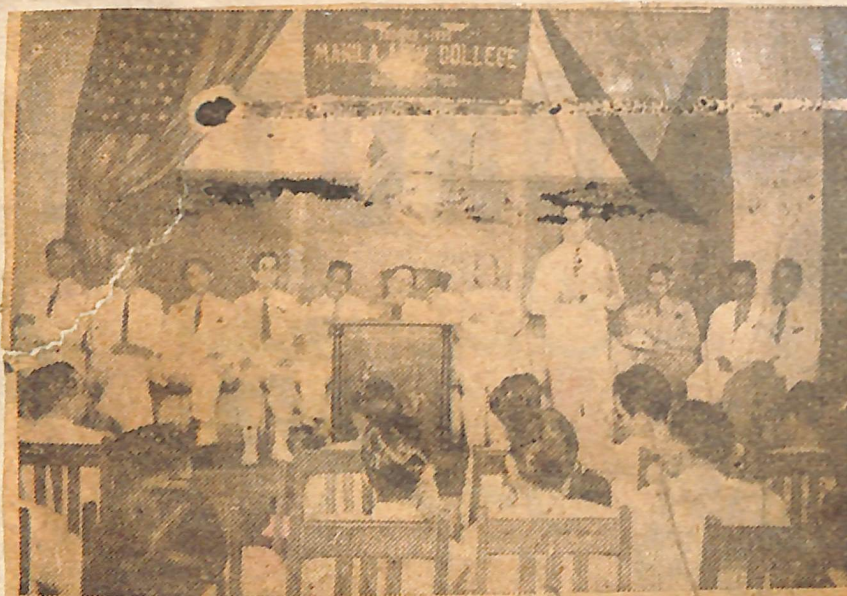
NONONG QUEZON, DE FIESTA



Nonong Quezon, hijo del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, celebró su cumpleaños en la intimidad, en la capital veraniega, el domingo pasado. Cumplió justamente sus quince años. En la fotografía, tomada en el día de la fiesta, aparece con su madre, Doña Aurora A. de Quezon.

1940

Tribuna June 24



SCHOLARSHIP DAY at the Manila Law College. Picture was taken at a recent convocation of the Manila Law College on the occasion of the awarding of the scholarship prizes for 1939. Seated in the background are the recipients: Carlos Goco, Abelardo Tolentino and Glicerio Opinion Jr. Esmeraldo Guloy and Benedicto Espiritu were awarded prizes for excellence in oratory and Jose M. Kalaw, a special prize for his activities at the Youth Conference held in Baguio. Others who appear in the picture are Attorney Salvador Aranaeta, guest of honor, Dean Manuel Soncuya, Professor Deogracias J. Puyat and Pedro Arao, president of the student delegation to the Youth Conference.

Warning to the Socialist Mayors

PRESIDENT Quezon's strong warning to the Socialist mayors of Pampanga was a warning specially addressed to a group of public officials who, by their own declarations or by declarations made in their behalf, have placed their loyalty to the governments of the Philippines and of the United States in grave doubt. But it was a warning as well to all those elements and interests in the nation, public as well as private, whose adherence to the principles underlying our democratic order is by no means certain and whose acts in the time of emergency may result in serious damage to the mutual defense efforts of the Philippines and America.

All the measures so far taken to insure the national security against the danger of aggression from without would fall far short of complete if they did not also take into account all those elements that, for reasons of their own, can seriously weaken the people's morale or hamper the progress of national defense through underground activities and propaganda conducted from within. The country's enemies are to be found not only beyond the gates but also within, and they may wear the garb of an alien as well as that of a native citizen. Against all such enemies the one effective weapon is constant and unrelenting vigilance.

Under ordinary circumstances, it would have been sufficient for the usual law-enforcing agencies of the government to take note of all suspicious activities in the country. In the case of the Socialist mayors of Pampanga, however, the suspicion attaching to their attitude towards the existing government of the Philippines and to the sovereign power involves much more than that: it involves their fidelity to their oath of office. Therefore, the vigorous warning addressed to them by the President of the Philippines, as head of the existing government, was wholly in order.

The legality of the Socialist Party in the Philippines has been questioned more than once. That the party, however, has been permitted to present candidates in several past elections showed at least that the government had decided to give its tacit consent to the existence of the party. Moreover, the Socialist candidates elected as town mayors in Pampanga last year agreed to take the prescribed oath of office, thereby pledging their loyalty to the Constitution of the

Philippines as well as to the sovereign power. If, therefore, the consent of the government to the existence of the party was merely tacit, the party itself, through its successful candidates, has pledged its loyalty to the government in a solemn covenant.

The Socialist Party cannot turn its back upon that covenant or burden its pledge of loyalty with conditions and stipulations without risking illegalization or some other counter-action on the part of the government even more serious than that.

But President Quezon warned these mayors on the basis of a principle even more far-reaching than this. He reminded them that, in taking their oath of office, they pledged their loyalty, first and above all, to the Constitution of the Philippines and to the government created thereunder. That loyalty, he declared, supercedes any loyalty they may have to their own party. If, therefore, they should feel at any time that they cannot, in all conscience, remain faithful to their oath, then their duty is clear: to resign the positions that they hold in trust under the Constitution. If they fail to take the only action that would then be open to them, it becomes the unavoidable duty of the President of the Philippines to remove them from office, in compliance with the terms of his oath of office which makes it obligatory for him to uphold and to support the Constitution at all times and under all circumstances.

Loyalty to America is, for all Filipinos of every conceivable social, political or religious creed, a thing so natural that to doubt its soundness at all in these critical moments is to suffer from a deep and fatal confusion of the mind. Loyalty to America is loyalty to democracy in its life-and-death struggle against Fascism. Whoever places but little or no value upon that loyalty shows himself to be a potential enemy of democracy and a potential ally of Fascism. It is incredible that any political party whatever, which enjoys the freedom to function in a democracy as the Socialist Party does in the Philippines, should allow itself, directly or indirectly, to become an active or tacit ally of the enemies of democracy.

It is logical that even a democracy, purely in the interest of self-preservation, should take positive measures against all elements that, enjoying the privileges of the democratic order as they do, show a niggardly appreciation for these privileges. Freedom, after all, is not so much a gift as something that must be earned and deserved.

Tribune

July 8, 1940

President Quezon Visits Muñoz School for Farmers

WHEN THE PRESIDENT was ready to retire one night after a disastrous typhoon three years ago, he received word that several boys of the Central Luzon Agricultural School in Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, were drowned. Immediately, he hurried to Muñoz, braving the still inclement weather and coursing through flood-torn highways.

Last week, he left pressing matters of state and motor-ed to the same school, this time to pay a routine visit.

It is not usual for a busy executive to honor with such visits an out of town school, 160 miles from Manila. But then, President Quezon is an unusual president, and the Central Luzon Agricultural School is not just another vocational institution. It is a school for farmers, the very people upon whom, President Quezon believes, "the future security and happiness of our people depend."

With his current preoccupations centered on the coloniza-

tion of unsettled regions of the Philippines, President Quezon finds no fitter group of people than the young students of the Muñoz school who have just the right training and education to pioneer in the government's various settlement projects.

This group of future pioneers inspired the President, on his second visit to the school, to pay the farmer a brief eulogy. He had already raised the level of farming to a new dignity with his rice planting ceremony and now has boosted the farmer up to newer heights.

Highlights of the President's speech in Muñoz:

"There is only one man who has no boss—the farmer."

"If we cannot or, at least, if we are not sure we can defend the Philippines from the invasion of a first class military power, we can at least make certain that our land, our natural resources are left in the hands of the Filipinos."

"It is the aim of the government to develop our public domain and to place them in the hands of our people who are willing to work. It is only in this way that we can hold our right to this wonderful land which God has given us. So I say that it is the kind of education and training given to you here that will make certain that the Philippines will be for the Filipinos."

The Quezon-Osmena Ticket

With the official proclamation to-day in Manila of the candidacies of President Quezon and Senator Osmena for the positions of President and Vice-President respectively of the Commonwealth, public attention is again focussed on these two national figures.

The choice of these two men as candidates for the two highest positions under the Commonwealth is indeed a happy one. The best years of their lives have been spent in the peaceful but nevertheless arduous fight for our political emancipation. Now that the goal is in sight, it is but just that they be rewarded for their past labors and demonstrated patriotism. During the past thirty years that they have been directing the Filipino participation in our Government, they showed marked ability as statesmen. Their experience and success during this period entitle them to the privilege of directing the affairs of the Commonwealth during its first years, when there will be difficult problems to solve.

For every well-informed and clear-thinking Filipino, the only patriotic course is to vote for Quezon and Osmena and to work for their candidacies, so as to insure their election. The Aglipayanos should forget that Quezon and Osmena are Roman Catholics. The Veterans of the Philippine Revolution should disregard the fact that the two coalition candidates are not their chiefs. The Ilocanos should shut their eyes to the accidental circumstance of Quezon and Osmena being a Tagalog and Visayan respectively. "Antis" should forget that Osmena is the head of the "Pros" and viceversa. The only things that should be borne in mind are that we are all Filipinos and that our present task is to pick out the two men best qualified to be the first President and Vice-President of the Commonwealth.

There is no doubt that Quezon and Osmena are the men we need for this purpose. In electing them to the elevated positions for which they have been nominated, we shall not be trying out men of unknown and doubtful calibre. We shall merely be drafting for a harder work men who have already been tested and found to be capable.

This is the safest and wisest thing to do under the circumstances.

1940

El Comercio July 8

Contróversia Avelino—Abad Santos Sobre La Ley 444

Se Necesitara el Fallo Final de Quezon

Ademas de los llos que la nueva ley 444 de las ocho horas esta creando entre los comerciantes de Manila y provincias y los mas de 250 casos de transgresion que dentro de una semana registraronse en los tribunales de Manila solamente, hay la nueva y seria controversia Avelino—Abad Santos que prueba a las claras la gran deficiencia de la ley 444 y muchos defectos del metodo legislativo de aprobar a ultima hora por "railroad" sus proyectos de ley.

Segun la opinion facultativa del Secretario de Justicia Hon. Jose Abad Santos, concurrida por el Secretario del Departamento del Interior Hon. Rafael Alunan, los empleados del gobierno no quedan incluidos en el privilegio de las ocho horas. Avelino es de parecer contrario. La controversia se ha elevado a Malacañang para el fallo final del Pres. Quezon.

La Opinion July 12, 1940

La Consagracion De! Obispo L.

La Ravoire Monroe, En Roma

Por una comunicacion recibida por el Delegado Apostolico, Mons. Guillermo Piani, se sabe que el nuevo obispo Mons. L. La Ravoire Monroe sera consagrado por Su Santidad el Papa, el dia 29 de Octubre en la fiesta de Cristo Rey de este año. El nuevo Obispo de Khairnagar, India Mons. Monroe sera consagrado juntamente con otros once obispos en la basilica de San Pedro, en Roma.

Es costumbre que el Papa done una cruz pectoral como regalo personal a todo obispo consagrado en Roma, por tanto Mons. Morrow, que sera consagrado por el mismo Papa, recibira sin duda alguna un tan valiosissimo regalo.

La primera Dama de la nacion, Da. Aurora Aragon de Quezon, ha accedido amablemente a encabezar la lista de los padrinos de consagracion de Mons. Morrow.

Sin duda que el hecho de no ser consagrado aqui el nuevo Obispo ha de causar hondo desagrado a los muchisimos amigos de Mons. Morrow, porque no podran estar presentes en la solemnisima ceremonia, pero, al mismo tiempo, se regocijarian por el singularisimo honor que ha de recibir al ser consagrado personalmente por el Vicario de Cristo.

1940

Tribune Dec. 12

Dr. Manuel L. Quezon

Manabang July 20, 1940

FIRST LADY HEADS MORROW SPONSORS

**New Bishop to Be Consecrated
By Pope October 29, Legate
Is Advised**

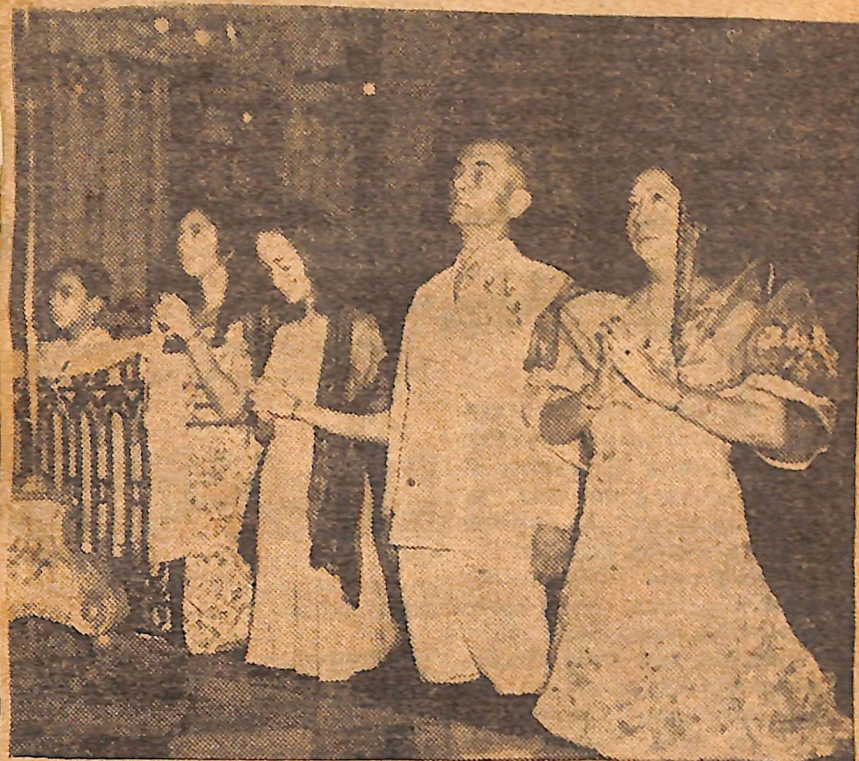
Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon heads the list of sponsors for the episcopal consecration of Mons. Louis LaRavaire Morrow, bishop elect of Krishnagar, India, who will be consecrated by Pope Pius XII in the Vatican City on October 29.

His Excellency, Mons. William Piani, apostolic delegate to the Philippines, has received word from his Eminence, Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi, prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide, that in audience the latter had with the Pope on June 13, the decision was made to grant 12 newly appointed missionary bishops the special privilege of being consecrated by the Pope himself.

This group of bishops will be the first to be consecrated by Pope Pius XII during his pontificate. The event will take place on the Feast of Christ the King, October 29, in the Basilica of St. Peter. Since it is customary for the Pope to present a pectoral cross as a personal gift to each bishop consecrated in Rome, Mons. Morrow will be the recipient of such a valuable gift.

The date of Mons. Morrow's departure for Rome has not been announced.

Nagsimba Sa Kanyang Kaarawan



Kuha ang larawan sa itaas sa kapilya ng Kolehiyo ng San Juan de Letran nang ang Pangulo at ang kanyang kaanak ay dumalo kahapon ng umaga sa misang pinagkaugalian nang daluhan sa tuwi niyang kaarawan, sapul pa nang siya'y nagaaral sa tinurang kolehiyo. Mula sa kaliwa pakanan ay makikita sina Nonong, Jr., Zeneida, Maria Aurora, pangulong Quezon at donya Aurora.

Graphic July 27, 1940

QUEZON HASN'T CHANGED MIND ABOUT REELECTION

LUCENA — President Quezon said in Atimonan Sunday he was not running for reelection. "I will not run for reelection if the whole world asks me to," he said in an after-dinner speech delivered after he had unveiled together with Mrs. Quezon the memorial tablet at the new national park there.

President Quezon also said that the coconut oil excise tax is a blessing in disguise.

A statement issued Monday by Secretary Jorge Vargas clarified the Atimonan "bombshell." Vargas said that pending the amendment of the Constitution, President Quezon is not a candidate for reelection. If the presidential term remains at six years, President Quezon will not run for reelection; but if it is shortened to four years, he will run for reelection in order to secure a vote of confidence from the people on his completed term. Under no conditions however will he serve even a day longer than eight years, Vargas said.

July 14, 1940

La Vanguardia

Quezon Hace Recomendaciones al Gabinete

La celebracion de unas sesiones especiales de la asamblea nacional el proximo sabado ha sido insinuada recientemente segun noticias procedentes de la capital.

Se ha indicado que el Presidente Quezon recomendará al gabinete varias medidas de gobierno importantes, entre las que se cuentan la

delimitacion de poderes de los departamentos del Interior y de Hacienda en lo referente a los gobiernos locales siempre que estos sean aptos.

Tambien se tiene entendido, que entre estas recomendaciones hallan la reduccion en el pago de derechos para los pequeños aparatos de radio de 10 pesos a un peso anual, y el dotar de estos aparatos receptores a los municipios para el beneficio del publico en cada comunidad.

2 Quezon Girls Made Secretaries To Their Father

President Quezon yesterday named his daughters, the Misses Maria Aurora (Baby) and Zeneida (Nini) Quezon as assistant private secretaries to the President. They fill positions provided for the first time in the general appropriation act but they waived their compensation and will receive no salary.

The Quezon girls had been doing secretarial work for their father before their appointment and obviously they have proved useful and efficient and were consequently extended official appointment. They are both graduates in philosophy in the University of Santo Tomas.

In the past few days, the Misses Quezon have been seen moving about in the executive buildings doing office chores for the chief executive. They have been provided a desk each in one of the offices in the first floor of the palace.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune July 24, 1940

QUEZON AT MUÑOZ: President Manuel L. Quezon, accompanied by Superintendent Emeterio A. Azinas (right), inspects the escort of honor of the Muñoz Agricultural School cadets.

Bullchin Aug. 2, 1940

UNREASONING NATIONALISM HIT BY QUEZON

Bull - 8-2-40

Blames World Ills On
Spirit Of 'My Country,
Right Or Wrong'

CAUTIONS NEPA

Economic Nationalism
Shouldn't Be Abused,
Industrialists Told

By CIPRIANO CID

President Quezon condemned unbridled nationalism in a speech before a special program of the Made-in-the-Philippines week of the NEPA at the Rizal Memorial stadium yesterday afternoon where he was guest of honor.

He declared that the spirit of unreasoning and blind nationalism which stresses the slogan "my country, right or wrong" has been responsible for many world ills and is one of the underlying causes of the current world chaos and anarchism.

Brought up as a nationalist with strong sentiments on things Philippine, the President asserted that he never allowed his nationalism to grow to the extent of placing the national interest over and above those of true justice and humanity.

Properly understood and practiced, economic nationalism deserves support and encouragement, the President added, and said the Philippines surely has need of it while it is on the threshold of an independent national existence. But he warned against carrying it to unreasonable extremes. Economic nationalism which seeks protection for native industries can be wrong, he explained, and in many instances, it has done a lot of harm.

Must Temporarily Copy

He expressed himself as not wholly in accord with the artificial economy sought to be achieved under a program of exclusive tariff walls but admitting that while the world is practicing it, the Philippines must follow suit because it is the only way it can live and fight off competition of foreign goods.

He warned Philippine industrialists, however, against indulging in the false hope and expectation that because goods are made in the Philippines and with Philippine capital, they should be patronized by the people. The people of the Philippines have no such duty toward Philippine industries, he said.

The safest and surest way for Philippine industries to survive is to place themselves on a basis of efficiency so that they can turn out goods as high in quality and as cheap as others from abroad, he pointed out.



Tribune July 22, 1940

Commerce

SENATE PLANS TO BE SHELVED

Comm. 7-22-40

Move To Revive Upper House
Will Not Be Taken
Up This Time

Any step to amend the Philippine Constitution so as to provide for the recreation of a bicameral legislature will not be taken up until possibly after the presidential elections in 1941, informed quarters said this morning.

Among Nacionalista legislators there is now very little interest in the revival of the senate, the general feeling in National Assembly quarters being that there is little urgency for the move.

The senate revival move was at its intense several months ago when it gained official support from President Manuel L. Quezon who expressed himself as favoring a two-house legislature.

Considering that the government is being run on a sound basis under the unicameral system, many solons feel that the senate revival merits less pressing attention than problems involving trade relations between the United States and the Philippines, the industrialization and economic development program, and the huge public works projects.

After the results of the November elections are known, the majority party is expected to prepare for the 1941 presidential election, shelving presidential possibilities and taking further steps to strengthen the party.

Tribune Aug. 4, 1940

D. Tribune

Will Reserve Malampaya Fish Grounds

5. Tribune 8-4-40

A plan to prohibit fishing in Malampaya Sound in Palawan for a limited period to re-stock its depleted marine resources, was revealed by President Manuel L. Quezon at a press conference in Malacanang yesterday morning.

In his last visit to Malampaya Sound, the President found its fish-resources greatly depleted, as fishermen in that locality use dynamite in fishing.

The President said that heavy penalties should be meted out to persons found using dynamite in fishing because they do the fishing industry a lot of harm.

He revealed that the National Food Products will transfer its canning factory to Estancia, Capiz, due to the lack of an adequate fish supply in the present site of the factory in Pampanga.

The President admitted that this government venture has not been very successful, although he said that all the other government enterprises are showing well.

He admitted that the country is facing a critical situation in view of the effects of the European war. Trade with Europe has been paralyzed, thus affecting customs collections adversely, and prices of main export products are very low, particularly in the case of hemp and copra.

The President fears that if the war lasts longer, the country might find itself in a very tight situation. For this reason, he is inducing the people to plant more food crops, such as rice and corn, to avoid hunger.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune Aug. 9, 1940

Page

Herald Aug. 5, 1940

The Basic Stand 7th 8-9-40

While President Manuel L. Quezon's speech at the University of the Philippines the other evening was the equal, in lucid reasoning and in strikingly convincing language, of any of his addresses, it said nothing new. Rather, it reiterated his fundamental position.

It is because of this reiteration, as well as by reason of the clarification which he gave in the face of what appeared to be a wholesale misconception of his views, that the speech is notable.

Let us strip those views down to the elementals. The President believes in true democracy and in true freedom—academic freedom and individual freedom in the highest sense of the term.

What is true democracy? Definitions are many; and many gifted men have prepared them. But in the final analysis, is not true democracy a state of society in which the individual may enjoy the right to live his life as he chooses, so long as his choice does not impair his neighbor's right to do the same? Is it not a state of society in which the humblest has the right to be heard on decisions which concern the lives of all? Is it not, also, a state in which every man, every youth, has the opportunity to win to security and happiness—in which every worker is guaranteed the right to a just return for his labor?

We believe that this is the President's definition of true democracy—a way of life leading to every decent and honest man's ideal.

What is true freedom—academic, individual, any kind of freedom?

Is it not the freedom to live and work and talk and believe as one lists, within the broad limits set by truths and sanctions which two thousand years of moral growth have proved to mankind to be eternal?

We believe this to be the President's definition of true freedom.

His views on political parties, on all other superficial growths, on mechanisms through which men have sought to establish true freedom and true democracy, are secondary.

The thing that counts in all his utterances; in all his actions; in all his decisions—is the fact that he sees true democracy and true freedom in their truest aspects, and holds them ever as his most cherished ideals.

And if he advocates abolition of mechanisms and what he calls fetishes, as a means to the attainment of those ideals, all men who work for the same ideals must give heed to the practical measures which he advocates for their achievement.

They Can Show the Way

One of the strongest implementations of his "more work" program was prepared by President Manuel L. Quezon in his administrative order enjoining municipal treasurers to perform faithfully their additional duties as agents of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, and to refrain from exacting unauthorized fees for their services in this respect.

Government employees and officials have tasks and responsibilities which no one may justly minimize. But when the Chief Executive calls on the entire nation for greater effort, it is clearly up to those who are on the nation's payroll to show the way and to set an example.

In the case of the municipal treasurer who acts as the government bank's agent, this duty to set an example is made more obligatory by the position in which the additional task places him—the position not of a government official, but of one who has it in his power to help the growth and progress of his community by judicious and careful—and generous, where his training and common sense tell him that generosity is indicated—disposal of government credits. To perform this task is not only an obligation, but a privilege. And even if it calls for more work, a privilege should not be charged for, particularly when its beneficiaries cannot pay the charge.

But quite apart from this, the President's administrative order comes as a timely reminder to those in the government service that when he called on the people to work harder, he meant all the people. And the men in the government service should be the first to answer the call.

ANTI-F. D. SOLON HITS QUEZON

Burke Scores Reelection, Party Abolition Proposal Her 5-40

By JULIUS C. EDELSTEIN

Washington, Aug. 5 (UP):—Anti-administration congressional circles interested in Philippine affairs today voiced opposition to Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon's renomination and rapped Quezon's advocacy of abolition of political parties.

Senator Edward R. Burke, Nebraska Republican and widely recognized as a constitutional authority, opposed a second term for Mr. Quezon. He said the Philippines president should not consider himself eligible to succeed himself even if the constitutional amendment were approved by President Roosevelt.

Burke said he favored the amendment to restore bicameralism in the Philippine legislature, but questioned the wisdom of the amendment changing the president's tenure from one six-year term to two four-year terms. He admitted, however, that the Philippine proposal was superior to the United States' lack of legal limits to the number of presidential terms. He said "tradition is an insufficient restraint against ambition."

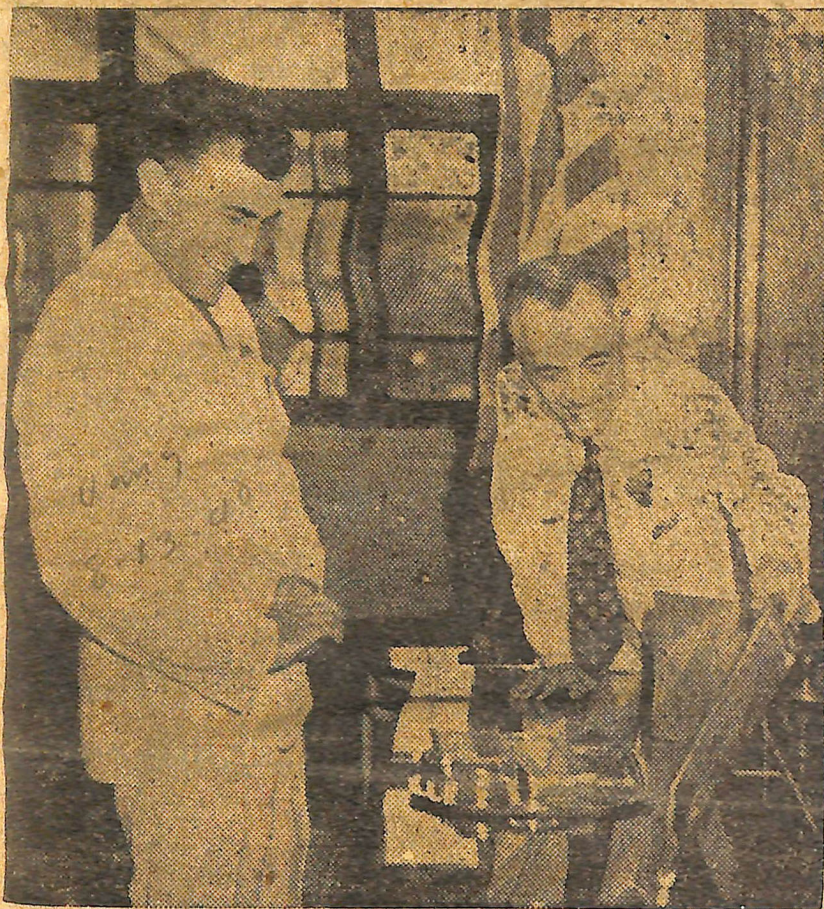
"Even if the Philippine constitution should be changed, Mr. Quezon should consider himself ineligible for the presidency," Burke said. "I have a high regard for him, but there are some things more sacred than individual concerns."

Commenting on Mr. Quezon's views on political parties, Burke said: "If Filipinos want democracy at all, they should keep the two-party system. Otherwise, they will become imitation followers of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin."

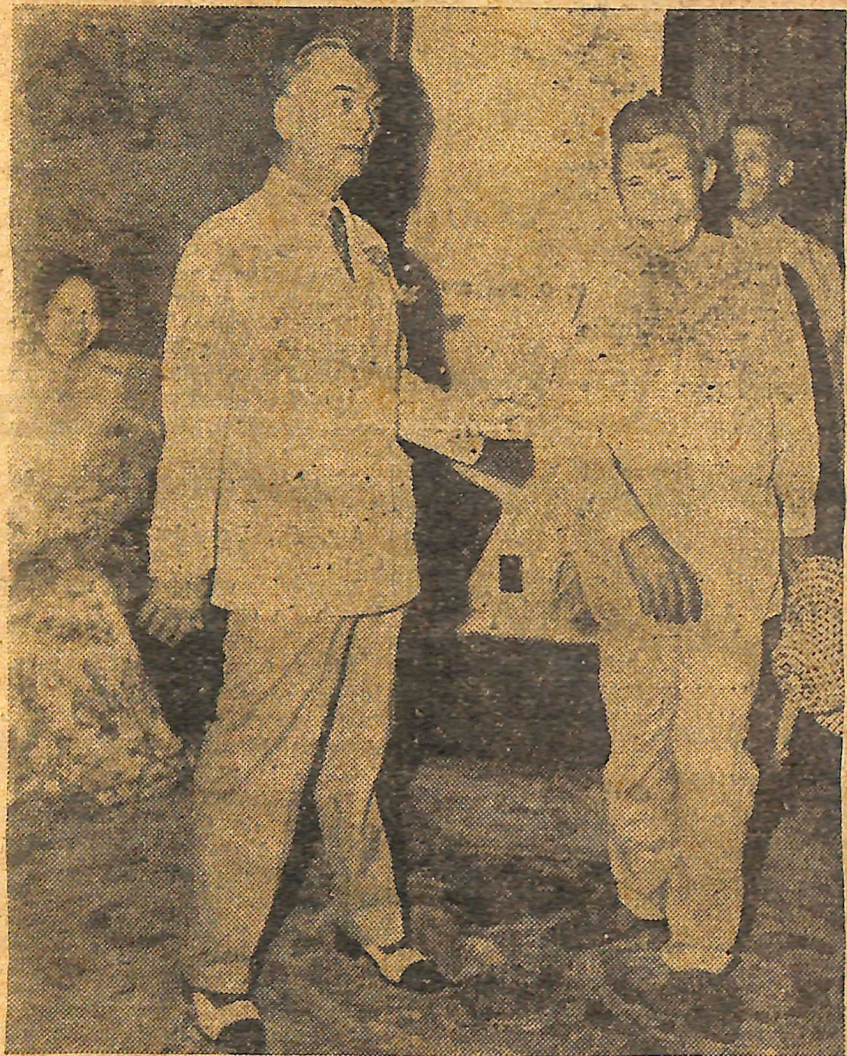
Rep. Fred L. Crawford, Michigan Republican, commenting on the same subject, said the Philippines has benefited greatly from the two-party system as operated in the United States.

Rep. Karl Stefan, Nebraska Republican, said he hoped the Philippines would never abandon the two-party setup. He said the destruction of the two-party system in the Philippines would "give the ruling economic groups in the Philippines, an opportunity to depress the living conditions and standards of the Filipino people without granting this people an effective vehicle of opposition."

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel S. QuezonLa Vanguardia Aug. 13, 1940Tribune Aug. 9, 1940**Felicitando al Presidente**

Uno de los primeros en acudir a felicitar esta mañana al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, fué el representante de la soberanía americana en Filipinas, el Alto Comisionado interino J. Weldon Jones.



Humilde y sencillo, se presentó esta mañana en Malacañang, el anciano Pedro Sangalang de 60 años, que fue cordialmente recibido por el Presidente Quezon. El anciano Sangalang fue compañero de armas del Presidente durante la revolución. Cuando estuvo enfermo el entonces Comandante Quezon, Sangalang era el que le cargaba.

**Sewing Groups
 Organized By
 Social Service**

TWO sewing groups were organized yesterday by the members of the Philippine Social Service, Inc., at their anniversary meeting yesterday afternoon at the Assumption Convent. Both groups will meet every two weeks, one at the home of the organization's president, Miss Conchita Sunico, and the other at the Assumption Convent, to sew children's clothes for distribution to the poor at Yuletide.

It was agreed that no benefits should be held this year in view of the fact that there are so many benefits already on schedule.

The Rev. Father Silvestre Sanchico, rector of the University of Santo Tomas, spoke on Social Service.

During the afternoon, Misses Maria Aurora Quezon and Elsa Alunan were elected to the board of directors to replace Mrs. Bienvenido Eraña and Miss Guia Balmori.

A merienda consisting principally of Assumption tarts, was served afterwards.

Tigmanila July 7, 1940
**Sugdan Ugma Ang
 Tigum Tinuyo Sa
 Ato As. Nasyonal**

Tag - 7-7-40
**Daghang Atimanon Karon
 Sa Mga Sakop Alang sa
 Pilipinas, Taho**

Ugma sa ika-4 ang takna sa hapon ang Asambliya Nasyonal magtukas alang sa usa ka tigum nga tinuyo nga gipatawag ni Pres. Quezon sa hinungdanong bulohaton sa pagsubli pagihap sa tanang mga balota sa gisangputan sa plebisito nga miagi. Tanang sumbanan ug mga kahimoan nga alang n'ing tiguma ugma giandam na. Si Espiker Yulo sa Asambliya ug ang mga inilang pangulo sa mga balay pama'acranan nangandam sa tanang mga bulohaton labot niini. Gipaabut nga ang tanang mga sakop sa Asambliya motambong ning tiguma.

Gawas sa pagsubli ug pagmatuod sa tanang gisangputan sa miaging plebisito gimbutan sumala sa pagbuut sa pangulo sa kagamhanan ang pagatiman sa ubang mga hinungdanong balaodon karon labi na ang mahitungod sa kauswagan sa nasud. Ang mga sakop sa Asambliya naghunahuna karon sa pagpasaka ug pi'a ka balaodon nga gikinahanglan kaayo alang sa atong nasud.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1940

Tulisan Aug. 13

Naghandog ng lupa sa
Arayat, Kapangpangan,
si Gng. Quezon

Arayat, Kapangpangan, Agosto 13.—Isang makabagong pagamutan sa pagpapalak na gugugulan ng P26,000 ang kasalukuyang itinatayo rito. Ang lupang kinatitirikan ng gusali ng pagamutan ay handog ng unang ginang ng bansa, Gng. Aurora A. Quezon.

Kung mayari na, ang pagamutang ito ay siyang kaunaunahan sa kanyang uri sa lalawigan ito at pinakamabuti sa buong Luzon, sa labas ng Maynila. Nabatid na ang pagpapatayo ng pagamutan ay naitagubilin ni Gng. Quezon sa isa sa kanyang malimit na pagdalaw dito, sapagkat nakita niya ang kalunoslunos na kalagayan ng mga mahihirap na hindi makatungo sa ciudad upang sa pagamutan dito manganak. Sapagkat ang sukat ng lupang inihandog ni Gng. Quezon ay malaki, sinasabing sa panapanahon ay palalakihin ang pagamutan.

Sa samantala, napagalaman na ang mga pinuno ng pamahalaang pangbansa ay may balak na magpatayo ng isang pagamutan sa sakit na pagkatuyo sa Banaba Hill, sa Porak. Nagunita ng mga pinuno rito na ang yumaong si Don Jose De Leon ay may balak na maghandog ng isang gusaling gugugullan ng P100,000 na iukol sa pagamutan kung ang pamahalaan ay siyang sasagot sa mga gugulin sa pangangasiwa pagkatapos ilang dalubhasa ng kawanihan ng panahon na pinapagsisiyasat sa Banaba Hills, ang nagpahayag na mabuti ang panahon doon at bagay na pagtayaran ng pagamutan ukol sa sakit na pagkatuyo.—S.S.

1940

Bulletin Aug. 16

QUEZON EASES LID ON BIDDING

Bull. 8-16-40

Urgency May Now Dictate Policy On Government Contract Work

It is against public policy as general rule to renew government contracts without public bidding, but in extreme cases when supplies, materials equipment or services are urgently needed, public bidding may be dispensed with after certain procedural requirements have been satisfied, according to an executive order of the President issued last night.

The order likewise made an exception to the general rules regarding the acquisition of supplies, materials and services when these are available only from one agent, manufacturer

or dealer and are not available anywhere else at the price or prices offered.

In such cases, the President said in his executive order, such materials or services may be acquired without the need of calling for public bid as it would be obvious that it would be nothing more than mere formality which might cause much loss of time.

The order said that contracts of the government may be renewed without public bidding when the supplies, materials or services needed are of urgent nature and delay would involve financial or economic loss, loss of life or property or danger to both.

To contractors of the government, the new order is believed important not so much for the general rules it would establish as the exceptions it points out.

ALONG THE ROAD By Antonio Estrada

H.M. 8-19-40

DOÑA AURORA DE QUEZON—The whole country may well wish Doña Aurora many happy returns of the day, for she has not only adorned the high place in which Providence has set her, but has scattered benedictions upon countless needy families, and has stood up in a manner of which any of us may be proud as the worthy representative of Filipino womanhood.

No one who has had anything to do with any member of the family at Malacañan could for a moment doubt the excellent upbringing this remarkable lady has succeeded in giving her family amid all the distractions of that high estate. And no one who has had anything to do with children could for a moment doubt that so fair a result has cost many an unquiet hour. As Mrs. Osmeña aptly quoted last night in her broadcast: 'Her candle goeth not out at night'. Indeed, no mother worthy of the name, and God be thanked that there are not a few among us, can call her time her own.

But the higher up one is, the more the caress and worries multiply, so that even to attain a moderate success in the education of one's children costs much more. To be sure, there are helps, but the day has only twenty-four hours.

Even with all the blaze of publicity about the daily life at the Palace it is an open secret that the Mother of the Filipino People—as García Sanchiz called Doña Aurora, 'Madre del Pueblo Filipino'—has given and is still giving unnumbered benefits by stealth.

Yet her greatest triumph—since obedience is better than sacrifice—is having done what every other mother is called upon to do, and what many another is actually doing, and finding a well-spring of unpublished happiness in it: pouring herself out for her family. Now this is a triumph of the head as well as of the heart.

As a matter of fact, if the higher studies ought to be thrown open to intelligent women, it is precisely because in the momentous task of bringing up their children, the more they know—but really know—the likelier they are to succeed.

Hence, the singular suitableness of the study of education for women, and the appropriateness of the honorary degree of Doctor of Education to be conferred upon Doña Aurora—who, as everybody knows, years ago prepared to teach—by the most venerable institution of learning in the Archipelago, the University of Santo Tomás.

1940

Com merce Aug. 16

SOCIETY NOTES

Com. 8-16-40

A benefit ball for the Antituberculosis Society to be held on August 19, 1937 at the Sison Auditorium, Lingayen, 8:00 o'clock p.m. will be the main feature of the Birthday Celebration in honor of His Excellency Pres. Manuel L. Quezon, it was learned from the Provincial Committee.

1940 Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Pub. m. Aug. 20

Monday mail Aug. 19, 1940

malacañan

TODAY, August 19, is the 62nd birthday anniversary of the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth. A short sketch of his inspiring life is therefore in order.

Manuel L. Quezon is both a patriot and statesman. As a patriot, he once said that he would rather have a government run like hell by Filipinos than one run like heaven by Americans. This firm conviction obviously inspired him in his long and remarkable public career, for there has never been an instance in the long struggle of the country for freedom in which he has not played the leading role.

And as a statesman, his first signal victory was when he secured the passage by the American Congress of the Jones Act which, until the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1935, for many years served as the Philippine Magna Carta. For the first time in their long history, the Filipinos under this act were empowered to frame their own laws without American intervention, subject only to the veto power of the American governor-general and, finally, to that of the President of the United States.

The Filipinos were given considerable powers under the Jones Act. However, when Leonard Wood became governor general, he questioned some of these powers and a crisis arose in the government. There was nothing left but to submit to the governor-general or to fight. Quezon and other Filipino leaders chose the latter.

The next to the last step in the country's fight for freedom was won with the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and the establishment of the Commonwealth government. Again President Quezon is to be credited with the approval of this law. To show their gratitude to him, the Filipinos elevated him to the highest post of the land, that of President of the Philippines.

The last step in the country's freedom the President is now undertaking: the preparation of the country for independence in 1946. This is indeed a big task but the President is equal to it.

President Quezon was born in Baler, Tayabas on Aug. 19, 1878.

He underwent every known hardships to get an education, even working as a *muchacho* in exchange for free board and lodging. His career pales Horatio Alger's into insignificance.

Last week the President:

Consolidated all government cooperative activities under the National Trading corporation. This is believed to be a further step

toward eventually placing Philippine agriculture and industry on the cooperative plan.

Announced that he will soon create a coordinating body to coordinate the work of all government firms so as to cope with the present emergency in the Philippines. (See CABINET.)

Designated Gil Mallare district engineer of Iloilo, city engineer, and acting mayor of Iloilo city, vice Meliton Prudencio, city treasurer.

Partyless Gov't Possible-Quezon

mon. m. 8-19-40

Reiterating that a partyless government is not an impossibility here nor contrary to the fundamental principles of democracy, President Quezon, in a speech delivered at the inauguration of the administration building of the Far Eastern University last Saturday afternoon, reaffirmed his belief that a government without political parties would work to the benefit, well-being and happiness of the people as efficiently as any other form of government.

At the request of a faculty member of the university, the President again spoke on his proposal for a partyless government which he first discussed in a speech at a recent convocation of the University of the Philippines.

The Chief Executive expressed the opinion that it would be impractical just now to establish a partyless government here, although he considered it imperative that the Filipino people "should quickly learn to place less reliance on political parties for the safety of democracy. It is more than imperative, it is a matter of life and death for democratic governments to eliminate partisanship in the administration of public affairs."

Dismissing the orthodox theory that political parties are essential to a democracy, the President said that fundamentally there has been but one people's party since the advent of the American regime, and this party, which draws the support of the majority, has been consistently fighting for the country's independence.

Basically, he said, the minority parties here may be considered part of the majority party because they have the same objective, that of obtaining the country's freedom.

"Here in the Philippines, what are our national issues?" the President asked. "Will anyone be able to tell me in what essential respect the parties of the opposition differ from the avowed policies of the Nationalist Party?"

He cited the unanimous approval by delegates to the Constitutional convention of the Commonwealth Constitution as the best proof that the Filipino people are fundamentally agreed on the form and purpose of the government.

The President gave a brief history of Philippine political parties, concluding that "the Nationalist party is, for all practical purposes, the only national party that we have, because it is the only party that owes its existence to the national cause of independence, and because for the immense majority of the Filipinos it embodies our historical struggle for the achievement of that national ideal."

oOo

1940
Bulletin Sept. 14

Quezon Greets Yulo



PRESIDENT QUEZON caught by the camera as he broadcast a speech felicitating Speaker Jose Yulo on his 46th birthday last night. The "s. a. President Coolidge," Speaker Yulo's vessel, picked up the speech aircast by remote control from the library of Malacañan over KZRM-Radio Manila.

Bulletin Aug. 10, 1940

Socialists Recommend Men For Estate Manager

Bull. 8-10-40
(Bulletin Service)

SAN FERNANDO, Pampanga, Aug. 8.—In a demonstration at Candaba yesterday in protest against the bills outlawing labor organizations and raising the school age from seven to nine years, the Socialists approved a resolution requesting President Quezon and Speaker Yulo to intervene in the selection of the manager for Hacienda Bahay Pare in that town which was recently

acquired by the government. They are suggesting either the public defender or the national information board man for the position.

Tribune Aug. 20, 1940

Will Devote Life to Cause Of Poor—Quezon

(Following is the full text of the birthday message which President Manuel L. Quezon broadcast at 10 o'clock last night:)

MY BELOVED COUNTRYMEN AND DEAR FRIENDS,
AMERICANS AND FOREIGNERS:

I am so deeply moved by the expressions of good will and friendship which you have showered upon me today, that I can only reply in all humility, "I don't deserve them."

The anniversary of my birthday always brings back to my mind memories of the place of my birth—my parents, brothers, sisters, relatives and townsmen. I see my humble origin: we were all poor. My father and mother were school teachers each earning twelve pesos a month. Outside of school hours, my father attended to his small farm—less than three hectares in area. In youth, my playmates were sons of poor families, poorer than ourselves. Many of these playmates of mine are still living, in good health and physically strong, but they are just as poor as their parents were.

These thoughts, the memories of my youthful days, bring both emotions and sentiments which linger the whole year around, and are the moving force behind my acts as a public servant. They explain why at no time in my life, even after my election to the highest office in the land, have I ever been beyond the approach of the humblest and poorest man, woman or child. They explain why I enjoy the company and conversation of the common people and why, sometimes, I spend hours chatting with them in their huts and barrios. They explain why my heart beats for the poor and my mind abhors the sight of millions of men, women and children bereft of the necessities of life, while others swim in abundance and luxury!

It is almost inconceivable that two thousand years after the birth of Christ who came to this world to teach the gospel of love among men, in countries that boast of being Christian, misery and want still exist in the midst of plenty!

If we behaved like true Christians, practising Christianity in our dealings with our fellowmen, there would be no wars, no economic depressions, no revolutions, no agrarian questions, no labor disputes. Instead, there would be peace and contentment, and well-being and happiness everywhere.

My beloved countrymen: Whether or not you believe in Christianity, remember that the fate of the whole human race is at stake in the application of social justice. Man has come of age. The spread of knowledge and the progress of science and invention have brought about the enlightenment of the people. The average man knows that his right to live is as sacred as that of any other, even if the latter were born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

In the Philippines, the stage is set and the time opportune for organizing our society upon the basis of social justice. There are no special interests here so strong as to be more powerful than the government. There is not a single economic group that dominates the other constituent elements of our community.

It is unfortunately true that there are some capitalists and landowners who would deny labor its due. But I believe they constitute a very small minority, and they can be whipped into line, if they cannot be convinced that, in the long run, it is to their interest to cooperate in carrying out the social justice program of the government. In any event, we must forge ahead with that program. Upon its realization depends the future of the Filipino people.

Grateful for the many blessings I have received from Divine Providence, and mindful of the great honor accorded me by our people when they undeservedly exalted me to the office of trust and authority I now occupy, I renew my pledge, on this occasion, to devote my life to the cause of the poor man—that his lot may be improved; that his wife and children may live with dignity and relative comfort; that with pride and glory he may call the Philippines—this land of beauty and of rich natural resources—his country, not only because it is the land of his birth, but because there is something here that he can call his own, something of material, cultural, and spiritual value.

Before closing, I desire to express my heartfelt thanks to all those who have participated in the celebration of my birthday. Those who delivered speeches, those who sang, recited poems, and rendered musical numbers—to one and all I am grateful. Particularly, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the part taken by His Excellency, the United States High Commissioner, in the radio program this evening. His very gracious and kind words have touched the bottom of my heart. To those who have contributed to make the raising of funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis Society a success, goes my profound gratitude. They are doing a noble work—that of helping to restore the health of thousands and thousands of people who are the victims of a dreadful disease. Once more I thank you all. Good night!

Pres. Quezon Aug. 10, 1940

Pres. Quezon Sign Two School Bills

₱9,500,000 Appropriated
For Elementary Schools;
Educational System To
Be Reorganized

In order to solve one of the perennial problems which every year confronts the government, President Quezon last Wednesday night signed two school Bills which were converted into commonwealth acts. The first Bill No. 2011 which was converted into Commonwealth Act No. 586 provides for a complete reorganization of the educational system of the elementary schools in the Philippines while the second Bill No. 1940 which was converted into Commonwealth Act No. 587 provides for an appropriation of ₱9,500,000 for the maintenance of both the elementary and intermediate schools.

Basing on the recent statement of President Quezon, Assemblyman Jose Urquico of Tarlac proposed a measure which would expand the sphere of action of the vocational schools in line with the President's idea of solving important economic problem. The measure may be taken up by the August body sometime next January and will be effective next school-year, 1941-1942.

Bull. Aug. 20, 1940

Afable To Work For Asylum For Indigents

Assemblyman Valentin S. Afable of Zambales declared yesterday he plans to push through his bill in the next regular session of the assembly to establish an asylum for indigents. He praised President Quezon's creation of the National Social Security Administration, one of the purposes of which will be to extend relief to the nation's poor. The Zambales solon believes that the President's creation should be supplemented by the approval of his bill which is designed not only to extend relief but also to provide a permanent way for the care of indigents.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

1940

Herald Aug. 20

Tribune

Aug. 20, 1940

QUEZON PARDONS 169 ON BIRTHDAY

Woman Among Those Given Executive Clemency

The list of pardons signed by President Quezon on his birthday yesterday was released by Malacañan today. The list consists of 17 absolute pardons, 146 conditional pardons and six paroles.

Among those given absolute pardons was a woman, Mrs. Mary Triplitt de Horilleno, of Zamboanga.

Those given absolute pardons are:

Modesto Baldomero, Ponciano Bondoc, Pio Cabiles, Demetrio Carcellar, Patricio G. Coloma, Felino Concepcion, Gerardo Crisostomo, Lucas Doroja, Matias Ferolino, Joseph Gilhouser y Lusung, Ernesto Guevarra, Andres G. Guno, Lee Wan alias Antonio Lee Wan, Sotero Magtibay, Pedro Marcelino, Rafael Samaniego and Mary Triplitt de Horilleno.

Those given conditional pardons

Flaviano Abasolo, Fidel Acebo, Jacinto Aguinaldo, Agui-la (Igorot), Modesto Alabata, Estanislao Alcala, Marianito Almader, Candido Alvarez, Eufasio Alvarillo, Amangan (Igorot), Amid (Moro), Pedro Andolan, Felix Andrada, Francisco Angeles, Angowes (Igorot), Francisco Apilado, Rogaciano Atienza, Maximino Avergonzado, Macaria Bacungan, Bal-lao, Silverio Balboa, Balgin (Infidel), Jose Baligasa, Pelagio Baligasa, Bangagayom, Leonardo Baring, Agripino Bastatas, Silvestre Bautista, Juan Bayan Dayaw, Guillermo Borce, Pedro Borce, Bugnaden (Igorot), Esperanza Borce;

Pablo Cabilan, Isidro Cabrana, Casimiro Cadabona, Caddaoan alias Antonio, Caliving alias Calvin alias Calawing, Tomas Camang, Germano Carpio, Florentino Carson, Antonio Corpus, Angel B. Cruz, Feliciano de la Cruz, Ponciano de la Cruz, Agustin Cuaresma y Gagarin alias Agustin Cuaresma alias Jose Cuaresma, Gregorio Cuyos, Dagsa (Moro), Valeriano Daugdaug, Tomas Derellosa, Nemesio Desomala, Tomas Diagbil, Regino Durano, Domingo Enrique, Valentin Espiritu, Baquilam Etan, (Subano) Rufino Eugenio, Julio Evangelista, Timoteo Evangelista, Nicolas Felices, Aquino Feliciano, Blas Fernandez, Felix Fernando, Pablo Francisco, Alberto de la Fuente;

Ganagan (Igorot), Domingo Ganga, Gacang (Igorot), Pablo Garbin, Gayagoag (Igorot), Goman-ding, Leoncio Gonzales, Kalinga Guimmano, Guisuban, Antonio de Guzman, Leon de Guzman, Hadji Assan, Halimao, Hasan (Moro), Emilio Huesca, Iltan alias Wagsay, Maximo Inoceto, Domingo Isiong, Jailani (Moro), Estanislao Jaleco, Feliciano Junio, Kallmuddin alias Ruli, Kinawalang, Langao (Igorot), Bruno Lantacan, Lapoy (Igorot), Macario Laurencio, Eugenio Legaspi, Pedro Legaspi, Dalmacio Lopez, Marcelo Loyola, Lamberto Lucero, Kalinga Luga;

Malaysian Fete at Malacañan Recreation Hall on Oct. 12

Colorful Affair to Be Given Under
Auspices of Girl Scouts Central Committee

THE exotic costumes of Burma, Siam, Sumatra, Borneo and Java will be worn by the guests at one of the most colorful social event of the season, the Malaysian Fete announced last night for October 12 as a benefit to be held under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Girl Scouts.

One of the most interesting features of this costume affair is the fact that it will be held at the Recreation Hall at Malacañan, forming as it does an important part of a series of activities planned for the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts' Joint Citizenship Fund Campaign, it will be the first benefit affair ever to be held in the Palace Recreation Hall.

The details of the Fete are being completed by its organizers, who are headed by Miss Maria Aurora Quezon, finance chairman of the Girl Scouts, and Miss Helen Benitez, Girl Scouts chairman.

General Basilio J. Valdes is general chairman of the joint fund campaign, which is scheduled to begin on September 14

and end on October 12. Miss Quezon, as vice-chairman, is assisting him.

Another affair planned in connection with the nation-wide scout movement is the program to be undertaken by the sub-deb group of Manila. This will be held at the Metropolitan Theatre on October 12. Complete details of this activity will be released later.

Tribune

Aug. 20, 1940

President Quezon to Open Locatelli Art Exhibit at U.P. This Afternoon

PRESIDENT Manuel L. Quezon will formally open the exhibit of Romualdo Locatelli's portraits and landscapes from Bali at the art gallery of the University of the Philippines library this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The display, which will mark the University's seventh annual art exhibition, is being sponsored by the president of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Romualdo Locatelli, who is an Italian painter of note, has held expositions at Milan, Trieste, Genoa, Florence, Naples and Rome. When only twenty years old he won a prize offered by the ministry of national education. In the same year he painted for the exposition in the Brera Museum at Milan and was proposed for the the Prince Umberto prize. The highest honor that could be bestowed on any Italian painter. But his extreme youth prevented him from winning the award.

Among his last subjects before he left Italy were Countess Edda Ciano and the children of Umberto, crown prince of Italy. He

worked in Java before coming out to the Philippines, and the twenty-one paintings in his exhibit at the University give him impressions of Bahneese subjects.

The public may view the paintings from 8 o'clock in the morning to 12 noon and from 3 to 7 in the evening all throughout the week and until Monday, August 26.

Magongoy (Igorot), Dalmacio Maguddatu, Conrado Maldepeña, Blas Manalo, Manaang Andoy (Samar), Filomeno Manzano, Francisco Marsoña, Godofredo Mesa, Micael Odi, Eleuterio Ordas, Paclay (Igorot), Francisco Pajares, Marcos Palcon, Quirino Paranga, Catalino Pascual, Pablo Pascual, Victorio Pedrosa, Martin Poncio, Teresa Posa, Pukag (Moro), Lucas Ralotos, Pio Rebelala, Bernardo Sago, Sain, Consolacion Santos, Crispulo de los Santos, Sapi (Moro), Juan Salazar, Graciano Saori,

Elias Saquing, Modesto Sarrosa, Sasapan, Benito P. Sojar, Clemente Taala, Vicente Taala, Pedro Tabangcura, Tambaroso alias Onso, Ramon Tan, Roman Tangan, Taya-wa (Igorot), Tian Kit alias Chong Ly, Policarpio Umali, Umampil (Moro), Antonio Valdeo, Pedro Villaflores, Victor Villanueva, and Richard Wolfert.

Those paroled are:

Roman Hernandez, Kalay (Bil-an), Hilarion Marcaida, Candido Narciso, Roque Panagsagan, and Gregorio de la Cruz.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel S. Quezon

1940

EP H. H. H. Aug. 22

Advertiser Aug. 21, 1940

Quezon Habla Con Ejecutivos

Jornal Minimo, Fondos Escolares En Cuatro Puntos Discutidos

En la conferencia de mesa redonda celebrada la otra noche entre el Presidente Quezon y los gobernadores a bordo del "Don Esteban", se trataron detalladamente estos cuatro puntos siguientes:

1. Las obras publicas que envuelvan un presupuesto no mayor de P20,000, correran a cargo de la administracion para asegurar el cumplimiento de la orden sobre el jornal minimo;

2. El gobierno central construira un sistema de aguas en las provincias y en los municipios, creando para esto un fondo revolvente que se sacara de los P100,000,000 reintegrados;

3. Todos los fondos escolares de provincias y municipios se fusionaran bajo la supervision del gobierno central, como medio de resolver la perenne crisis escolar; y

4. Todos los asuntos relativos a la hacienda en los gobiernos provinciales y municipales seran resueltos finalmente por el secretario de hacienda, pero se deberia consultar al secretario del interior sobre el personal provincial y municipal.

Se supo que el Presidente Quezon dijo a los gobernadores que ordenaria al Secretario de Obras Publicas y Comunicaciones, Mariano J. Cuenco que anule la circular de la oficina de obras publicas que dispone que los proyectos que cuesten mas de P3,000 sean hechos por medio de contratos.

Se ha creido necesario dar este paso para asegurar el debido cumplimiento de la orden sobre el jornal minimo. Si se deja solamente la construccion de obras publicas a contratistas particulares, sera muy probable que se desatienda a la orden sobre el jornal minimo, pues estos contratistas solamente miraran por sus propios intereses.

Si se materializa el plan del gobierno central de establecer un sistema de aguas en las provincias y en los municipios estos quedaran muy beneficiados pero abonaran los gastos de construccion con los derechos que se cobraran del publico, hasta que se pague toda la cantidad.

El Presidente Quezon expreso tambien su conformidad al plan de consolidar todos los fondos escolares, para que el gobierno central pueda saber las necesidades de los gobiernos locales. La Asamblea Nacional votara todos los fondos que hagan falta para la apertura de todas las clases.

THE WORLD I LIVE

By JESUS P. BOHOLST

THE EMERGENCY POWERS

President Quezon asked the National Assembly for a grant of powers—powers he can use for the duration of the world crisis in order that he may be able to cope with conditions as they arise. The national legislature realizing the soundness and logic of the President's motive took him at his words. In deference to his wishes therefore, he got what he wanted. The National Assembly which represents the majority will and opinion of the people gave President Quezon the emergency powers—fully, freely, gladly.

With those emergency powers he now enjoys, he can do anything he pleases to attain his plans, purposes and objectives in the national interest. It is unfortunate, however, that under our system of democracy, our newspapers and other agencies inimical to his administration, raise a big howl to discredit this idea of concentration of powers in the hands of the Chief Executive. In fact, the passage of the measure created a furore or rumpus thruout the islands lately.

No matter how the public opinion views the whole situation, the fundamental fact is, that the President

who has at heart the best interests of his people is within the latitude of justice and right. The people, no doubt, is with him and will subscribe to his philosophy to exercise the right, power, prerogative granted him by the people thru their duly constituted representatives for purposes of attaining the highest possible degree of national organization and discipline, to carry out the mighty plans and purposes of government.

Truly, we need national discipline to tackle the great tasks of the nation in time like this, to insure national solidarity. We might as well remember that the centralization of such vast powers in the hands of the President is only temporary, as indeed, they are designed to generate results thru short-cut method rather than take to the old-fashioned idea of a prolonged deliberation and delayed action and decision on matters requiring speed and immediate solution.

As we look forward to the future, we hope also to see the President use his powers within the bounds of faith—faith in the general well-being of the nation.

Herald Aug. 21, 1940

Quezon Leaves Message Enjoining Support Of Woman Suffrage; Says Plebiscite Success To Help P.I. Cause

MALACANAN PALACE

Manila

January 21, 1937

To the Filipino People:

On the eve of my departure abroad on a mission of far-reaching consequence to the nation, I desire to make an earnest appeal in favor of woman suffrage which will be decided by the qualified women of the country in a plebiscite to be held on April 30, 1937.

Almost every democratic country in the world today has women suffrage; the Philippines can not afford to be an exception.

The common people, the farm laborers, the factory workers, and the small employees will be the first ones to benefit by the extension of the vote to women, because the majority of these new electors, as it is the case with the majority of male electors, belong to the class above mentioned, and, therefore, their influence in the government will be greater and doubtless will be exerted in favor of measures and legislation that will promote their well-being. The women in the factories, in the barrios, and in the far-flung communities, who are qualified to vote, should all come out and vote for women suffrage on the appointed day.

Our cause in America will receive an added impetus when the American people learn that we have granted the right of suffrage to our women.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

Subscriber's Name Jos. Manuel S. Quezon

1940
Tulsa Aug. 27

Herald Aug. 20, 1940

Matitipon Ang Gawain Sa Pagtatala

Isa na lamang tangga-
pan ang haharap sa lahat
ng ukol sa mga tala

Sa pagkakalagda ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa panukalang batas blg. 1809, na naging batas ng Commonwealth blg. 591, ay natipon sa kawanihan ng senso at estadistika ang lahat ng gawaing may kinalaman sa pagtitipon ng ulat ng pamahalaan, na ngayon ay nakakalat sa iba't ibang tanggapan.

Bukod sa tinipon ang lahat ng gawain sa estadistika, ipagpapatuloy din ng bagong kawanihan ang gawaing ginagampenan ng komision ng senso, na linikha ng batas blg. 170.

Ang kawanihan, na na sa ilalim ng pangangasiwa ng Pangulo, ay pinagkakalooban ng batas ng sumusunod na kapangyarihan, gawain at tungkulin:

1. Tumipon ng mga estadistika at iba pang ulat na may kinalaman sa bilang ng mga mamamayan, kalagayan sa pagsasaka, lawak at produksyon ng mga pananim, bilang ng mga hayop, produktong iniluluwas, inaangkat, mga samahang pangalakal, industrial, mga halaga, mga sahod sa mga pagawaan, at marami pang ibang mahahalagang ulat na maaaring lutos na tipunin ng Pangulo.

2. Tumipon at meguriuri ng mga ulat sa estadistika at mahahalagang bagay upang ilathala upang magamit ng pamahalaan at ng mga mamamayan.

3. Maghanda at siyang tumupad ng lahat ng gawain sa pagtitipon ng senso sa mamamayan, pagsasaka, industria at kalakal.

4. Gumawa ng mga pagsisiyasat at pag-aaral sa mga suliranin at kalagayang panglipunan at pangkabuhayan.

5. Tumipon at mag-uriuri ng mga ulat ukol sa ibang tanggapan ng pamahalaan, sang-ayon sa pagpapatibay ng Pangulo.

6. Tuparin at pangasiwaan ang mga tadhana ng batas blg. 3753, na may pamagat na "Isang batas na nagtatatag ng patalaang sibil."

7. Gumawa at maglathala sa pana-panahon ng mga taya ng bilang ng mga mamamayan, ani sa pagsasaka, ipinakikinabang at bilang ng mga hayop sa mga alagay.

Ang mga kapangyarihan, gawain at tungkulin ng dibision ng estadistika ng kagawaran ng pagsasaka at kalakal, ang na sa ilalim ng patnugot ng aklatang pangbansa, at ang na sa dibision ng estadistika ng kawanihan ng aduana, ay inililipat sa bagong kawanihan.

QUEZON WORKS HARDER THAN EVER ON BIRTHDAY

Signs 11 Bills And Two Orders During Day

Taking advantage of the brief intermissions between social calls during his birthday yesterday, President Quezon repaired to his private office and worked harder than he had done on normal days. Before retiring for the night last night, he had signed 11 bills, pardoned 169 prisoners, and issued one administrative order and one executive order.

The executive order creates a National Social Security Board to replace the National Relief Administration, while the administrative order prescribes rules and regulations governing the construction of buildings along the new Quezon Avenue.

The National Social Security Board would coordinate, consolidate, supervise and manage all relief activities of the government as well as those entrusted to private organizations using public funds.

The following bills were signed yesterday, eight in the morning and three in the afternoon:

515—School ritual.

1085—Authorizing the President to sell certain insular government properties situated in the City of Manila. (Re lots occupied by the bureau of plant industry).

1809—Creating the bureau of the census and statistics.

2026—Creating the City of Dansalan.

2028—Suspending the effects of sections 3 and 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 567. (Re tax on sugar).

2034—President authorized to grant retirement gratuity to the estate of Lorenzo Palileo.

2055—Holding of two annual special sweepstake races for the benefit of the Boy Scouts and the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation.

2053—Authorizing justices of the peace and registrars of deeds to verify and register, respectively, free of charge, instruments of mortgage executed by a member of a cooperative association.

2054—Abolishing the franking privilege granted the Philippine Army.

2057—Procedure in the administrative discipline of subordinate officers and employees in the civil service and creation of the civil service board of appeals.

2059—Amending certain sections of Commonwealth Act No. 396. (Re levying of special assessments upon real estate benefited by the construction of national roads.

Layman's Opinion

By HITLER Jr.

President Manuel L. Quezon signed the bill giving him vast emergency powers. In approving the bill, the President promised to the nation that he would not make any abuse in the use of these powers.

These emergency powers are needed by the President. The people have opened wide their eyes upon learning the dumping of powers in the Chief Executive.

To the man who is given the facilities to harness these powers, there is a great hope of a great service designed to lift the crumbling social order to the level of great prosperity.

President Quezon has ably demonstrated his efficiency and patriotism to his people in his long public career. There is therefore an honest expectation that public program is to be executed along the line of common benefit.

Enemies of the President have now a new weapon to be used for a new kind of attack against the administration. But there is a caution needed before kindling the fire of personal hatred.

It is wise to criticize; but the criticism should be based upon sound principle. Constructive criticism should be welcomed; destructive criticism should be discouraged.

As a matter of fact, President Quezon is not immune from criticism, but he discourages destructive criticism. This is the yardstick of the greatness of President Quezon as a man and as a leader of the Filipino people, including those who antagonizes him in his program of administration.

Subscriber's Name Don Manuel S. Quezon

La Vanguardia Aug. 24, 1940

RINDE ELOGIOS A LA CAMPAÑA PROTECCIONISTA

Conservemos nuestro traje típico, urge; ¿Por qué 'cakes' y no 'bibinka' y 'suman'?

Hablando en el programa especial de la Nepa celebrado ayer tarde en el Jose Rizal Stadium, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, abogo vigorosamente por la conservación de cosas típicamente filipinas pero, al mismo tiempo, condeno el nacionalismo excesivo y sin freno, considerandolo como una de las principales causas del presente estado turbulento del mundo.

Presentandose como un "nacionalista de corazon" y un fuerte exponente del orgullo racial, el Presidente afirmo que jamas ha permitido que sus sentimientos nacionalistas le cegaran, al extremo de colocar el interes del pais por encima del interes de la verdadera justicia y la humanidad.

Reprueba muros arancelarios pero reconoce su necesidad

El Presidente tambien reprobo la politica de proteccion artificial a los productos domesticos mediante los muros tarifarios, pero admitio que en el entretanto y hasta que el mundo se de cuenta de la "insensatez" de esta politica, Filipinas tiene que adoptarla para su propia proteccion.

Urgio a los industriales que tengan presente que es "fundamentalmente erroneo" intervenir en las leyes naturales del comercio, como la ley del suministro y la demanda y la ley del costo. Advirtio que tarde o temprano las industrias tendrian que afrontar una situacion en que habran de sostenerse por los meritos y la calidad de sus articulos para poder sobrevivir.

Debidamente comprendido y practicado, el nacionalismo economico merece apoyo y aliciente, declaro el Presidente, y agrego que, ciertamente, Filipinas necesita de esto en este tiempo en que se halla en los umbrales de la existencia nacional independiente. Pero advirtio que no se debe llevar a un extremo irrazonable. El nacionalismo economico que busca la proteccion para las industrias nativas puede errar dijo, y en muchos casos ha causado mucho dano.

El Presidente encomio la labor de la Nepa diciendo que es necesaria en este tiempo en que la nacion esta en visperas de depender de si misma, en que el pueblo debe tratar de fomentar su economia nacional, crear industrias que han de proveerle de sus necesidades y dar no solo aliciente sino apoyo a esta tarea.

Declaro, sin embargo, que ninguna industria filipina debe presumir que el publico consumidor tiene el deber de comprar articulos filipinos simplemente por-

que son producidos en Filipinas por filipinos y con capital filipino. Deben saber, dijo, que su derecho de vender sus productos debe basarse en el hecho de que sus articulos son tan buenos y baratos, sino más, que los fabricados en otras partes.

Tanto el Capital como el trabajo deben ser compensados

El Presidente hizo de nuevo hincapie en el programa de justicia social cuando manifestó que las industrias son creadas para beneficio de aquellos que intervienen en ellas. La industria, declaró, no solo se compone del capital sino también del trabajo, de ahí que el capital no tenga derecho de marginar ganancias, a menos que los obreros reciban una justa compensación.

Al decir del Presidente, el sentimiento nacionalista puede practicarse sin limitación, en cierto modo, y es en la conservación del traje nativo. El Presidente encomió el traje de la mujer filipina que debiera ser el orgullo del feminismo filipino porque no tiene otro igual en el mundo y porque en belleza y elegancia supera mucho al traje de cualquier otro país. Expresó sus temores de que este traje de la mujer filipina desaparezca algún día y que esta "gloria de la mujer y admiración del hombre" solo se vea en los museos en los días por venir. El Presidente tambien describió el "barong

tagalog" como practico y cómodo y deploró que los filipinos estén obsesionados por la idea de imitar a otros pueblos.

Mientras recalaba el valor de las cosas nativas, el Presidente criticó y ridiculizó la politica de la Oficina de Educacion de enseñar a las alumnas de las escuelas públicas la preparacion de pastas (cakes). "¿Por qué han de enseñarlas a hacer 'cakes'?", preguntó. "¿Por qué no las enseñan a hacer 'bibinkas' 'potos' y hasta 'suman'?" Para una alumna que vive en un barrio, ¿qué utilidad le podrá aportar su conocimiento de hacer 'cakes'?"

Elogio a la labor hecha por la Nepa

El Presidente empezo su discurso con la observacion de que los filipinos tienen su modo de hacer las cosas como se demostró en el mismo programa de la Nepa. El Presidente se refirió al hecho de que si bien se habia enumerado que el hablaria despues del número de los bailes nativos, el Sr. Campos, presidente de la Nepa, sin ningun aviso, altero el programa y le presentó inmediatamente.

Pasó a decir que la organizacion de la Nepa es meritoria por muchas razones. Una es que la Nepa ya ha existido por varios años y a juzgar por lo que está haciendo "parece que esta organizacion filipina sobrevivirá y resultará mas fuerte en el transcurso de los años".

Hablo del origen de la Nepa y aunque, segun él, el Sr. Campos reclama para la Camara de Co-

mercio de las Islas Filipinas la paternidad de esta organizacion, el Presidente expreso la opinion de que el verdadero padre de la Nepa es el hombre que organizó el fenecido "Bagong Katipunan", el Secretario Manuel Roxas. Por extraño que parezca,

dijo, la critica contra el "Bagong Katipunan" vino de los comerciantes filipinos más responsables del país que abrigaron temores por las consecuencias que podria acarrear la campaña del Sr. Roxas. El Presidente declaró que el "Bagong Katipunan" de entonces no es más que la Nepa de ahora.

"Estoy fuertemente en favor de la Nepa", dijo, "pero quiero que se me comprenda debidamente. Se han apuntado muchas causas de la presente guerra; de esta situacion casi anárquica en que el mundo se encuentra hoy día. No titubeo en decir que una de las causas es el nacionalismo sin freno, esa adoracion fanática del propio país de cada uno, una veneracion que no permite impugnadores o indagadores ni tampoco reconoce ni admite algo mejor que lo propio y no rinde culto más que a un derecho, el bien de su propia nacion—ese nacionalismo fanático expresado en la frase "Mi patria, ante todo, esté en lo justo o no".

Nacionalista desde niño pero no chauvinista ciego

"Soy nacionalista, he sido nacionalista toda mi vida. Desde mi infancia, he sentido el nacionalismo en el fondo del corazón, me he sentido instintivamente orgulloso de todo lo filipino y no he querido aceptar la superioridad de cualquier otra cosa que no fuera filipina. Ningun sentimiento ha sido más fuerte en mí como el orgullo racial, y no obstante, no permito que ese orgullo nacional se desarrolle tan fuertemente que llegue al extremo de cegarme, impulsandome a sobreponer el interés del país al interés de la justicia o al interés de la unidad más grande, cual es, la humanidad".

Volviendo al asunto de la Nepa, el Presidente dijo que ésta, al igual que el nacionalismo, puede ser objeto de abuso o puede ser aplicada indebidamente. Recalcó la necesidad de la Nepa particularmente en este tiempo en que la nacion está en visperas de depender de si misma.

"Pero ninguna industria filipina debe presumir", afirmó, "que el público consumidor tiene el deber de comprar productos filipinos, sencillamente porque han sido producidos en Filipinas, por filipinos y con capital filipino. La única base en que debe apoyarse el productor filipino para sobrevivir es su capacidad de producir

artículos tan buenos y baratos, sino más baratos, que los que se obtienen en otras partes. Su problema está en producir artículos que puedan competir en campo abierto contra otros productos de la misma calidad y valor.

Subscriber's Name

Mr. Manuel. S. Quezon

1940

Tribune Aug. 27

AMENDMENTS IN ARMY ACT TO BE SOUGHT

Sub. 8-27-40
**Changes to Be Asked in Slack-
er Clauses — Creation, Ex-
pansion of Special Services
Contemplated in Proposal**

By **ERNESTO DEL ROSARIO**
Of the Tribune Staff

Amendments of far-reaching im-
portance in the National Defense
Act will be sought by the Philip-
pine Army through Malacañan
during the coming regular session
of the National Assembly, it was
learned authoritatively yesterday.

The judge-advocate service of the
army has prepared a bill to be
submitted to President Manuel L.
Quezon, which contains more than
12 proposed amendments to the
Defense Act. This bill was the
subject of a conference last Fri-
day afternoon between Major Gen-
eral Paulino Santos, chief of staff,
and high ranking army officers.
General Santos, who is at present
on inspection in the south, will
recommend the bill to Malacañan
for submission to the Assembly.
The army general staff is making
a further study of the proposed
legislation.

One of the most important pro-
visions of the proposed amendato-
ry law involves more or less a gen-
eral shake-up of the trainee sys-
tem.

An important amendment to be
sought is the reduction of the
penalty for failure to register for
trainee service. At present the
penalty for this offense is im-
prisonment for a period not ex-
ceeding one year, or a fine not
exceeding P600, or both. The re-
duction of this penalty to im-
prisonment not exceeding a period
of six months, or a fine not ex-
ceeding P200, or both, is being
sought. The reason for this pro-
posal, it was explained, is to cloak
justice of the peace courts with
jurisdiction over such cases, thus
expediting the administration of
justice. At present, many slack-
ers have to wait for months be-
fore they can be tried, as courts of
first instance, which at present
have exclusive jurisdiction over
such cases, are already overbur-
dened with others in their dockets.

Among other proposed amend-
ments studied by the general staff,
and which may finally be recom-
mended for submission to the
President, are the following:

1. Various changes in the com-
position and authority of officers
in the Philippine Military Acade-
my.

2. A clause to provide for the
continuance of enlistment pay re-
ceived by those who enlisted at the
time of the inauguration of the
Commonwealth.

3. Provisions concerning defer-
ment of trainee service.

4. The inclusion of the inspector
general's service and a chemical
corps in Sec. 19 of the National
Defense Act, as independent units.

5. Procedure in the appoint-
ment of R.O.T.C. graduates as
officers or non-commissioned of-
ficers in the regular force, as well
as in the appointment and pro-
motion of regular officers

6. The expansion of the air
corps, the medical service, the
corps of engineers, and the signal
corps.

7. Exemption from payment of
court and sheriff's fee in cases
involving prosecution of slackers
from trainee service.

8. Re-definition of the status
of R.O.T.C. units. Students en-
rolled in R.O.T.C. units who sever
their connection therewith be-
fore completion of the prescribed
course will be automatically sub-
jected to registration for trainee
service if twenty years old or
less than 30, and drafted at the
time. If otherwise, they automa-
tically revert to the corresponding
reserve, the proposed amendment
stipulates.

Several other important meas-
ures in connection with the na-
tional defense program, which will
be recommended in the future, are
at present under study. The bill
has already been referred to Field
Marshal Douglas MacArthur, Com-
monwealth military adviser, who
it was gathered, has approved it
in principle. Field Marshal Mac-
Arthur and General Santos will

La Vanguardia Aug. 24, 1940
El Senador Sergio Osmeña también formó parte de la legión de
personas prominentes que expresaron al Presidente Quezon sus mejores
deseos. En la fotografía aparece el Senador Osmeña estrechando la
mano de la Sra. de Quezon. Vang 8-24-40



Tribune Aug. 21, 1940

Writers League Reports To Quezon on 1940 Contest

The executive council of the Philippines Writers League yes-
terday afternoon reported to President Manuel L. Quezon the pro-
gress of the Commonwealth Literary Contest for 1940, including
the selection of the judges for the contests in English, Spanish,
and Tagalog. Sub. 8-21

Officials of the PWL, which is
sponsoring the literary contests,
prizes for which will be award-
ed by Malacañan, were received
yesterday noon by President
Quezon. They submitted a mem-
orandum asking for the estab-
lishment of a revolving fund to
finance the publication of low-
priced editions of the literary
prize-winners on a non-profit ba-
sis.

Publication of the winning
works, the PWL's memorandum
pointed out, will mean the fur-
ther implementation of the ba-
sic aims of the Commonwealth
Literary Contests, and will pro-
vide an important supplementary
project in public education.

Members of the board of
judges, suggested by the PWL
and nominated by Malacañan,
will meet shortly to form them-
selves into groups for the various
divisions in the contests.

Deadline for the contest is
September 15. Awards will be
announced on Commonwealth
Day, November 15.

Those received by the Presid-
ent yesterday were Federico Ma-
ngahas, Prof. Gabriel Bernardo,
Esteban Nedruda, and I. P. Ca-
ballero.

confer on the matter before final-
ly it taking up with President
Quezon, it was also learned.

Field Marshal MacArthur, it
was indicated, is especially con-
cerned with the expansion of the
air corps and the corps of en-
gineers, which are considered to
comprise the backbone of the De-
fense plan.
eterifo

THIS PHILA. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Talibon Aug. 31, 1940

Walang naitutulong sa anak-pawis ang komision ng paggawa

7ab
8-31-40

Sinulat ni ALFREDO LLAMAS

Pangulo ng Philippine Maritime Federation

Lubhang mahalaga at makabuti pang lalo sa bayan, lalo na sa hukbo ng anak-pawis kung ang komision pangbansa ng paggawa ay buwagin na ngayon, hindi sapagka't ang mga kagawad ay walang kayang bumalik ng mabibigat na pananagutang imatang sa kanila; kundi sapagka't ang tinurang komision ay wala nang saysay at hindi na kailangan, maging ng bayan at ng mga manggagawa man.

Ang pagtuligsang ginagawa sa atas ng matapat na hangaring makapagbuu ay kailangan sa isang demokrasya at ibig kong ipagtapat na ang pagpuna ko sa komision ng paggawa ay dahil sa maalab kong hangarin na mailigtas ang bayang anak-pawis sa mga taong ang itinitibok ng mga puso ay sangkalanin lamang sila upang magpalaki ng mga pangalan. Matibay ang aking pananalig na kapag naipagtagumpay ko ang hangad kong ito ay maililigtas na walang pagsala ang mga manggagawa sa kasawian at pagkabigo.

Ang komision pangbansa ng paggawa ay itinatag bilang pagsubok sa panahong nang ang bansa ay maligalig na lubha dahil sa malubhang krisis sa hanapbuhay at sapagka't kailangang kailangan ng lubusang pagtutulungan ng lahat upang malunasan ang malaking suliranin sa lipunan at nang huwag lumuhá ang alabnani hindi kasiyahan, kaguluhan sa lipunan at iba pang kaligaligang maaring humanaong sa himagsikan.

Datapwa't sa kasawiang palad, ang komision na dapat sanang mangalaga at magmalasakit lamang sa bayang anak-pawis ay magiging mistulang ampunan lamang ng mga masunurin at malalambot ang mga nguso, kaya namán ang kapakanán at kabutihán ng mga manggagawa ay nakakaligtaan. Nabigo ang pag-asa ng pangkaraniwang mga kawal ng bisig, sapagka't hangga ngayon ay walang naitutulong sa kanila ang tinurang komision, maliban sa pagiging kasangkapan lamang sa mga layuning politika at sa pagiging sanayan ng mabubuting sumunod at hindi ng mga lider na dapat alagataing palagi lamang ang kapakanán ng bayang manggagawa. Bunga nito ay nahati tuloy ang komision ng paggawa, pati ang sa magbubukid, sa dalawang pangkat, ang isa ay nagtatanggol sa isang kandidato sa pagka pangalawang pangulo ng bansa at ang isa ay sa iba namán sa gayon ding tungkulin. Ang ibinunga nito na dapat namang asahan ay ang "desmoralizasyon" sa lipunan ng mga manggagawa.

Hindi lingid sa bayan na ang mga komision pangbansa ng paggawa at ng magbubukid ay humingi ng mga abuloy sa pagdaraos ng "Farmer and Labor Jubilee" upang magkaroon ng pondong magugugol sa paglunas sa mga suliranin ng paggawa, lalo na ng desempleo. Datapwa't ano ang nagawa ng dalawang komision sa dakong iyan? Lulan ng isang bapor ay naglakbay sa katimugan ang mga kagawad sa layong mapalaganap umano ang kilusan sa pagkakaisa ng gayang manggagawa.

Kung ang talagang hangarin natin ay mapabuti ng kalagayan at umunlad ang bayang anak-pawis ay kailangang pangunahan ito ng isang lider na igagalang, matapat a lubusang pagmamala-

lasakit sa kapakanán ng bayang manggagawa. Iyan ang sanhi nang pagmumungkahi ko na dapat magkaroon dito ng sindikato ng mga obrero sa ilalim ng direktadura ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon. Kung magagawa ito, ang puno ng sindikato na siya ring puno ng bansa ay makakasa sa malaking naitutulong sa mga manggagawa.

Mapabubuting lubos ang kalagayan at mga kapakanán ng bisig, palibhasa'y pangunang hangad ng pangasiwaan ang kauparan sa gawa ng mga simulaing katarungang panglipunan upang maging matiwasa'y, maligaya at ligtas ang bayan.

Oficina necesaria

CORRESPONDE a la administración del Presidente Quezon el mérito de haber realizado al fin la creación de una oficina permanente del Censo. La necesidad de esta dependencia pública ya se sentía desde el censo anterior, el de 1918, cuando se expuso que los servicios de tal oficina eran necesarios. Pero no se llevó a cabo, tal vez por no cargar el tesoro público con otro nuevo gasto.

No hay necesidad de ensartar razonamientos para demostrar que la compilación de todos los datos referentes a la nación, su población, su riqueza, su adelanto en los diversos órdenes, pues basta citar no sólo que en todos los pueblos, en cuanto han llegado a cierto grado de civilización y de orden, se han recogido, más o menos completamente, los datos más necesarios que deben formar un censo, sino también el hecho de que en todas nuestras oficinas públicas hay por lo menos un empleado que se encarga de reunir y conservar todos los datos relativos a su función particular, y acaso sea este el motivo por el cual anteriormente no se creyó de necesidad inmediata la creación de una oficina especial del censo.

Pero, no hay duda de que esa labor desperdigada que hasta ahora se ha venido haciendo por cada dependencia gubernamental, será más provechosa para el público y el gobierno mismo centralizándola o reuniéndola en una sola oficina especial. Hasta ahora para obtener reunidos debidamente los datos estadísticos que reflejan el estado real de la nación, hasta donde es humanamente posible, ha tenido que esperarse la preparación del censo, cosa que, como se ha visto, no se lleva a cabo sino al cabo de dos décadas.

En la creación de la nueva oficina, tenemos dos ventajas: una es la presencia en el país del experto en esta labor de recopilación de estadísticas, que fué contratado por el Gobierno para que auxiliara en la preparación del censo de este año, y quien ha de continuar para auxiliar en la organización de la nueva oficina hasta dejarla ya en marcha regular; y la otra ventaja está en la autorización contenida en la ley, según la cual el Jefe Ejecutivo puede trasladar a los empleados de todas las demás oficinas públicas que han tenido a su cargo la recopilación de las estadísticas correspondientes, y destinarlos a la nueva oficina, así como el equipo, el material y los archivos, con el objeto de economizar, con lo cual se resuelve prácticamente la objeción que sobre este punto pudieran oponer a la creación de una oficina más.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Albald Aug. 20, 1940

Hail Quezon Birthday Talk

Labor Renews Its Pledge Of Loyalty And Support To President

Philippine labor this morning hailed the birthday message of President Quezon to the nation last night as his most valuable gift to his people on the occasion of his 62nd birthday.

Labor leaders, cocheros, common wage-earners and students declared that the dedication of the President's life to the poor is an indication of his deep concern over the welfare of his people.

"In these times of uncertainty," said Artemio Nabor, of the national commission of labor "there is nothing more gratifying than the President's assurance that in him

the working class will find a champion and protector."

"There has never been any doubt in the mind of the masses that the President has their welfare at heart," Bernardo Samaniego, of the national commission of peasants, stated.

"With his speech last night, thousands of people in the farms are convinced that in the not distant future they will be given a chance to lead a free and fruitful life."

Albald Jan. 1, 1941



FIRST LADY UNVEILS MARKER: In the presence of prominent Catholic and government officials, Mrs. Aurora Aragon Quezon last Saturday unveiled the marker of the newly rebuilt Catholic church in Pandacan, which was destroyed by the last earthquake, in connection with the district fiesta. Upper photo shows the First Lady of the Land unveiling the marker; below, Mrs. Quezon shortly after her arrival in Pandacan. In the picture are His Grace, Archbishop Michael O'Doherty, Eulogio B. Rodriguez, director of the national library; and members of the Catholic Women's League including Miss Manuela Gay and Mrs. Concepcion Rodriguez.

Mrs. Quezon To Toss First Ball In Hockey Match

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon will toss in the ball which will begin the hockey game to be played at Rizal Stadium tomorrow afternoon between members of the Ladies' Hockey Club and a team of hard-hitting coeds from the University of the Philippines. The match, which is for the benefit of the British War Relief, will begin at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Quezon rolling the ball onto the field after the teams have been presented to her.

The hockey game will be followed by a soccer match between the Nomad Sports Club and De la Salle College. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre will kick off the ball which will start the game at 5:15.

Mrs. J. R. Herridge, wife of the president of the Nomad Sports Club, will distribute prizes to the winning teams and to individual players after the games. There will be no increase in prices for this benefit, which is sponsored by the Nomads.

San Juan Quezon Sept. 25, 1940

ELOGIO MERECIDO

NO puede rendirse un tributo tan magnífico al Speaker José Yulo con motivo del día de su cumpleaños, como el que ha rendido ayer el Presidente Quezon.

La semblanza del hombre público está bien trazada: modesto, sin pretensiones, ha ido al poder buscado por el gobierno, sin miras egoístas de ninguna clase, sólo para servir a su pueblo, sacrificando sus propios intereses. Como Speaker, en el breve período de sus actuaciones ha dejado bien sentada su reputación de hombre prudente, ecuánime y de alto sentido del deber, que no da una opinión sin antes digerir bien el asunto que tiene entre manos.

Para el líder ausente que ha recibido de la representación nacional el encargo de trabajar en la metrópoli por el bienestar de nuestro pueblo, tal elogio es bien merecido, y constituye el mejor aliciente para la misión que el Speaker José Yulo tiene que cumplir.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Bulletin June 14, 1940

Herald Nov. 22, 1940

IN BAGUIO SOCIAL CIRCLES

The first in the series of benefit bridge mah-jongg meets which are being sponsored by the Baguio women's division of the British War Relief Association was held last Friday morning at the Country Club, and was pronounced success. More than 50 women were present to make up 13 tables of bridge and mah-jongg. A total of P87.90 was added to the British War Relief fund as a result of the morning party.

Along about 10:30 the players stopped for cookies and cup of mid-morning coffee or tea. Hostesses at last Friday's meet were Mrs. John Wyllie, Mrs. Eric Little, Mrs. H. C. Derham and Mrs. G. C. Worthington.

The second in this series is being held this morning from 9 to 12, also at the Country Club. The players pay one peso, all of which goes into the War Relief fund, the incidental expenses of the bridge meetings being met by members of the association.

Arrangements are being made to alternate the weekly meets between mornings and afternoons to enable women from the outlying mining communities to attend. Any change of day or time will be announced definitely later.

Members of the Baguio Association are discussing plans for extending their activities to increase the amount of money raised for the fund. Thus far, the group has raised more than P450. Membership is open to women of all nationalities, and the group already includes a number of prominent Americans. Anyone interested in joining is asked to communicate with Mrs. P. H. Trimble, president, or Mrs. Albert Ofner, secretary.

The High Commissioner and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre arrived in Baguio on Saturday, June 8, for a week's visit at the Mansion House. Except for their attendance at one or two small social functions, their stay here has been a quiet one. They are returning to Manila the first of next week.

The Benguet Auto Line Terrace was the scene of a large reception and dinner honoring Judge and Mrs. Amado Amador before their departure for Manila where Judge Amador will take over the duties of his new position. The despedida was held on Saturday night, June 8, and was given by a group of their Baguio friends. Prominent guests in attendance were President Manuel L. Quezon, his daughter Maria Aurora, his niece Maria Angara, and Secretary T. Sison.

In charge of arrangements for the affair were Assemblyman Ramon P. Mitra, Conrado Alcaraz who served as chairman of the group, Dr. T. C. Arvisu, Mayor Nicasio Valderrosa, M. E. Bilog, Dr. F. Esquivel, Dr. F. D. Manalo, M. Moises and J. C. Orendain. They were assisted by Mrs. Mitra, Mrs. Valderrosa, Mrs. Arvisu and Mrs. Alcaraz.

Nini Quezon Will Be Honor Guest At Reception Nov. 23

With Miss Zeneida Quezon as guest of honor, a reception and ball will be given by the sponsors of the Bonifacio Day celebration in San Juan, Rizal, on Saturday evening, November 23. The affair which will start at eight o'clock will be held at the San Juan elementary school and will be managed by the executive committee in charge of Bonifacio Day celebrations in San Juan.

Forming the reception line will be Mrs. Roman Ozaeta, Mrs. Crispulo Tolentino, Miss Norma San Agustin, Mayor Daniel Santiago, Eduardo San Pascual, Nicanor Ibuna and Cipriano B. Santos.

The executive committee is composed of Nicanor Ibuna, chairman; Zacarias Obide, vice-chairman; Mariano Reyes, treasurer; Benjamin Rumbawa, secretary; and Cipriano B. Santos, adviser.

The chairmen of the various committees in charge of the arrangements are: Maximo Luna, chairman of finance; Ramon Canseco, beauty contest; Fermin Bernardino, dance; Zacarias Obide, illumination and platform; Mariano Reyes, sports; and Cipriano B. Santos, program, invitations, parade and prizes.—Resurreccion.

Tribune Nov. 3, 1940



MRS. MANUEL L. QUEZON at left, with Mrs. Ramon Avanceña, "snapped" as she entered the Oak Room of the Manila Hotel last Tuesday where the wives of justices of the Supreme Court gave a luncheon in her honor.

Tribune Nov. 18, 1940

OFFICIALS OF NEW CITY

The list of appointive officials for the city of San Pablo (Laguna) which will be organized early in January, 1941, is being prepared by the department of the interior for submission to President Manuel L. Quezon, who is called upon under the law to appoint these officials. 716-12-18-40

Among the city officials to be appointed by the President are the mayor and some of the city councilors. All applicants are said to have been considered.

There are at least four candidates for the office of the mayor. Whoever is supported by the department of the interior, according to information, is likely to be named by the President.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

La Vanguardia Nov. 4, 1940

Inaugurando un hospital de niños

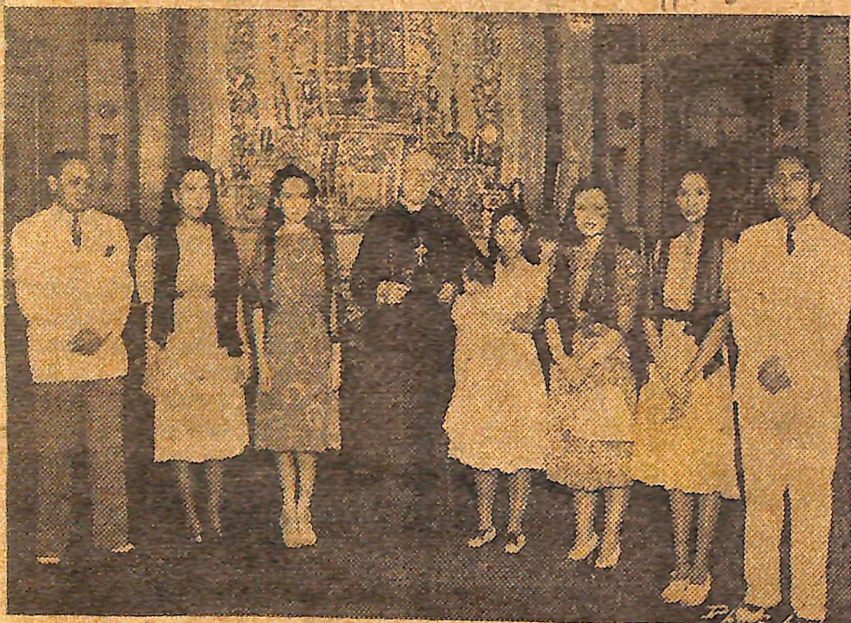


Da. Aurora A. de Quezon fotografiada en el momento en que inaugura el sábado el Hospital de Da. Aurora para Niños en Tondo. En la fotografía también aparecen el Vice-Presidente Sergio Osmeña y señora; el Secretario de Instrucción Pública, Jorge Bocobo y señora, el Comisio- do de Sanidad y bienestar Jose Fabella, el alcalde Eulogio Rodriguez, Da. Sofia R. de Veyra, la Srta. Manuela Gay, el jefe del departamento de Sanidad de Manila, Dr. Mariano Icasiano, el Dr. Demetrio Belmonte y otros más.

Nov. 6, 1940

La Vanguardia

Bautizo y confirmación



Fotografía tomada en el Palacio Arzobispal, después del bautizo y confirmación de la niña Erlinda Villamayor, hija del Sr. Emilio Villamayor y señora. Maria Aurora Quezon y Tina Araneta actuaron de madrinas. Después de las ceremonias se sirvió un desayuno en el "Dao Room" del Manila Hotel. De izquierda a derecha: abogado Jose Ingles, Amparo Peña-Villamayor, Maria Aurora Quezon, S. E. Mons. Michael J. O'Doherty, Arzobispo de Manila, la niña Erlinda Villamayor, Amelia Endencia, y Emilio Villamayor.

Nov. 25, 1940

Man. Mail

Coconut School Is Inaugurated

With Mrs. Aurora Quezon as sponsor, the first model school for home industries established by the National Coconut corporation in Sariaya, Tayabas, was inaugurated last Monday afternoon.

The ceremonies, including the blessing of the building and plants by Msgr. Alfredo Verzosa, bishop of Lipa, Batangas, were witnessed by some 5,000 people from Tayabas, Manila and the neighboring provinces. *Man. Mail Nov. 25, 40*

Assisted by former Governor Maximo Rodriguez, general manager and chairman of the board of directors of the Nacoco, the first lady cut the symbolic ribbon of coco-leaves and broke a coconut

cont.

Please turn on the next page

Tribune Nov. 15, 1940

Cent. man. mail 1940

Nab Vessels In Prohibited Area As Army Complains

Special to the TRIBUNE

Iloilo, Nov. 15.—Acting on complaints lodged by United States Army and Navy and the Philippine Army that sailing vessels, native "paraos," and river craft deliberately anchor in the river harbor which was declared a prohibited area by President Manuel L. Quezon, the city police with the cooperation of the customs agents are intensifying their campaign against violators of the presidential order.

The order, among other things, prohibit vessels, river craft, boats, big steamers to anchor at the south wharf of the Iloilo River adjacent to the municipal airport as they endanger flying ships of the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and the Phil-

ippine Army. Almost every week, military and naval planes land on the airport during their routinary trips to the south from Manila and Cavite.

U.S. Naval and military authorities have been complaining to Manila and Iloilo authorities of vessels and other craft, asserting their masts and smokestacks which extend into the air endanger the lives of the pilots of the planes.

The police after receiving the complaints immediately arrested the owners of three small sailing vessels who gave their names as follow: Geronimo Palatigue, Cirilo Astillas, and Victoriano Puseca, all from Buenavista.

at the gate of the school, marking the formal opening of the institution.

Rodriguez outlined the objectives of the coconut corporation in a speech during the program. He said that the government company will rehabilitate the coconut industry through utilization of coconut waste products and through the improvement of the quality of copra with the use of the modern drier.

1940

Tribune Nov. 30

Quezon Speech Spurs Planning

By VICENTE J. GUZMAN
Of the Tribune Staff

Members of the National Assembly have been spurred into planning action for the improvement of civilian defense measures following the revelation made by President Manuel L. Quezon in his speech at the University of the Philippines last Friday that were war to come now it would find the civilian population woefully unprepared and unprotected.

Opinion is unanimous among the assemblymen who have already arrived in Manila for the special session that there is an imperative need for emergency legislation to enable the government to make up for the delay in the strengthening of measures for the protection of the people, a delay which the President had attributed to the restraints placed upon the exercise of his emergency powers.

Some legislative quarters have even suggested the declaration of a national mobilization in order to accelerate the civilian defense program. Sponsors of the plan base their suggestion on the President's speech in the light of the growing tenseness of the Far Eastern situation.

They stated that only through such a declaration could the country effectively and promptly employ the nation's manpower and resources for national defense. Since the national safety is obviously threatened, there is ground for a national or even partial mobilization.

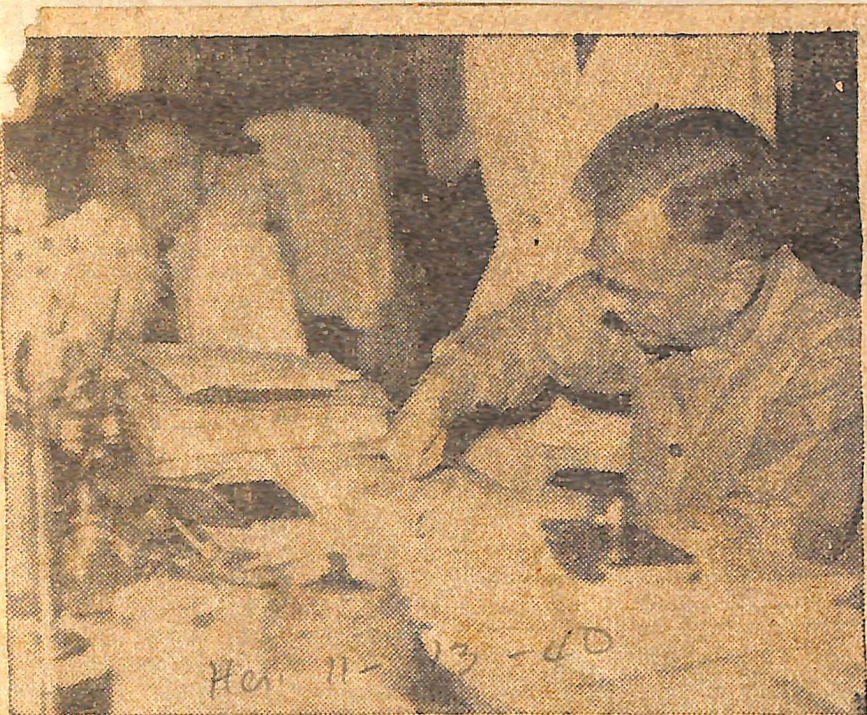
Under the provisions of the National Defense Act, a national mobilization can only be decreed by the President on approval of the National Assembly. The law also provides, according to assemblymen, that whenever the safety of the Philippines is endangered, the President may decree a partial mobilization.

However, when he does so he is required to summon the Assembly and report to that body the cause for partial mobilization and its extent. The Assembly is empowered to determine whe-

cont.

on the next page

Herald Nov. 13, 1940



1940

RESIDENCE CERTIFICATE

THE PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON

Secretary Avelino

PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Length of residence in the Philippines 61 years

Length of residence in the city of Manila 51 years

Signature of the President

Signature of the Secretary

Signature of the President

PRESIDENT PAYS RESIDENCE TAX.—Photo shows President Quezon, in Malacañan and with Secretary Avelino of labor, placing his thumb mark on his residence certificate (lower photo) for which he paid P0.50. He paid an additional tax of P64.00 on declared properties worth P32,000, as shown in one of the photos on page 12.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

mabuhay nov. 16, 1940

cent. Tribune nov. 20 1940



NOV. 11-16-40
BINYAGAN—Si Bb. Maria Aurora Quezon ay naging ninang sa bininyagang anak nina G. at Gng. Leopoldo Reyes sa simbahan sa Pako noong Linggo ng umaga. Makikita sa larawan si Bb. Quezon at ang ina ng bata.

1940

tribune nov. 23

Students on the Land

Receiving only casual mention in the press, President Manuel L. Quezon's action in setting aside a tract of 2,000 hectares of land in Davao for the establishment of a plantation by a group of Ateneo de Manila students may one day prove one of the most significant moves of the time. *Nov 11-23-40*

The President's action is, of course, in line with the policy of his administration, to further in every possible way the settlement and development of virgin lands.

What is particularly of interest is the fact that a group of college men have displayed a vision which looks beyond the narrow horizon of campus activity.

It is very interesting, and gratifying, and even encouraging to hear our young men in the colleges and universities display gifts which will one day bring them into prominent places in the learned professions. The student orator may become a great lawyer, an outstanding political leader, and it is this anticipation of what he may one day be that focuses the spotlight on him when he appears in public competitions.

But it so happens that the country will always have enough lawyers and political leaders, some of the latter coming from people far removed from the scholastic atmosphere.

What the country needs and has needed for a long time, is that the training of mind and character which our universities offer, their students be used to stimulate the productive energy of the nation at the source of that

energy—which is the land.

The Ateneo students who have accepted the challenge of the wilderness are leaders in their own right, leaders among pioneers; and if they do not today hear the plaudits of an audience, they will one day live in the consciousness of the thanks of a nation.

ther or not the partial mobilization so decreed shall be annulled.

Those who suggested national mobilization admit that since the Far Eastern situation is still in a diplomatic stage, the declaration of a national mobilization may have to be coordinated by Washington and Manila.

Newly-elected members of Congress who are now in Manila, including some of the incumbent assemblymen, claimed that a national mobilization was sanctioned by the people at the last elections. They said they were elected on the basis of the Nacionalista platform which contains the following plank: "We favor the instant mobilization of all the resources of the nation in manpower, materials and properties to build up as rapidly as possible our national defense and the safeguard our civilian population for the duration of the emergency."

Presumably to follow up his U. P. speech, the President yesterday conferred lengthily with Speaker Jose Yulo and Floor Leader Quintin Paredes. While nature of the conference was not officially announced, reliable quarters intimated that these officials discussed the possibility of the Assembly's taking up some of the emergency bills that the administration has drafted.

Some Assembly members at first were averse to a lameduck legislative body considering im-

portant legislation. It was said the Malacañan conference may have weighed this consideration in the light of the urgency of legislation necessary to protection of the civilian population.

Herald nov. 20, 1940



Nov. 11-20-40
WITH MISS MARIA AURORA QUEZON and Miss Tina Araneta acting as sponsors for the baptism and confirmation ceremonies, respectively, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Villamayor, Erlinda, was christened and confirmed at the Archbishop's Palace last Sunday. On the same day, another child of the couple was confirmed with Miss Amelia Endencia and Dr. Jose D. Ingles as sponsors. Breakfast was held at the Dao Room of the Manila Hotel after the ceremonies.

Shown above are, left to right, Dr. Ingles, Mrs. Amparo Peña-Villamayor, Archbishop Michael J. Doherty, Baby Erlinda, Miss Araneta, Miss Endencia and Emilio Villamayor.

Herald Nov. 19, 1940

Bulletin Nov. 26 1940

First Model School Of Nacoco Is Inaugurated By Mrs. Quezon



COCONUT SCHOOL OPENED: With Mrs. Aurora Aragon de Quezon, the First Lady of the Land, as sponsor, the first model coconut school of the National Coconut corporation in Sariaya, Tayabas, was inaugurated yesterday afternoon. Maximo Rodriguez, chairman of the board and general manager of the Nacoco, and Benito Razon, general manager of the National Trading corporation and member of the Nacoco board of directors, were the principal speakers at the opening of the school. In the upper photo, Mrs. Quezon is shown cutting the symbolic coco-leaves ribbon at the entrance of the school assisted by General Manager Rodriguez and Mrs. C. G. Maramba-Henares. Behind Mrs. Quezon may be seen Major Rafael Jalandoni. Lower is Msgr. Alfredo Verzosa, bishop of Lipa, Batangas, blessing the first model coconut school while Mrs. Quezon, Mrs. Sofia R. de Veyra, Atty. Benjamin Salvosa, Major Jalandoni and others look on.

11-19-40 Hm

Bulletin Dec. 3, 1940

Sees Remedy for Unrest

**Justice from Government, Fortunate Ones, Is Answer,
Says Quezon**

That discontent exists among the ident Manuel L. Quezon as express-masses in the Philippines, and that ed to newspapermen in his last nothing but the application of prin- press conference yesterday prior to ciples of fairness and justice will his departure for the United States. remedy it, is the conviction of Pres-

MRS. QUEZON BACKS RUSTIA

**First Lady Voices Her
Preference In Speech
In Bulacan**

(Bulletin Service)

MALOLOS, Bulacan, Nov. 24.—The speech of Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon at the Rustia country home in Baliwag yesterday indirectly hinting that she is in favor of the candidacy of Emilio Rustia for the Bulacan governorship greatly bolstered the latter's chances of getting elected next month.

Mrs. Quezon addressing prominent residents and influential leaders in Bulacan asserted that President Quezon does not favor any candidate.

"However," the first lady continued, "if my personal opinion were asked, I prefer Rustia."

Rustia's close rival is Fortunato Halili, present board member and a well-known public utilities owner. Before Mrs. Quezon's speech yesterday, he was given the edge over Rustia by political dopesters here.

Other speakers at the meeting were Governor Jacinto Molina, Councilor Hermenegildo Atienza of Manila, Miss Adelaida Macalinao of the University of Manila faculty and Rustia himself. Miguel Martin, a former aspirant to the governorship, announced in the same meeting that he will support Rustia.

Mrs. Quezon and her daughter, Maria Aurora, were guests at merienda at the Rustia residence in the afternoon. At noon, they ate their luncheon at the home Mr. and Mrs. Jose Sanvictores at the Buenavista Estate in San Ildefonso. Other members of the Quezon party were Major Rafael Jalandoni and Mrs. Maria Romero de Buencamino, wife of former Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino Jr. of Nueva Ecija.

Asked for a comment on the state of the Commonwealth as he will leave it today, the President observed that economically the Philippines is much better off than at this time last year, being one of the most prosperous nations in the world; that politically the situation cannot be improved; and that perfect understanding exists both between the executive and the legislative branches, and between the central and local governments.

"But," he went on, "although social conditions have improved, I am not happy yet. There is no danger of a revolution. Should there be an outbreak—which I do not think is likely—it will not mean much; nothing that cannot be handled by a half-company of constabulary."

Free Press Nov. 23, 1940



THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. QUEZON received the first alumni insignia of the University of Santo Tomas at this week's annual alumni banquet and reunion of the UST alumni association. Seated between them is Dr. Jose Ma. Delgado, president of the association. The Quezons reciprocated with a tea for their fellow-alumni.

Sunday Tribune Nov. 30, 1940



S. Trib 11-30-40



A DINNER PARTY was given last night by the Philippine Columbian Club in honor of President Manuel L. Quezon at the clubhouse on Taft Avenue. Those in photo (left to right) are Mrs. Jose Abad Santos, Senator-elect Antonio las Alas, President Quezon, Mrs. Antonio de las Alas, Mrs. Carlos P. Romulo, Mrs. Sergio Osmena, Mrs. Antonio Vasquez, Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas, Mrs. Jose Vera, Mrs. Jose Hilario, Mrs. Herminio Velarde.

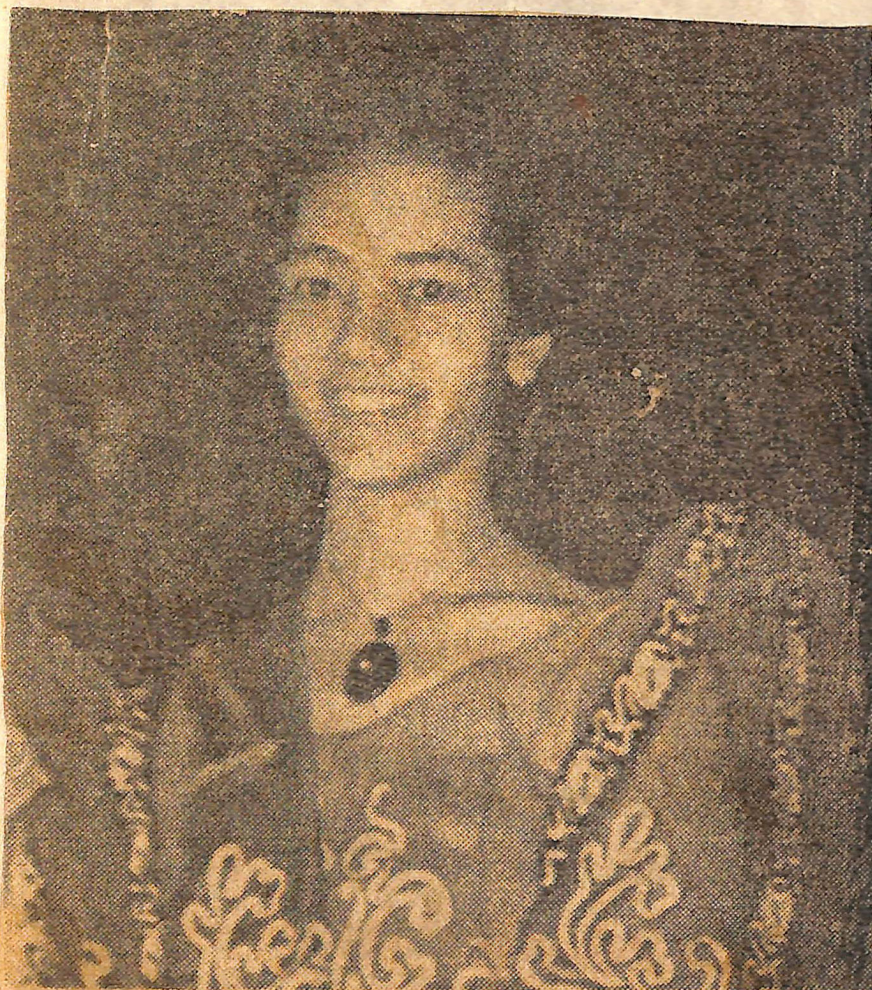
Tribune Nov. 20, 1940

THE TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1940



MEMBERS of the Central Committee of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines, who are behind the all-star basketball game between the NCAA and UAAP selections at the Rizal Coliseum on Dec. 5, for the benefit of their organization. Those in the picture are: Zeneida Quezon, Betty Magalona, Tina Arellano, Lulu Reyes, Helen Benitez, Maria Aurora Quezon, Leni Alano, Lourdes Ledesma and Leonor Rodriguez, seated left to right; Virtudes Guinto, Hortensia Laguda, Mrs. Minerva G. Laudico, Amparo Natividad, Natty Osorio, Inday Lacson, Josefa Lacson, Sally Unson, Evelyn Fabella, Aurora Diño and Maria Llanes, second row, left to right; Lolita Lorenzana, Bay Syquia, Dela Rodriguez, Lydia Ysip, Mary Angara, Nina Estrada, Emma Benitez, Erlinda Kulaw and Helen Moreno, third row, left to right. 11-30-40-726

Herald Nov. 22, 1940



MISS MARIA ZENEIDA QUEZON,

younger daughter of President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon who will be the guest of honor at a reception and ball to be given by the sponsors of the Bonifacio Day celebration in San Juan, Rizal, tomorrow evening, November 23. The affair will be held at the San Juan elementary school building at eight o'clock. Her 11-22-40

1940

Bulletin Dec. 14

Buildings Near Creeks Banned

New Ordinance In Quezon City Promulgated

In Quezon City it is unlawful to build a house or any kind of building within a radius of 20 meters from the bank of any creek or river. This is provided in Ordinance 15 enacted by the municipal council recently. Bull

This ordinance is a corollary to a previous ordinance which prohibits using any creek or river for the disposal of garbage. 12-14-40

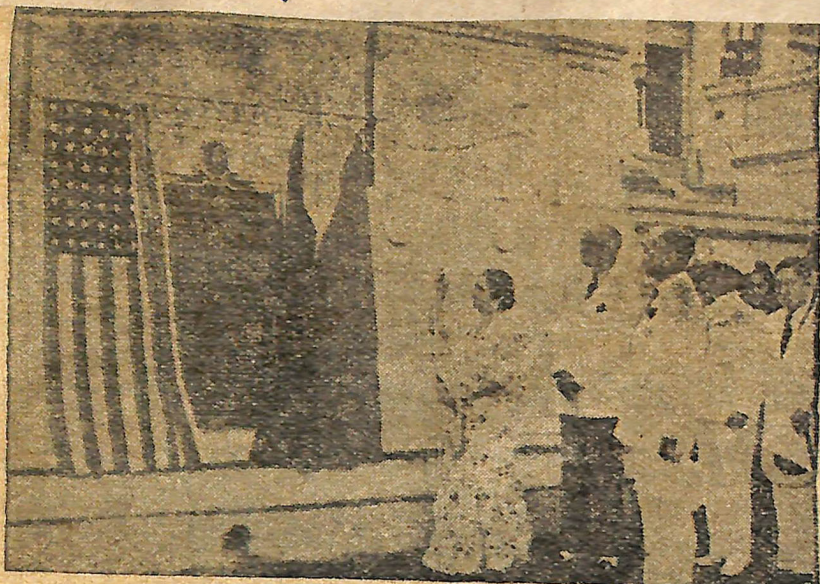
In case a building is put up within a radius of 20 meters from any creek or river, the city engineer is authorized to demolish it. But that is not all. The person responsible for violation of the ordinance is liable to imprisonment for 30 days or a fine of not more than P50 or both. The same punishment holds for violation of the ordinance prohibiting the throwing of garbage in creeks and rivers.

In Manila, houses have been built on creeks and garbage has clogged their beds, in some cases completely blocking their channels. This fact accounts in part for the poor drainage in the city, it is claimed.

Snap Pic Nov. 24, 1940

1940

republic Sept. 2



Warp 11-24-40



FIRST LADY OPENS FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES

ON THE morning of November 14th last, Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon opened the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Commonwealth by unveiling the historical marker at the site of the inauguration of the Commonwealth in front of the Legislative Building. Top photo shows her drawing the veil of the marker as President Quezon, Secretary Alunan, and other government officials look on.

The First Lady closed the

morning ceremonies on the 15th by planting the Fifth Commonwealth Anniversary Tree at the site of the future Capitol the cornerstone of which had been laid earlier by the President. (See lower photo.)

For the photo-story of the impressive military parade which featured the celebration and which was attended by an estimated crowd of 80,000, turn to the next two pages.

64,597 Hectareas Mas Para La Colonizacion

Otra Orden Ejecutiva Autoriza Los Bonos De La Ciudad De Davao

Dis. 9-2-40

Un total de 64,597 hectareas del Valle de Cagayan han sido designadas por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon para una nueva incorporacion bajo la National Land Settlement Administration, de conformidad con una proclama expedida anteayer en Malacañang poco antes de la salida del Presidente a bordo del Don Isidro con destino al Sur.

El terreno se halla en los planos de Dimalig, rodeado por los pueblos de Cabayan, Gamu, Ilagan y Tumawini; y ha sido hallado apropiado para colonizacion por un comite encabezado por el Secretario del Interior.

Otra orden administrativa firmada anteayer noche por el Ejecutivo autoriza a la Ciudad de Davao a expedir bonos por valor de P350,000 en total para la construccion de un sistema de alcantarillado. Estos bonos, segun la orden ejecutiva, ganaran un interes anual de cuatro por ciento.

Tambien se supo en Malacañang anteayer noche que el Juez Delfin Jaranilla, que ha sido recientemente nombrado a la auditoria de guerra del ejercito filipino, jurara su cargo ante el Secretario Teofilo Sison este dia.

republic Sept. 2, 1940

May Nationalize Manila Highways

A number of Manila streets may be declared national highways by President Manuel L. Quezon, so that they will be taken care of more efficiently, it was learned this morning.

The proposed plan was recently submitted to the Chief Executive by the department of public works. By executive order, the President last year classified the roads into national, provincial and municipal highways.

The maintenance funds for the national roads are taken from the gasoline fund, which is distributed by the secretary of public works and communications quarterly in accordance with law.

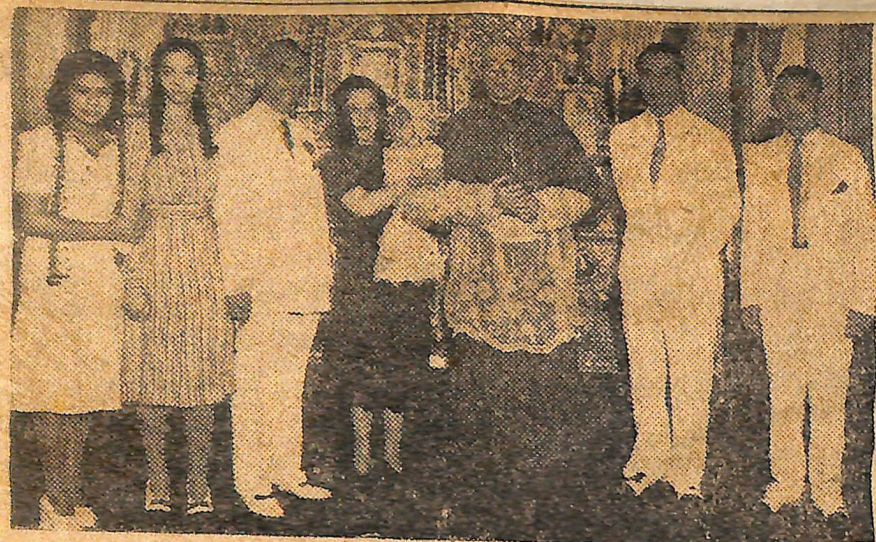
THE PHILIPPINE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Pies. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald Dec. 4, 1940

Herald Nov. 17, 1940



With His Excellency President Manuel L. Quezon and Mrs. Trinidad Roxas as sponsors for baptism and Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon for confirmation, Jose Teodorico Molina, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Pio Q. Molina, was baptized and confirmed by His Grace Archbishop O'Doherty at the Archbishop's Palace last Nov. 24. In the picture, from left to right, are Mrs. Adelaida Molina, Miss Maria Zenaida Quezon who represented her mother, President Quezon, Mrs. Trinidad Roxas, Archbishop O'Doherty, Secretary Roxas, and Mr. Pio Q. Molina.

Herald Nov. 4, 1940

Quezon May Attend Letran Fete

Judge Del Rosario Guest At Radiocast Tonight

President Quezon will head the list of prominent alumni of the San Juan de Letran college who have promised to attend the annual alumni homecoming of the college on November 10.

Preparations for the celebration are complete, including radio broadcasts in connection with the alumni day. Vicente Madrigal, well-known businessman and president of the Letran alumni association, is in charge of the annual festivities.

The fourth of a series of Letran day remote control broadcasts will be made from 9 to 9:30 tonight over KZRM-Radio Manila from

the social hall of Letran college.

Guest speaker at this program is Judge Manuel V. del Rosario. Musical numbers include a violin selection by Noli Reyes, a vocal solo by Arsenio Oliva, and other renditions by the college band.

The next Letran day radiocast will be held from 9 to 10 p.m. on November 8.

Herald Dec. 11, 1940

Opening Event Tomorrow Night Starts At 7:30 O'clock—President Quezon's Cup At Stake In Varsity Contest

Renewal of the traditional rivalry on the basketball court between the Ateneo and De La Salle teams will be as big a social affair as any sports events tomorrow night. Both colleges have selected a bevy of popular sponsors for this year's meet at the coliseum.

La Salle's sponsors are Zenaida Quezon, chairman; Betty Magalona, Amanda Abad Santos, Telly Albert, Maxine Carmelo, Belen Gana, Diana Gayoso, Lourdes Javellana, Nelly Lacson, Maria Luisa Ledesma, Nena Nieto and Magdalena Ysmael.

The Ateneo sponsors are headed by Maria Aurora Quezon, chairman; Erlinda Jalandoni, Lily de

las Alas, Josefa Alunan, Emma Benitez, Remedios Chuidian, Inday Lacson, Lourdes Ledesma, Chona Recto, Ruby Roxas, Rosita Valmayor and Mary Whitacre.

American High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and President Manuel L. Quezon head the list of prominent invited guests for tomorrow's big sports affair at the Rizal Memorial Coliseum.

While the principal attraction Thursday night will be the varsity basketball contest between the

Blue Eagles and Green Archers for President Quezon's Trophy the big alumni feature between former collegiate, national and olympic

stars for the so-called "calabaza" prize hopes to make a big hit with the fans.

Intermission numbers like the Grand Partie, tug-of-war and other surprise events will add color to the evening's entertainment. The program tomorrow starts promptly at 7:30 in the evening. Tickets are still available at the offices of Ben Arcenas, 401 and 415, Regina Building; at Botica Boie, Ateneo College, at the Cruz Travel service and DMHM Building (care of Mr. Jose Silva).

MLQ ELIMINATES DISTINCTION

New Civil Service Policy Announced By Quezon

President Manuel L. Quezon, in an executive order issued today, eliminated the distinction between Spanish and English civil service examinations, placing these on the same level relative to the maximum salary allowable to those who have qualified.

The new policy was recommended by the commissioner of civil service. It provides that any person who has qualified in a Spanish examination may be promoted to a position with the same salary as that allowable to another who has passed the same examination in English.

The executive order reads:

"For the purpose of eliminating the distinction between Spanish and English examinations relative to the maximum salary allowable, and upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Civil Service, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby prescribe that any person who has qualified in a Spanish examination may be promoted to a position with a salary not in excess of that allowable as a result of the same examination in English if the appointing officer certifies that the principal duties of the position require a knowledge of Spanish or that the employee has a sufficient knowledge of English to perform the duties of the position of which the promotion is proposed.

"Section 7, Rule XI, of the Civil Service Rules embodied in Executive Order No. 5, dated January 9, 1909, as amended by Executive Order No. 34, dated April 2, 1914; is hereby further amended accordingly.

"Done at the City of Manila this 17th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth.

(Sgd.) "Manuel L. Quezon
"President of the Philippines."

1940 Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Bullfin Sept. 2

Tribune Nov. 17, 1940

ASKS DEFENSE MONEY FOR P.I.

Bullfin - 9-2-40

Boost In Defense Here Reported Urged By Quezon On U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UP).—Unimpeachable military quarters disclosed today that Philippine Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon has suggested to United States officials the improvement of the Philippines' defenses as a possible stabilizing influence in the Far East.

It was understood Quezon asked that the Philippines share in the vast United States national defense expenditures through direct allocation of defense funds to Commonwealth officials.

Quezon's suggestion, made in a message coursed through the interior department, took cognizance of the congressional antipathy toward increasing United States armed forces in the Philippines, either naval or military.

Some informed quarters understood that regardless of the United States' decision on the Commonwealth President's recommendation, additional airplanes, submarines, and possibly marines would be sent to the Philippines as part of the national defense program.

It was also believed very likely that President Roosevelt would order some National Guard units, and possibly even conscripts, to train in the Philippines to enable them to acquire general experience in tropical tactics.

Quezon's views have been made known to leading war and navy department officials, who were understood to be currently formulating recommendations for submission to the secretaries of war and navy, respectively.

According to tentative views expressed by subordinate war department chiefs, the army is inclined to oppose Quezon's request on the basis of the theory that the Philippines is entirely indefensible and any funds diverted to Philippine officials to strengthen the Islands' defenses would be wasted.

Most naval officials were said to feel differently, however. It was understood they believed the Philippines may be defensible with an increase in the United States' naval strength.

It was understood the decision on Quezon's suggestion may be reached within a month.

The Country's Need

Trib. 11-17-40

All that has been said or written about the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth; all that has been said or written about the achievements of the Commonwealth, has been summed up by President Manuel L. Quezon in the single word, "WORK!"

It is work that the country needs now, the President declares. And by this he does not mean work alone by public officials, by the men in the government.

Work for work's sake is a splendid ideal. No man may remain idle and stay healthy or content. Work is that only heritage of all men alike, and the man who neglects this heritage throws away most of the true incentive in life.

But as President Quezon sees it, it is not work for work's sake alone, noble as that may be, that is needed in the Philippines.

In the tremendous task in which the country is engaged today; before the grave problems, foreseen by all, but truly estimated by but a few, the one great necessity is regulated, increased productivity.

The political aspects of the Philippine problem have for the time been settled.

The economic aspects remain as yet not completely solved. And it is on the economic phase of the problem that the future of the country, the welfare and security of the people, will depend.

The solution of this aspect of the problem cannot be found in any unexpected windfall of cash.

We cannot hope forever to be receiving coconut oil excise tax refunds, or sugar excise tax refunds, to keep our treasury full and our budgets balanced.

We cannot, in the existing unsettled world, expect any sudden increase in the prices of our export commodities; and we cannot expect to maintain our present standard of living, private and governmental, on the basis of our current income, less the contributions that come to us from the United States.

There is but one way by which anything like the standards we have set in government activities, in the nature and extent of the services to which we have become accustomed, can be maintained.

That one way is through increased production in all fields of economic endeavor. And increased production cannot be attained by magic, by wishing, or by oratory.

The only thing that can give us this increase is work—work by and for every sector of the community.

The humblest laborer does his share today. And there is enough work for all who seek it, so that all others may do their share.

A region of wealth yet unestimated, within a few days' even a few hours' journey from Manila, waits to be uncovered, ready to give up its wealth to the first comer—who will work for it.

The door to prosperity is sealed. It can be forced open, and once opened, prosperity will come through in a flood. The land will yield up its riches. The riches will cause the pulses of trade to beat full and strong, and from the topmost layer of our society to the base of the pyramid, men will live better and be stronger and more content.

But the door will not open of itself. It will yield only to work—the work that makes life for all humanity—the work that, as President Quezon declared, is the first need and will be the ultimate salvation, of the Filipino people.

Quezon Hits Election Frauds

Trib.

9-5-40

Special to the TRIBUNE
Mambajao, Misamis, Or., Sept.

in a speech this morning in Cagayan and in a second speech this afternoon in Camiguin, expressed deep concern over the observance of the electoral laws by the people, emphasizing that the fate of democracy in the Philippines is tied up with clean elections.

"The Filipino people," he said

in his Cagayan speech, "cannot hope to maintain a democratic form of government unless we respect the laws, particularly the electoral laws... Unless the people make it their serious duty to carry out elections in an orderly manner, the government is doomed to failure."

Tribune Sept. 5, 1940

Una liga de America refuta una declaracion de Quezon

Citando un numero de violaciones de las libertades civiles en Filipinas durante estos años recientes, la Union Americana de Libertades Civiles ha puesto en tela de juicio hoy la declaracion del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon enviada a dicha union de que el siempre "ha practicado la democracia."

Los puntos de vista de la Union estan contenidos en una carta que se acaba de enviar al Presidente Quezon en contestacion a su reciente comunicacion a la Union Americana de Libertades Civiles defendiendo su filosofia politica. Declarando que no desea entablar ningun debate, la Union señala que esta principalmente interesada en la proteccion de aquellos derechos de la minoria en Filipinas que ya ha tenido ocasion de ayudar en el pasado.

"Felizmente," escribe la A. C. L. U., "hasta donde nos consta, al presente no existen casos que envuelven derechos civiles apelados a los tribunales de Estados Unidos y esperamos confiadamente que no los habra durante el periodo de transicion a la independencia completa. Si los hubiera, seria nuestra obligacion moral de ayudar."

"Estamos totalmente de

acuerdo con Vd. de que los hombres públicos deben ser juzgados principalmente por sus actos, no por sus declaraciones publicadas. Vd. dice que "no ha habido un solo caso que pudiera citarse que indique que yo no he practicado la democracia." Pero aunque no queremos discutir este punto con Vd., se ha publicado un considerable material en la prensa americana que indica más bien lo contrario.

"Dentro de los últimos años pasados, hemos observado la exclusion del correo de ciertas publicaciones debido a puntos de vista políticos, entre ellas el órgano del Partido Socialista

titulado "Socialism Today"; la posposicion por un año, por orden de la Asamblea, de las elecciones en junio de 1937; una supuesta censura política sobre las estaciones de radio; una alegada supresion de reuniones de los obreros de plantaciones con una accion en Laguna declarando ilegal la Confederación Nacional de Campesinos bajo el fundamento de supuestas relaciones comunistas; la prohibición de películas producidas en la Union Soviet; y una o más persecuciones bajo la ley de sedición de Filipinas. *Vang. 12-11-40.*

"Tales casos pueden conside-

rarse como incidentales a la obra de la democracia y similares a incidentes en los Estados Unidos. Hacemos el comentario unicamente para indicar que la practica de la democracia en Filipinas, como en otras partes, parece que siempre envuelven violaciones y desviaciones de principios, que incumbe a los defensores de libertades civiles impedir.

"Agradecemos las seguridades que Vd. da de que no aceptara una continuacion de su periodo de cargo aun cuando se enmiende la constitucion. Nos hemos referido al asunto solo por via de ilustración en la inteligencia de que su partido politico ha estado haciendo campaña para una enmienda, al parecer con el objeto de extender su periodo de cargo.

"Hondamente agradecemos sus seguridades y confiamos que los derechos de las minorias en toda Filipinas quedaran de tal modo protegidos que no envuelvan ninguna cuestion de libertad civil que necesite la determinacion de los tribunales americanos."

La carta de la Union al Presidente Quezon esta firmada por el Prof. E. A. Ross, de la Universidad de Wisconsin, chairman del comite nacional de la A. C. L. U.; el Rev. John Haynes Holmes, chairman de la junta directiva; y Roger N. Baldwin, director.

Tribune Dec. 18, 1940



CALLS ON PRESIDENT.—Major General Jonathan Wainwright, left, new commander of the Philippine Division of the U. S. Army, paid his respects to President Manuel L. Quezon yesterday morning. Another caller was Brigadier General Edward P. King, commander of Ft. McKinley.

Tribune Sept. 9, 1940

ILOCOS NORTE NOMINATIONS

Nacionalistas of Ilocos Norte will hold a convention on September 16 to nominate the party's official candidate for governor.

The decision to hold a convention was reached by the provincial executive committee after a conference with President Manuel L. Quezon at Malacañan yesterday. The Ilocos Norte executive committee, composed of Assemblymen Vicente T. Lazo and Ulpiano R. Arzadon, Governor Roque B. Ablan, ex-Governor Santiago Espiritu, ex-Rep. Irineo Ranjo, and ex-Governor Domingo J. Samonte, agreed that the one selected at the convention will be proclaimed by the party's national executive commission as the official candidate.

In view of the withdrawal of ex-Senator Santiago Fonacier from the gubernatorial race, probably only two aspirants will fight for the position. Party officials are reported to have asked Senator Fonacier to withdraw in favor of Governor Ablan. *Trib.*

Ablan's nomination in the convention is anticipated. He is supported by Assemblymen Lazo and Arzadon and ex-Governor Espiritu. A hitch in Ablan's nomination, might develop if Dr. Domingo J. Samonte, another aspirant, can not prevail upon to withdraw in his favor. *9-9-40*

Tribune

Dec. 17, 1940

COMMUNIST CHAMPION OF "COLLECTIVE SECURITY" STOPS OVER IN MANILA EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON

7116-12-7-40

To reporters and cameramen who cover Clipper arrivals at Cavite three times a week, visiting ambassadors are an old story. Diplomats come and go as often as European nobilities, military missionaries and magazine and press syndicate writers. When the China Clipper anchored at Cavite Sunday evening, it had the usual load of passengers—PLUS a ro-tund, cherry-faced visitor from Russia, Maxim Maximovich Litvinoff, ex-People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. It was he and his wife who furnished the newspapermen rare headline material and the cameramen full-page or cover stuff.

The Russian guests were welcomed by official representatives of the American High Commissioner's Office, the Commonwealth government, the British and Chinese consulates. They were tendered official functions by both the President of the Philippine Commonwealth and the American High Commissioner, and luncheon by the British Consul General—an honor Ambassador Litvinoff's country and position deserve and which he himself has indirectly earned. For under his direction, the Soviet government was recognized by the United States in 1933, admitted to the League of Nations in 1934, and signed up non-aggression pacts with every one of its European and Asiatic neighbors including Japan. The British government was not ready to recognize him in 1917, but British society did; he married Ivy Low, daughter of Sir Sydney Low of London.

Born 65 years ago, son of a petty bank employee, Ambassador Litvinoff first showed his socialistic leanings while serving his compulsory term in the imperial Russian army. He took an active part in organizing secret circles, publishing bolshevik doctrines in his early twenties and was jailed in 1901 as a consequence. One year later he broke jail and fled to Switzerland, then to London, and finally made his way to revolutionary centers in St. Petersburg, the Urals and the Volga district. From here he fled to France in 1908. Preaching his doctrines actively among the French led to his deportation. He fled to London, remained there 10 years doing odd jobs but always keeping the bolshevik influence active. The revolution of October 25, 1917, rewarded him fully for his labors—for that week he was appointed "first soviet ambassador to Great Britain."

Thus began for him a decade of diplomatic activities. Possessed with gifts not exactly fitted to his new career, he made a name for his dramatic acts at conference tables. While his fellow-delegates to the Geneva conference in 1927 always sought a thousand words to express one single idea, the Soviet diplomat picked the tersest terms and put in a pungent word or two to boot. Gradually he mellowed, and under his influence, the soviet foreign policy gained prestige everywhere. His people recognize his successes and had fittingly awarded him five years ago, the Order of Lenin, considered the highest award of the Moscow government.

"On the occasion of your 60th birthday," jointly wrote Joseph Stalin and V. Molotoff, on that same occasion, "the council of the people's commissars of

the USSR and the central executive committee of the communist party of the Soviet Union greet you, one of the oldest workers of the bolshevik party, leader of soviet diplomacy and tireless fighter against war and for the cause of peace in the interests of all toilers." That message implied the best of friendships among the three Soviet leaders, one which broke up temporarily sometime before the outbreak of the European war in 1939. A true friend of the democracies, Ambassador Litvinoff was against Soviet-Nazi collaboration. Thus, a few weeks before the Russia-Germany non-aggression pact, he was dropped from Moscow, and V. Molotoff took his seat. For two years since then he was not heard from. Worse, conflicting reports flew around the world that he was exiled, that he was marched against the wall, that his wife was under protective custody in Siberia. In Manila, from Sunday evening to Tuesday morning last, they were very much alive and kicking. For it was their last breathing spell before they get immersed in the plentiful duties that await them at the Russian embassy at Washington.

1940

Sunday Tribune Dec. 18



FOR DINNER PARTNER, the visiting envoy took Miss Maria Aurora Quezon, who pinch-hit for her mother. Whitish blur in the foreground is a cameraman.

Ep Debate Dec. 21, 1940

Celebracion pascual para ninos pobres en Malacanang manana

pub.

12-21-40

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon y señora daran una fiesta pascual para los niños pobres mañana. Todos los niños, desde los 5 a 7 años de edad de los varios orfelinatos de Manila seran los huéspedes en la celebracion en Malacañang, que empezara a las 3 p.m.

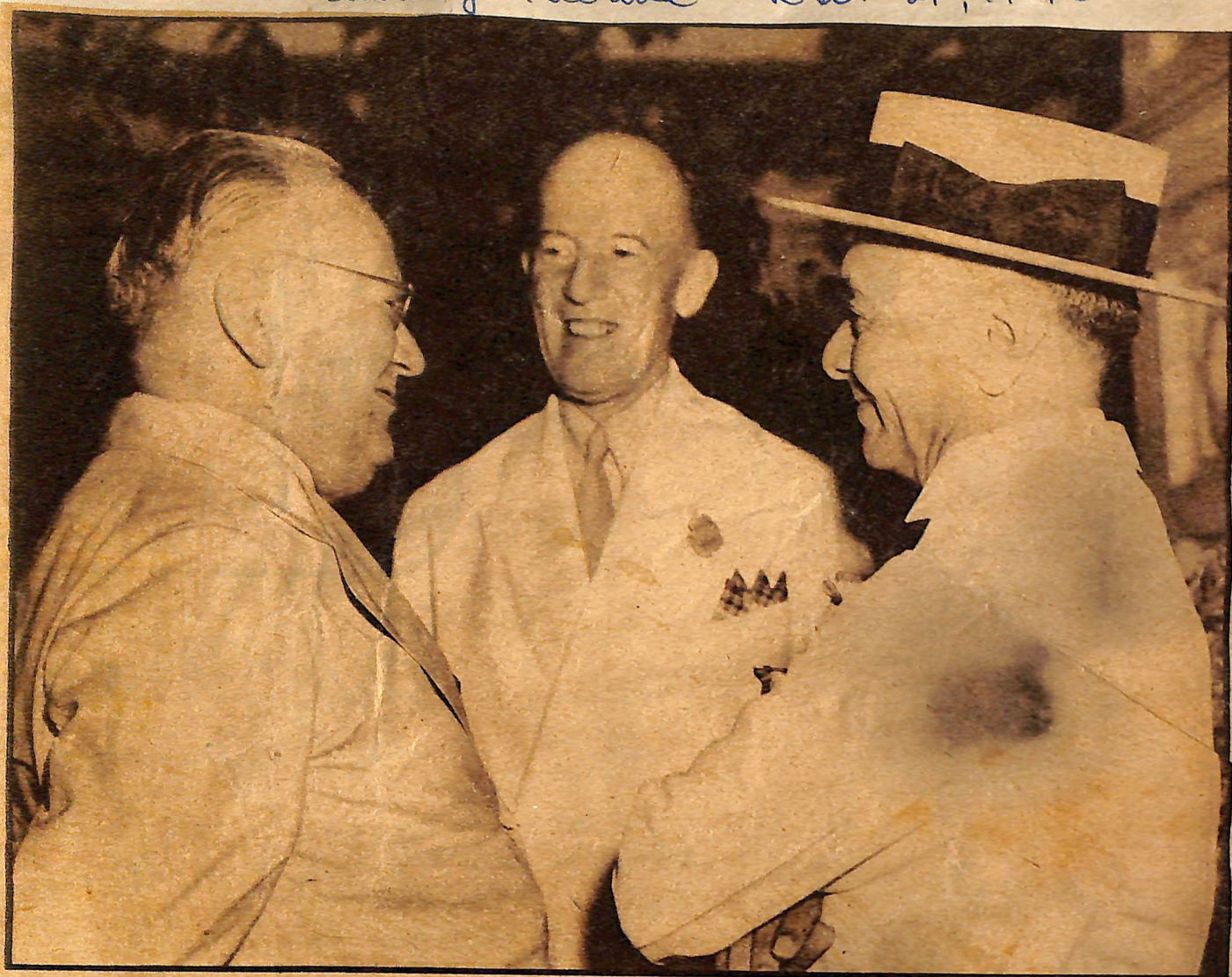
Las actividades tendran lugar alrededor de un gran arbol pascual en el jardin del palacio, decorado

con faroles atractivos y luces en colores. Varias mesas largas se colocaran en varias partes del jardin, y en estas mesas tendra lugar la distribucion de regalos de frutas, candies, nueces, lapices y cuadernos.

Un grupo de prominentes damas y chicas de sociedad auxiliaran en la distribucion de los regalos.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

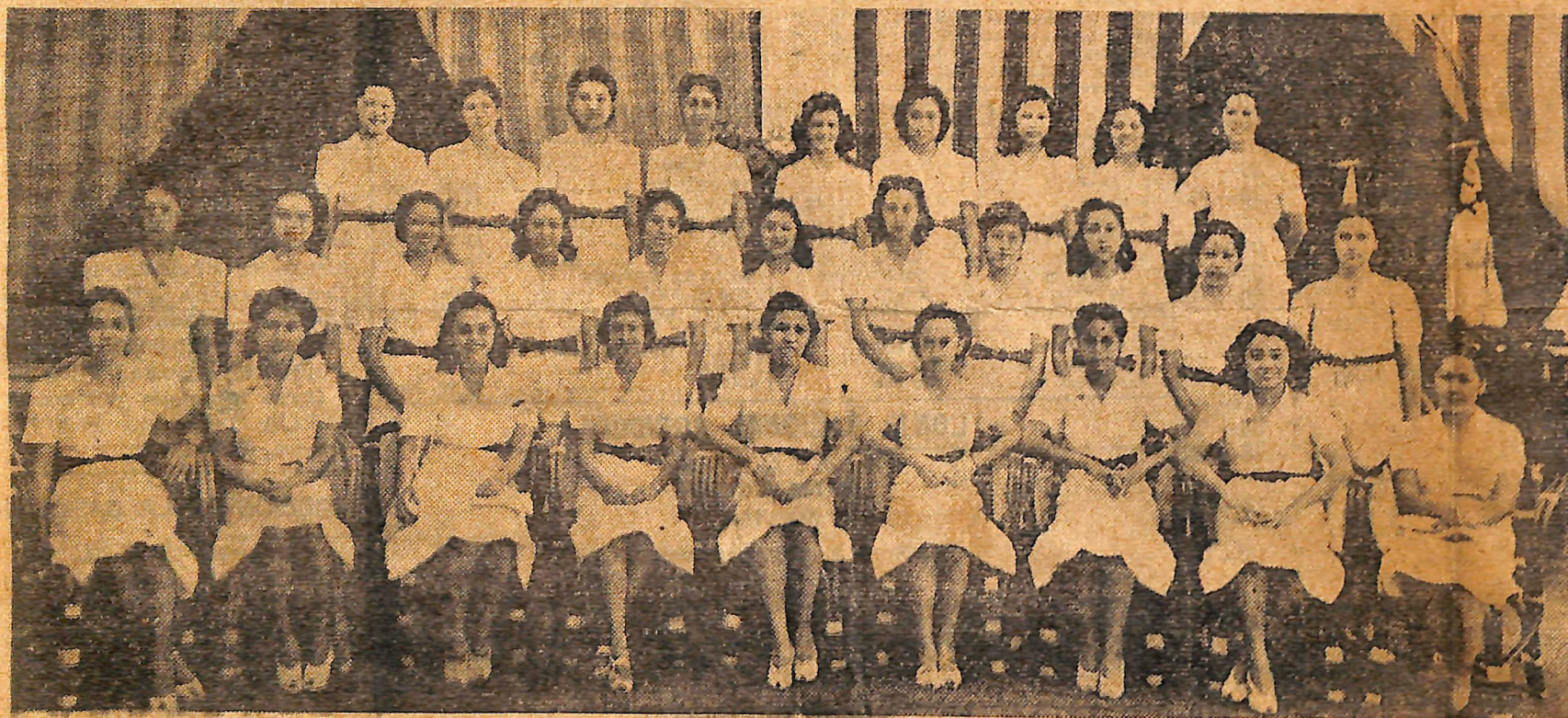
Sunday Tribune Dec. 21, 1940



THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR photographed in a three cornered conversation with AHC Sayre (center) at whose residence the Litvinoffs were house and dinner guests, and Pres. Quezon (with protective straw hat) at whose Malacañang Park a well-appointed party (see other photos on this spread) was tendered.

La Vanguardia Dec. 3, 1940

Actuaron de anfitrionas el sabado pasado



Miembros del Comité Central de las Niñas Exploradoras de Filipinas, que el sábado fueron anfitrionas en un Te que se dió en el domicilio social de la Federación Nacional de los Clubs de la Mujer, en honor a los principales jugadores de basketball. Estos jugadores tomarán parte en el torneo que se celebrará el 1 de Diciembre a beneficio de las niñas exploradoras. Anfitrionas: Enaida Quezon, Betty Magalona, Tina Araneta, Lulu Reyes,

Helen Benitez, Maria Aurora Quezon, Leni Alano, Lourdes Ledesma, y Leonor Rodriguez. Segunda fila: Srtas. Quinto, Laguda (Hortensia), Minerva G. de Laudico, Amparo Natividad, Nady Osorio, Inday Lacson, Josefa Lacson, Sally Unson, Fabella, Diño y Maria Llanes. Tercera fila: Srtas. Lorenzana, Syquia, Rodriguez (Dely), Ysip, Angara, Estrada (Nina), Emma Benitez, Kelay y Moreno.

Jan. 12-3-40

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Sunday Tribune July 28, 1940

Sports

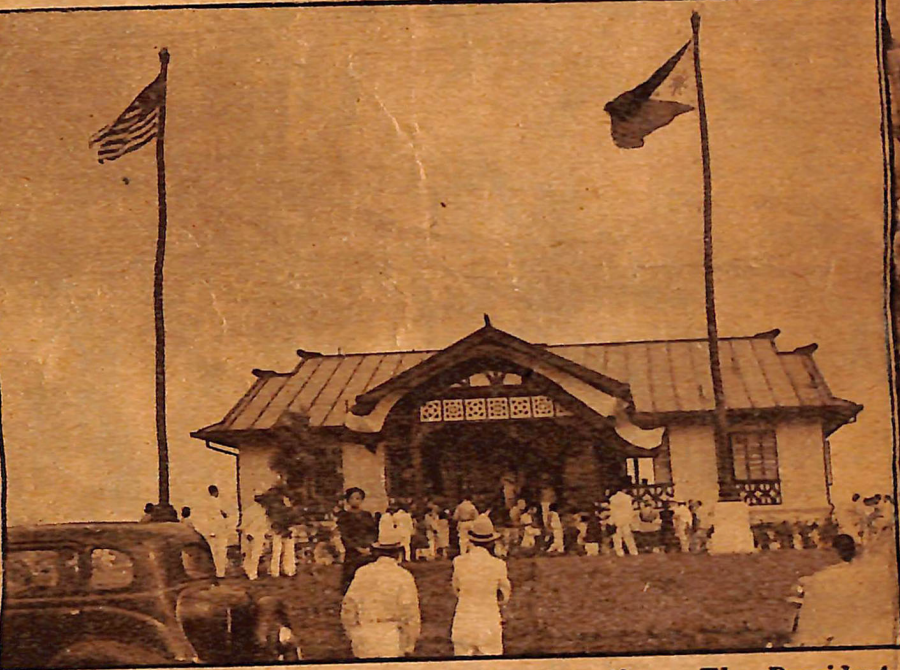
PRESIDENT QUEZON drove the first ball inaugurating the new Tagaytay golf course, Sunday. Present was General Emilio Aguinaldo, who suggested the development of Tagaytay 20 years ago.



WOW! The President smashed the pill 200 yards away. The driver he used has been placed in a glass case, will be kept by the golf course. The ball, mounted on a paper weight, was presented to President Quezon.



A PRACTICE SWING, before the final drive. Note the ball, still daring the President's drive.



THE CLUBHOUSE, during the inauguration. The President delivered a brief informal talk from the crowded doorstep.



AFTER THE 200-YARD DRIVE, as the distance was being measured.



GOLF ENTHUSIASTS from Manila, Cavite, and neighboring provinces who attended the inauguration, following the President along the green

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

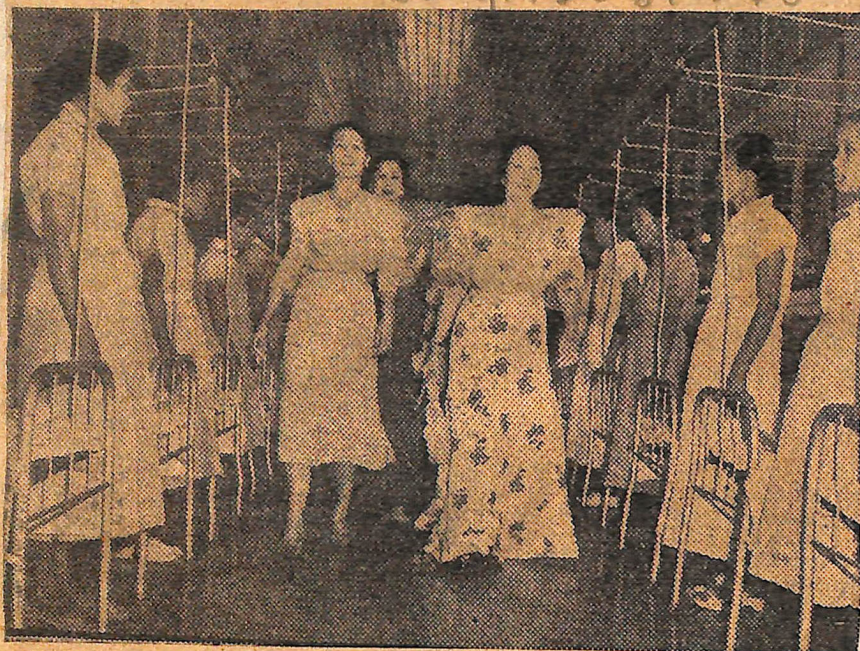
Dec. 21, 1940

La Vanguardia

Editorial Dec. 1, 1940

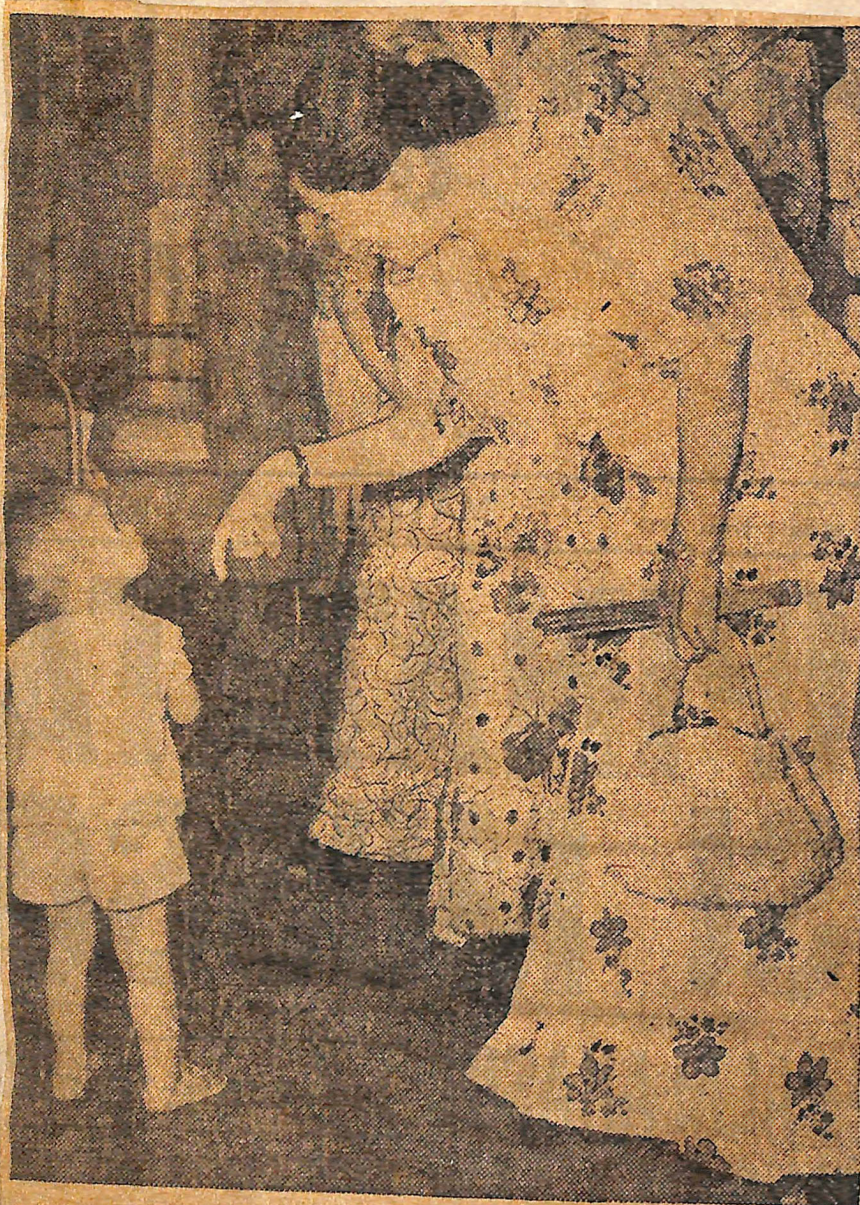
Doña Aurora visito hoy...

Vanq. 12-21-40



El afecto e interes que la Primera Dama del Pais, Da. Aurora A. de Quezon siente por los niños y la clase desheredada se demuestra en esta fotografia tomada esta mañana cuando durante la visita que hizo a la Institucion Correccional de Mujeres se paró por un momento y se puso a jugar con un pequenito, hijo de una de las presidarias recluidas en dicha carcel.

Galbo Dec. 21, 1940



ANG UNANG GINANG ng bansa, donya Aurora A. Quezon ay dumalaw noong Sabado sa bilanguan ng mga babai sa Mandaluyong, kasama ang ilang kaanib ng Liga ng mga Babaing Katolika. Makikita siyang nawiwili sa pakikipag-usap sa isa sa mga batang dahil sa kanilang kamusmusan ay tinutulatang makasama ng kanilang ina sa piitan. Tali. 12-24-40

SOTTO WANTS CHANGES OF 170 POLL MEN

Adv. 10-1-40

Mercado Cannot Sign Appointment Of Inspectors Proposed By V. Sotto

The proposal by Attorney Vicente Sotto, supreme head of the Popular Front, to change all the opposition inspectors in the City with new appointees in accordance with the list of proposed inspectors prepared by Eduardo de Roda, could not be acted on yesterday, because Regino Mercado, president of the Municipal Board, is no longer authorized to sign appointments of inspectors in accordance with section 23 of the electoral code.

President Manuel L. Quezon has appointed eight members of a special board to dispose of all election matters in connection with the coming December elections.

Attorney Vicente Sotto went to the fiscal's office yesterday to ask opinion whether the special board could act on the appointment of the 170 election inspectors who will sit in the session of the election inspectors tomorrow to replace those appointed by President Regino Mercado.

The members of the special board President Quezon appointed are Vicente Urgello, Pedro Calderon, Ciriaco Salazar, Catalina S. Ybanez, Ramon Blanco, Andres Momongan, M. Cui, Attorney Vazquez. Some of them were sworn to office yesterday.

When Vicente Sotto submitted to the provincial fiscal the list of the names of the 170 inspectors, complications came up because some of those appointed by President Quezon did not take their oath of office. Vicente Urgello inquired from the fiscal's office whether he could be a member of the special board since he is a member of the city board of tax appeals. Mrs. Catalina Ybanez was reported to be running for the post of the provincial governor under the Popular Front ticket.

The provincial fiscal asked opinion from the commission on election whether the member appointed by President Quezon is the president of the special board and if so, whether he could sign the appointments of the election inspectors.

El Debate

Sept. 7, 1940

Celebro Dos Conferencias Con Quezon



EL PRESIDENTE QUEZON Y EL SPEAKER YULO

Momentos antes de abandonar el "Coolidge", que se dispone a zarpar, el Presidente dio un ultimo abrazo de despedida al Speaker Yulo. A la derecha de ambos, el diputado Dominador Tan, que forma parte de la mision, y el ex-gobernador Formoso, secretario del Speaker.

p. 6-9-7-40

Asegurando que hara todo lo que pueda para conseguir la aprobacion de las enmiendas a la Constitucion filipina por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, y aconsejando a los obreros que cooperen con el gobierno para que el pais pueda afrontar el actual estado de emergencia nacional, el Speaker Jose Yulo, salio a las 5 de ayer tarde, rumbo a los Estados Unidos, a bordo del *President Coolidge*, despues de celebrar una larga conferencia con el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, a bordo del transpacifico, que era continuacion de la que ambos tuvieron en Malacañang, ayer por la mañana.

Momentos antes de salir, el Speaker Yulo recibio plenos honores militares, frente al Pier Num. 7, de parte de la Primera Division regular del Ejercito Filipino, con una revista militar.

"Salgo consciente de la ardua labor que me espera en Washington y dandome cuenta de mis propias limitaciones personales, pero realizare todos los esfuerzos posibles para llenar mi difícil cometido y responder, en lo que pueda, a la confianza depositada por todos en mi mision, procurando siempre proteger los mejores intereses del pais," dijo el Speaker Yulo, hablando con los periodistas, en el Pier 7, momentos antes de embarcarse.

El Speaker Yulo añadió que el sentimiento popular manifestado

en todas las ocasiones y ultimamente, en la gran manifestacion celebrada por los obreros, el miercoles, en despedida, ha revelado el ansia por la aprobacion de las enmiendas constitucionales, pendientes en Washington, de la firma del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, y "cumpliendo con este vivo deseo, hare todo lo que pueda para conseguir la aprobacion de dichas enmiendas."

El Speaker Yulo recomendo a los obreros que cooperen con el gobierno para que el pais pueda afrontar mejor el actual estado de emergencia nacional.

"Yo recomendaria a los obreros que cooperen con el gobierno para que el pais pueda afrontar mejor el estado de emergencia nacional existente, cumpliendo con la ley y manteniendo la paz

y el orden," dijo el Speaker Yulo.

El Speaker expreso su gratitud a todos y cada uno de los que participaron en los actos de despedida a el y su señora, antes de su marcha.

El Speaker Yulo indico que se quedara en Estados Unidos hasta que se aprueben las enmiendas constitucionales, y probablemente este de regreso en Manila hacia diciembre proximo.

Hablando de las elecciones generales provinciales y municipales en Filipinas, en diciembre, el Speaker dijo que confiaba en que no se registraran dificultades, pues con los arreglos ya hechos en la cuestion de candidaturas aparte de los que, en su ausencia, puedan hacerse por el Comité permanente del Partido Nacionalista, cree que el terreno esta allanado para unas elecciones satisfactorias. El Speaker estuvo celebrando durante estos ultimos dias y hasta ayer tarde, en el pier, conferencias con el floor leader Quintin Paredes, que, como vicepresidente del Partido Nacionalista, asumira la jefatura del partido hasta que vuelva el speaker, y con el Secretario del Trabajo, Jose Avelino y el Alcalde de Manila, Eulogio Rodriguez, que

tambien son miembros del Comité permanente del partido, dejando probablemente, instrucciones confidenciales sobre cuestiones del partido.

El Speaker Yulo celebro dos largas conferencias ayer con el Presidente Quezon, quien adelanto su regreso a Manila, y en vez del domingo, llego ayer como se sabe para verle al speaker a tiempo, antes de salir.

La primera conferencia entre el Presidente Quezon y el Speaker Yulo, tuvo lugar ayer por la mañana, en Malacañang. La conferencia duro hasta la 1:45 de la tarde, siendo el Speaker Yulo huésped del Presidente Quezon en una comida en el Palacio. El Speaker, preguntado sobre esta conferencia, se limito a decir que habia recibido las ultimas instrucciones del Presidente. La segunda conferencia entre el Presidente Quezon y el Speaker Yulo, fue desde las 4 hasta cerca de las 5 p.m., a bordo del mismo *President Coolidge*, donde estuvieron los dos encerrados en el camarote reservado para el speaker.

Por su parte, el Diputado Dominador Tan, que va a Estados Unidos, acompañando al Speaker Yulo, hablando con los periodistas, dijo laconicamente: "Espero que hagamos bien en Washington." La comitiva oficial del Speaker Yulo solo incluye al Diputado Tan y a un taquígrafo.

Con el Speaker Yulo salio su señora, Da. Cecilia Araneta de Yulo, y su hija Maria Elena, que va a reanudar sus estudios en los Estados Unidos.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Saldo Sept. 2, 1940

Ipinagdiwang ang kaarawan ng pangulo



Makikita sa larawan ang mga kagawad ng hunta munisipal ng siudad ng Tagaytay at ang kani-
lang mga kaibigan nang ipagdiwang ang kaarawan ng Pangulong Quezon noong gabi ng ika 17 ng
Agosto.

mabuhay Sept. 8, 1940



BB. ROSARIO LLAMAS, anak nina Gng. Tecla, bala ni Llamas na ikakasal kay Dr. Antonio J. Mon-
talan ng Kagayan, Oriental Misamis sa Miercoles, ika-11 ng Septiembre, sa simbuhang katoliko ng Pako,
sa gunap na ika-6:30 ng umaga. Sina Gng. Manuel L. Quezon at Dr. Jose Fabella ang siyang magiging
inamang at inamang sa kasal ng dalawa samantalang si Dr. Jose Rosales ang siyang magkakaloob ng no-
bia sa nobio. Pagkaraan ng pagisangdibid ay magkahandog ang mga bagong kasal ng isang pagtang-
gap at agahan sa Bay View Hotel. Ang dalawa ay naninirahan sa Yligan, Lanao.

Namumukod ang tatlong hakbang ng commonwealth sa nakaraang 6 na taon

Simulat ni ERIBERTO B. AREVALO 12-10-40

Kung tatapunan ng sulyap ang anim na taong lumipas sa buhay ng Malasaring Pamahalaan, at hahanapin sa makapal na buntong ng mahahalaga niyang nagawa ang mga butil na ginto ng karangalan at kadakilaan, ay matatagpuan natin na may tatlong bagay na namumukod, at ang tatlong iyan ay katulad ng tatlong matitibay na haliging kinasasalalayan ng ikapagiging ganap na bansa ng Kapuluang ito.

Una: Ang Wikang Pangbansa.

Ang pagkakaroon ng sariling Wikang Pangbansa na dili iba't ang Wikang Tagalog na pinagtibay ng pangulong Quezon noong ika 30 ng Disiembre, 1937, at pinagkabisa pagkaraan ng dalawang taon, ay siya na maradil pinakamahalagang hakbang na nagawa ng Malasaring Pamahalaan. Iyan ang "hiniga ng Dios" na nagbigay-diwa sa bayang pilipino, at iyan ang tanging tatak na pagkakakilanlan ng ganap na pagka-bansa nitong Lahing Kayumanggi. "Ang Wika ay siyang kaluluwa ng bayan", anang ating bayaning si Gat Jose Rizal. Kung ito'y totoo, ang Wikang Pangbansa ay nangangahulugang siyang pinaka-Puso at siyang pinaka-utak na magpapagalaw at maghahayag ng sariling kabansaan ng Kapuluang Pilipinas. Sa pamamagitan ng Wikang iyan ay mapupunta at magigising sa damdamin ng sangbayanang pag-ibig at pagpapahalaga sa likas na Tinig na kaloob ni Bathala sa bayang ito. Ang Wikang iyan ay siyang magiging matibay na buklod ng pagkakaisa at pagkakanawaan ng Sangkapuluang gaya nang pinatunayan noong manghimagsik ang bayang ito, ang Wikang iyan ang magpapanumbalik sa katutubong himig at kasuutan ng diwang pilipino na nilabnot ng mga wikang dayuhan. Ano ang magiging halaga ng kalayaan ng bansang ito kung ang kanyang diwa, paglisip at anyo ng pangungusap ay pawang malabanyaga at alipin ng mga dayuhan Hindi baka iyan ay isang maitim na batik ng pagkabusabos na dapat ikahiya ng bayang ito? Kung gayon, ang pagkakaroon ng sariling Wikang Pangbansa na kasalukuyan nang ipinatuturo sa mga paaralang bayan, ay katumbas ng pagkalagot ng isang tanikala ng pagkaalipin. Ang Wikang Pangbansa ay siyang Tambuling hinipan ng "Commonwealth" upang ibalikta, hindi lamang sa Kapuluang ito, kundi sa lahat ng sulok ng daigdig na sa Silangana'y may isang Wikang Pilipinong malaya na hindi huli sa alin pa mang wika sa silong ng langit.

Ikalawa: Ang Tanggulang Bansa.

Ang paghahanda ng Tanggulang Bansa na siyang kaunaun-

hang batas ng Malasaring Pamahalaan na nilagdaan ng pangulong Quezon noong ika 21 ng Disiembre, 1935, ay isa sa lalong mahahalagang nagawa ng "Commonwealth". Ito ang maituturing na batong pamantungan ng kapayapaan at katatagan ng bansang ito, at iyan ang magiging moog na tanggulan sa panahon ng lagim at pananalakay ng ibang mga bansa. Ito ang magiging bisig na magtatangkak sa karangalan ng bayan, at ito ang lakas na magtataas ng bandilang pilipino sa larangan ng pakikitunggali. Hindi sapat ang pagkakaroon ng katalinuhan ng isang bansa upang siya'y makapamahayag nang matiwasay at tahimik, kundi kaalinasabay nito'y kinakailangang magtaglay siya ng malalakas na hukbong pangkatihan, pangdagat at panghimpapawid na kakarakang makapagsasanggalang sa kapakanan at kalayaan ng bayan, sakaling hamakin o gagahin ng kapuwa bayan. Sa pamamagitan ng maayos na palatuntunan ng paghahanda ng ating Tanggulang Bansa na nag-aatas sa bawat lalaking pilipino na may gulang na dalawangpung taon na sapilitang magsanay sa pagkakawal upang mabihasa sa iba't ibang karunungan sa pakikidigma, ay mabubuu sa isang di malayong hinaharap ang mga sandatahang may sapat na lakas at kadalubhasaan sa pakikitunggali, may sapat na kakayahang makapagpapanatili sa kapanatagan ng bayan, at may sapat na katibayang makatatagawag ng pagpipitagan ng ibang mga bansa. Sa pamamagitan ng pagsasanay ng mga lalaking pilipino, ay makikintal sa puso't pag-iisip ng mga ito ang pagpapaka-giting, ang pagpapakabayani at ang pagpapakatapat na anak ng

bayan na handang maghandog ng dugo at buhay sa kapakanan at karangalan ng tinubuang lupa.

Pangatlo: Ang pagpapalusog ng kabuhayan.

Sa harap ng nagbababalang kagipitan at pananalat sa mga pangunahing kailangan sa buhay na maaaring pagsamantalahan ng mga mangangalakal na dayuhan o hindi man, dahil sa kasalukuyang pagbabaka ng maraming bansa sa Europa na pinakikipagkalakalan ng bansang ito, ang ginagawang pagtulong ng Malasaring Pamahalaan sa ikalulusog at ikaluluwag ng kabuhayan ng mga mamamayan, at sa ikapananatili ng katamtamang halaga ng mga kailanganing pangaraw-araw ng mga tao, ay di maikakailang nakasagip sa tiyak na paghihikahos at pagkakagutom ng sangbayanang pilipino. Ang Pangbansang Samahan sa Pangangalakal (National Trading Corporation) na nilikha ng Kautusang Tagapagpaganap blg. 249 (Batas blg. 498) na siyang

tuwirang umaangkat sa ibang bansa ng maraming pangangalakalang pangkabuhayan ng mga mamamayang pilipino, upang pagkatapos ay ipagbili sa mga ito nang walang gaanong pagtutubo, dili kaya'y ipamudmod sa mga tindahang sarili ng mga kalahi, ay nakapigil nang malaki sa matuling pagtaas ng halaga ng mga kalakal at nakapagdulot sa sangbayanang malaking kaluwagan. Sinisikap ng samahang ito na unti-unting ihilig ang mga pilipino sa pangangalakal o pagtitinda sa pamamagitan ng pagkakaloob ng tulong sa puhunan at sa mga paninda. Dahil dito ay nasasaksihan natin ang banay-banay na paglaganap ng mga tindahang sarili sa iba't ibang panig ng kapuluang pamamatuget ng samahang nabanggit. Inot-inot na ring nagigising sa damdamin ng mga mamamayan ang pagtangkilik sa sariling kalakal at hanap-buhay dahil sa pagpapalaganap ng mga simulain ng Koooperatiba na isinasagawa ng pamahalaan. Ang kalakal ay siyang paminggalan ng kabuhayan at kayamanan ng mga mamamayan, at kapag ang isang bayan ay nagkaroon ng maraming mamamayang mariwasa, ang bayang iyan ay magiging malakas at matatag at di matatakot sa gutom kahi't pagkaitan ng tulong ng kaniyang mga kapuwa bansa. Ano nga ang magiging kabuluhan ng pagsasarili ng bayang ito kung ang kanyang kalakal at kabuhayan ay hawak ng mga dayuhan, at siya ay maaaring sakalin sa sandaling naisin ng mga dayuhang nabanggit, gaya ng minsan nang nasaksihan nang magsara ng mga tindahan ang mga intsik bilang pagalinsunod sa batas ng walong oras na paggawa? Napakamahalaga nga ang isinasagawang pagtulong ng pamahalaan sa unti-unting paglilipat sa kamay ng mga pilipino ng mga tindahang bayan man lamang, sa pagsimula, sapagka't diyan manggagaling ang kayamanan at kaunlaran ng kabuhayan ng bansang ito.

Sa pamamagitan ng Tatlong Haliging iyan ng Kabansaan—ang Wikang Pangbansa na siyang Diwa ng Lahing kayumanggi, ang Tanggulang Bansa na siyang Bisig na pananggalang, at ang Pagpapalusog ng Kabuhayan na siya namang Batla ng kalusugan ng bansa, ay mahahango sa bangin ng Kaalipinan ang Bansa Pilipino, at magkakatawang-ao ang bagong Inang Bayang maluwalhati, puno ng pag-asa sa magandang hinaharap, at kaakibat ang mga dakilang simulain ng pagkakapantaypantay, pagibig at katarungan na siyang magtatampok sa kanya sa tugatog ng karangalan at Tagumpay.

Isinumbong sa panghuhuthot

Kabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Dis. 6.—Sa peratang na pagbibili nang mahal na nalalaban sa isang kautusang hinagda ng pangulong Quezon kamakailan, isang intsik sa bayang ito ang kasalukuyang

Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Taliba Sept. 8, 1940

sent. mabuhay Dec. 10, 1940

Walang tiwala si Quezon sa Hapon at sa kasangdugo nitong Inglatera

MAY LAYON SIYANG HUMANAP NG BANSANG MAKAKASANGDUGO

Sa Kanal ng Suez, sa tapat ng Desierto ng Sahara at maging sa Paris, ang kapanatagan ng nagsariling Pilipinas ang iniisip

(Sadyang sinulat para sa TALIBA)

Akda ng Kgg. FELIPE E. JOSE

Konsehal at Delegado ng Bagyo sa Asamblea Konstituyente at naging kagawad ng Mision-Quezon

Marami na ang tumiyak sa tunay na layunin ng pangulong Quezon, sa kanyang paglalayag at pagdalaw sa iba at ibang bansa sa Silangan at sa Kanluran. Ang Pangulong Quezon ay may sariling palagay bago umalis. Sinabi niyang siya ay magpapahinga at ang ukol sa kahuhayan ng Pilipinas ay isa sa kanyang layunin upang ihanap ng lunas kung sakaling dumating na sa sukdulan ng tunay na pamamatuubay.

Hindi lamang iyan ang katotohanan.

Alam natin na ang bayang magiging malaya ay napipinto sa malalaking panganib; may malalaking sagutin sa harap ng Daigdi at sa harap ng Sangkatauhan. Ang ating Bansa ay malit, tulad ng isang tabong lulutang-lutang sa karagatan, bukas na lahat ang kanyang paligidligid. Ang kalagayang ito ay isa sa inihahanap ng Pangulong Quezon ng paraan upang maipag-anggol kung sakaling tayo ay nagiisa sa larangan ng pamumuhay.

Sa loob ng pagsubok sa "periodo transitorio" ay kaping natin ang Amerika, katulong natin at siya nating tanging suhay; na sa kamay niya ang tanging taggulan. Sa nakabukas nating mga paligid ay naririyán ang kanyang mga kawal at kanyang mga pangdigmá. Hindi karakarakang tayo ay mabubuyo sa pangdaigdig na sigalot. May nananagot sa atin, sa harap ng mga bansa at may magtatanggol sa atin, sa araw at oras na tayo ay pagnaisang lusubin ay may mga kamay na sasanggá at may mga punlong magtatatagoy sa mga kaaway.

ANG SULIRANIN KUNG TAYO AY MALAYA NA

Ayon sa batas ay magkakaroon ng "tratado". Lalagda tayo sa tinatawag na "Neutralidad", sa kasunduang walang kikilingan; at tayo ay magkakaroon na ng isang luklukan sa piling ng mga bansang malaya. Kung dumating ang mga sigalot na pangdaigdig ay saan tayo pipiling?... Wala tayong dapat kilingan, sapagka't tayo ay "Neutral". Sa palagay natin ay hindi na tayo maaaring pakialaman. Nakita natin ang nangyari sa Belhika, isang bansang neutral. Ang neutralidad ay hindi iginalang ng punglo ng mga aleman.

Naririyán ang Hapon, naging kaanib sa Samahan ng mga Bansa sa Daigdig. Nang hindi masunod ang kanyang hangad ay humiwalay at nagnais na mabuhay na mag-isa at humanda sa lahat ng panganib. Ang ganito ay Hapon lamang ang makagagawa sapagka't may sariling lakas na ipinangangahas. Sa Silangan ay siya ang Bansa ng pinakamatibay at handa sa pakikilaban at handa rin sa pagtatanggol.

ANG LAHAT NG ITO AY NAKIKITA NG PANGULONG QUEZON

Kung tayo ay nagiisa sa dulong Silangan, isang bayang malaya nga ay mahina namán at hindi handang magtatanggol, ano ang gagawin natin upang pakinabangan ang kalayaan at mabigyan natin ng kaluwalhatian ang ating mga anak?

Ang wika ng Pangulong Quezon: "Hindi ako maaaring makatulong, hindi ako maaaring tumigil; na sa kamay ko ang buhay at kamatayan ng lupa kong Tinubuan; kailangang ihanap ko siya ng kaluwalhatian panghabang panahon". At nawari sa kanyang kaisipan ang sumusunod

sinisiyasat ng piskalia bunga ng isang sumbong na iniharap sa piskalia ng isang mamimili.

Ayon kay Policarpo Supang, siya ay bumili ng dalawang latang sardinas sa tindahan ng intsik na naturan, ngunit pinagbabayad siya nang mahal. Ang sardinas na tatak Bandera ay sinabing pinabayaran sa kanya ng P.20 samantalang ang halaga lamang umano nito, ayon sa kautusan ng Pangulo, ay P.21 at isa namang latang sardinas din at markang Portola ang binayaran niya ng P.26 samantalang nagkakahalaga lamang ito ng P.23. Isang pulis ang saksi ng nagsumbong.

Oct. 10, 1940

Sh. Vanguendin

Quezon visita al Alto Comisionado

Tan pronto como pudo sustraerse de sus compromisos con los varios visitantes que estuvieron a verse con él esta mañana, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon celebró conferencia con el Alto Comisionado Francis B. Sayre que duró hasta pasado el mediodía de hoy.

Nada oficial se ha informado sobre el resultado de la conferencia, si bien se cree que habrá tenido relación con los más recientes desenvolvimientos en el Extremo Oriente.

El gabinete en su reunion de ayer ya tuvo ocasion de hacer una exploración o tanteo de la situacion relacionada con los últimos sucesos en el Oriente, pero en ausencia del Presidente Quezon que se hallaba entonces en Tayabas, no se tomó ningún acuerdo definitivo.

ILIGAN JUDGE REPRIMANDED

President Manuel L. Quezon has officially reprimanded Vicente Aquino, justice of the peace of Iligan, Mandulog and Kapi, province of Lanao, for certain irregularities which he committed in the discharge of his official duties. July 16-11-40

The judge was charged with having refused to take the confessions of certain accused persons and with having charged a fee of P0.80 in cases where he actually took the confessions. He was also charged with having dismissed a criminal case against several Moros because the offended party and his counsel arrived three minutes late for the trial.

In the first case, the secretary of justice was satisfied that the charge arose merely out of misinterpretation of the law on the part of the respondent. In the second case, the secretary of justice found no evidence that the respondent was actuated by considerations other than "a mistaken sense of personal importance."

Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name Don Manuel L. Quezon

cont. Talib Sept. 8, 1940

Civismo Del. 4, 1940

na munukala:

"Pagaralan at pagaaralan ko kung marapat na tayo ay magkaroon ng aliansa sa Amerika, Pransia, Italia, Inglatera at Espanya.

WALANG TIWALA SA HAPON AT INGLATERRA

"Ako'y naniniwalang mahirap sa ganang atin ang makipagsanduguan sa Hapon, sapagka't iirapan tayo ng Amerika. Kung sa bagay, mapanganib din ang pakikipagsanduguan sa Inglatera sapagka't ito'y kaututang-dila ng Hapon at katandisan ng "supremacia" ng Amerika.

Ang Hapon, ayon sa aking namalas ay hindi mag-nanais magpatuloy sa kanyang palatuntunang kilala sa tawag na "Expanscion territorial", sapagka't sapat na sa ganang kanya ang pagkakasakop sa Manchuria. Ang Manchuria ay makaitlong malaki sa boong "territorio" ng Hapon.

Ang isa sa palatuntunan ng Hapon na siyang inaa-sahan ng pangulong Quezon na maaring siyang ipagpatuloy na lamang ay ang "expanscion comercial" o ang "penetracion pacifica" sa Silangan.

Kung itong huli ang isasagawa ng Hapon, ay di na lubhang mapanganib, gaya ng una.

MAHIRAP MAKIPAGSANDUGO SA HAPON

Sa ganang kanya, sa Pangulong Quezon, kung ang Hapon ang ating maging kasandugo ay mapanganib tayo sa mga bansa sa Europa at Amerika. Kung ang Amerika lamang namán ang ating magiging sandigan ay magiging nabuway rin tayo, sapagka't ang Hapon ay handang makapapat kay sa Amerika. Ang Amerika ay isang bansang politiko at hindi militar. Iisa ang pag-asang maaring maging sandigan sa Amerika: "Ang kanyang yaman, maliban dito'y wala na.

Ang iniingatan ng Pangulong Quezon ay ang pagkaipit ng Pilipinas sa lakas ng mga bansang magsusuwagan, pagdating ng araw.

UNA KAY QUEZON ANG KAPANATAGAN NG BANSANG

Naririyán ang kanyang panganib, ang hindi niya ika-katulong; naririyán ang ikinatutuyo ng kanyang dugo. Iyáng "cuestion economica" ay pangalawang bagay na kailangan sa panahon ng paglaya, sapagka't ang pangunahing dapat ihanap ng katatagan at tiyak na pamumuhay ay ang tunay na kalayaan. Maaaring tayo'y maging mayaman, nguni't kung tayo'y magpapalit lamang ng panginoon; ang kayamanan ay walá ring kabuluhan. Kung iba na ang ating panginoon, ang kayamanan ay hindi natin masasarili.

ANG MAYAMANG ALIPIN AY HINDI MALIGAYA

Náng kami ay nasa Paris, sa loob ng matamang pagmamuni ng Pangulong Quezon ay naririnig ko sa kanya ang walang patid na himutok, datapuwa't sinasabi namán niyang, "kung tayo ay matatakot na mapasalin sa kamay ng iba ay hindi na natin dapat naising tayo ay maging malaya pa."

Sa bapor, nang aming pinagmamasdan ang "Desierto" ng Ehipto nang aming tintuwid ang "Canal de Suez" ay naririnig ko sa kanyang mga labi ang buwang-bibig na nagpapakilala ng malalim na palaisipan. nababasa ko sa kanyang mukha ang di-maisult na panggigilalas na, sa ganang kanya'y walang ibang lutas kung hindi ang pa-

kikipagsanduguan sa mga Bansa may mga inaalagaang kapakanan sa Pilipinas.

Sa kanyang mga kuro at palagay ay papapansin kong alinlangan siya sa Inglatera at Hapon. Sa Inglatera, sapagka't hindi niya malangap ang nakikitang palagay sa mga Indio at sa Hapon, sapagka't ang Hapon ay may mga lihim na alin mang Bansa sa daigdig ay hindi maaaring makatag.

Talib Sept. 22, 1937

Kawaning Malamang Itaas

Si Pedro Jimenez, puno ng dibl-

siong legal ng pangkalahatang taggapan ng auditoria, ay malapit mahirang na kontroler ng Pangbansang Korporasion sa Tabako na itinatag kamakailan ng pangulog Quezon, alinsunod sa mga mapaniwalaang balita kahapon.

A ultima hora decidio llevarse a los dos a Manila

Se Acordo La Celebracion De Elecciones Primarias Pero Despues Los Del Bando Gonzaga Optaron Por Una Convencion Cw.

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon se marchó de esta ciudad en la noche del miercoles pasado sin haber resuelto el conflicto entre las candidaturas a gobernador de los Sres. Isaac Lacson y Aguedo Gonzaga. Momentos antes de salir encargó al alcalde Yulo que buscara a Lacson y a Gonzaga porque queria llevarles a Manila.

En la noche del martes se celebro en el yate Casiana, en Pulupandan, una conferencia entre los 10 representantes del bando de Gonzaga, y los 10 del bando de Lacson, habiendose acordado en la celebracion de unas elecciones primarias para determinar quien de los dos debe merecer el apoyo del partido nacionalista. El presidente Quezon se conformo con esta sugestion, que se hizo por los del bando de Gonzaga. Se acordó que las primarias tendrian lugar un mes antes de las elecciones oficiales, y que cada candidato tendra un inspector, perteneciente el tercer inspector, a Malakanaang.

Al dia siguiente, sin embargo, cambió el parecer de los del bando de Gonzaga, quienes en la conferencia habida en la casa del vocal Generoso Villanueva, sugirieron la celebracion de una convencion en lugar de unas primarias. Al par,cer, el Presidente Quezon no se conformó con esto, dici-

ciendo que ya se habia acordado formalmente la noche anterior lo de las primarias. Los del bando de Gonzaga alegaron que la mayoria de los alcaldes y vice-alcaldes municipales estaba por el candidato de ellos, y que una convencion reflejaria el verdadero

Subscriber's Name *Pres. Manuel L. Quezon*

Herald Sept. 23, 1940

Pampanga Under Calamity Rule

Quezon Places Flooded Province Under Law Penalizing Profiteering

In view of the havoc which the recent flood has wrought among the inhabitants of Pampanga, President Quezon today issued a proclamation declaring the existence of a public calamity in the province and prohibiting the hoarding of prime necessities and their sale at exorbitant prices.

The President's proclamation came as various agencies of the government continued to repair the damage caused by the inundation and render relief to the thousands who have been rendered homeless or otherwise adversely affected by the flood.

The anti-profiteering provision of the law invoked by the President declaring the existence of a public calamity in the province states that prime necessities shall not be sold at prices 25 per cent

or more higher than the prices which were current in the different localities one month before the disaster occurred.

The President's proclamation follows:

"Having found that the flood which recently occurred in the province of Pampanga has wrought havoc among the inhabitants thereof, I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by section one of Act Numbered Four thousand one hundred and sixty-four, entitled 'An Act to prevent the excessive increase in the prices of certain prime necessities of life on the occasion of a public calamity; penalizing the violation thereof, and for other purposes,' do hereby proclaim that a public calamity exists

in the province of Pampanga as a result of said flood and do hereby declare in full force and effect therein the provisions of Act Numbered Four thousand one hundred and sixty-four, which prohibit and penalize the hoarding of the prime necessities of life and the holding of them for sale at prices twenty-five per cent or more higher than the prices which were current in the different localities one month before the disaster occurred. This proclamation shall apply to such commodities as rice, palay, corn, and building or construction materials."

In a telephone conversation yesterday with Dr. Antonio G. Pardo, assistant to the executive officer and secretary of the board, Dr. Tirso N. Santos, relief agent stationed in Pampanga, confirmed reports of extraordinarily high prices of prime commodities in the flooded areas. Dr. Santos declared that profiteering is rampant in various municipalities especially Arayat. Reports from other sources state that the price of rice has increased from 28 to 35 centavos per ganta.

Meanwhile, it was learned that henceforth the National Social Security administration may be given sole authority to recommend the proclamation of a state of public calamity in any province visited by disaster. This move, it was said, is deemed feasible in view of the facilities of the NSSA to survey the areas affected. The NSSA may also be authorized to determine the period of revocation of the order and recommend the same to the President.

A constant supply of relief supplies especially food and shelter materials is being sent to the flood-stricken areas by the NSSA. Rice and canned goods have been sent to Calumpit and Paombong, Bulacan, where more than a dozen municipalities are facing hunger as a result of the flood.

BIEN SUSPENDIDO

EL Presidente Quezon, atendiendo las recomendaciones del Secretario de Justicia, ha suspendido al juez de paz, Serapio J. Datoc, de Pagadian y Cebuano Barracks, Zamboanga. Este funcionario judicial fué negligente en sus deberes, y pretendió, además, cobrar su salario estando ausente defendiendo a clientes particulares, como abogado.

Hay que sentar la regla de que no se puede comer a la vez a dos carrillos, uno a cuenta del gobierno, y otro a expensas del interés privado. Un juez, cualquiera que fuese su categoría, está para administrar justicia, y no para lucrar a troche y moche con ambas manos. Esto desmoraliza grandemente el servicio público, y es un mal ejemplo.

NFWC WILL CELEBRATE MISS QUEZON'S BIRTHDAY

Big Affair Monday To Be Scout Benefit; Jose Aranetas To Give Buffet Supper Sept. 24

Miss Maria Aurora Quezon, daughter of President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, whose birthday is next Monday, Sept. 23, will be honored at a large birthday party to be given by the National Federation of Women's Clubs from 5 to 8 o'clock that evening. Miss Quezon has accepted the invitation to be guest of honor at the tea dance planned by the clubwomen. The affair will be a benefit birthday party given by the federation in connection with the joint citizenship fund campaign of the Girl and Boy Scouts of the Philippines.

Native delicacies will be served during the party, including panut,

cuchinta, puto, camachile straws, tea and salabat. About 1,000 invitations are being issued. Refreshments will be served on the first floor of the federation building at 1132 California Street, while dancing may be enjoyed on the second floor.

Proceeds of the benefit, which will consist of cash contributions from guests attending the affair, will be donated to the campaign funds of the scout movement in the Philippines.

sentir del electorado. Petro Su Excelencia, hasta la hora de su salida, no dio su consentimiento, quedando en pie la primera proposición de las elecciones primarias.

Es muy posible que dentro de esta semana, el Presidente Quezon, desde Manila, resuelva esta cuestión, pues se ha llevado, como ya queda dicho, a los dos candidatos a aquella capital.

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Bull-10-8-40

**Manuel
Quezon,
Dictator
Pro Tem**

Superficially, the United States has been placed in a somewhat embarrassing position by the grant of dictatorial powers to President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth. He was able to push a bill through the National Assembly with only one dissenting vote, under which he may exercise most unusual emergency powers. He will have control over all industry, private and public. He may sequester property, regulate commodity prices, fix rents, forbid strikes and lockouts and take "all necessary measures" to suppress espionage and other subversive activity. In short, Manuel Quezon is the dictator of the Philippine Islands, so far as its domestic affairs are concerned. His excuse is that the world situation is such that a one-man government is necessary.

At first glance, this would seem to create an awkward situation for the United States, which, until 1946, will not grant the Islands complete independence. We might well be charged with inconsistency. On one hand we assail dictatorships and decry their spread; on the other we permit it in one of

our island possessions. Under the circumstances, however, President Quezon's totalitarianism is not as sinister as it sounds.

For the time being it is probably necessary that one competent head of government assume direction of island affairs, free from the bickerings and petty quarrels that have caused turbulence in the Philippines for years. With an aggressive Japan showing every symptom of eagerness to extend its influence south of China, with the known facts of its economic and political penetration of the Islands, it is no doubt wise that authority be centralized to meet the emergency. That such centralization will cease when the emergency passes, is understood. We may be certain the Washington government is assured on this point.

In fact, the Philippine action violates no democratic tenet, no more than did the action of the British Parliament in extending vast emergency powers to Prime Minister Churchill. Britons surrendered no independence, as it was clearly stipulated that with the end of the war the status quo ante will be restored. This is doubtless the situation as it pertains to Manuel Quezon, the Islands' dictator pro tem.

St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat

MALACAÑAN

Wary of Politics

President Declares "Hands Off" On Politics

Ever since 1935, shortly after assuming the presidency, President Quezon has been declaring his independence of politics. Up to last week, his political followers were still dogging him to break his policy. *Graphic 10-17-40*

Every election year, the presidential blessing on a candidate has been as persistently sought as the holy grail. This is because such an indorsement has generally been better than any other political capital including high personal qualifications and money.

This year, the President defined his attitude to politics somewhat more clearly though more precariously. He would listen, but he would see or hear nothing — and would not anoint any candidate. Under this policy, he attended provincial conferences, invited conferees to Malacañan. Attentively, he listened. But always, he adjourned each conference with the announcement that the provincial chapters of the Nationalist party must decide for themselves unless they are willing to abide by the decision of the central executive committee.

Last week, provincial leaders announced repeatedly that they would persist in securing presidential decision on factional quarrels. As persistently, the President or his spokesmen announced that he would refuse to change his policy of divorcing himself from politics. (See 41)

Galiba Oct. 10, 1940



MGA SARIWANG BULAKLAK.—Ang pangulong Quezon samantalang sinasabitan ng kwintitas ng mga bulaklak ng isang nars sa pagamutang lahawigan ng Tayabas sa Lusena nang siya'y dumalaw roon upang ilagay ang batong saligan ng bagong gusali ng pagamutan. *Galiba 10-10-40*

Tribune Sept. 27, 1940

QUEZON URGES ECONOMY

To avoid unnecessary accumulation of excessive stock of supplies and equipment in government bureaus and offices, President Manuel L. Quezon last night issued an executive order directing the general auditing office to take over and store all unused supplies, materials, furniture and equipment of the government. *Trib. 9-27-40*

The order was for the purpose of effecting a stricter supervision and control in the purchase of supplies and materials in order that expenditure for this purpose may be made with "utmost economy."

It has been found that many unused materials and equipment can be repaired and reconditioned at little cost, and yet the government at present buys a large number of new supplies for its bureaus and offices.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Talibon Oct. 10, 1940

Zibun Oct. 10, 1940

Katangitangi ang inihahandang
pagdiriwang ng Girl Scouts

Simulat ni AURA

Ubos-kayang pinagsusumakitan ng lupong pangkalahatan ng Girl Scouts ang mga paghahanda upang matiyak ang tagumpay ng Malaysian Fete na gaganapin sa Parke Malakanyang sa ika 12 ng kasalukuyan, simula sa ika 7:00 ng gabi. Ang kasayahang ito ay siyang magbibigay-wakas sa Unang Magkakalip na kilusan sa Kapamayanan upang makalikom ng salapi para sa Boy at Girl Scouts ng Pilipinas.

Naihanda na ang lahat ng kailangan upang ang Parke ay magiging mistulang Paraiso ng Malaysia na napapalamutihan ng daandaang ilaw-dagitab na may iba't ibang kulay at nagagayakan ng srisaring bagay na magiging kaayaaya sa paningin. Ang magsisilalakop sa palatuntunan, gayon din naman ang mga panauhing ay pinakikiusapan na sa pagdalo nila ay magsuot ng damit malayo o ng taga Malaysia at ng ano mang kakikitaan ng mga katunayan ng kaunlaran ng kultura at kabihasang likas na malayo. Sa pangkat na ito ay pipiliin ang sampung lalong malapit sa katutubong damit at gayon din ang sampung makahulugan ang diwa, pagkatapos ng parada.

Isusunod dito ang palatuntunan ng mga sayaw Malaysia na itatanghal ng mga kilalang dalaga sa lipunan dito at ang magiging solista ay si Bb. Gloria Perfecto. Ang Unibersidad ng Pilipinas at ang Philippine Women's University ay may ihahandog na mga bilang ng mga sayaw pilipino.

Magkakaroon ng mga kiosko ng sarisaring palaro na pangangasiwaan ng mga dalagang nagsisipag-aral sa mga pangunahing unibersidad at kolehiyo sa Maynila. Sina Gng. Jose Gil at Gng. Belen Gutierrez ng U.S.T. ang una at ng F.E.U. ang pangalawa, ay siyang tumitiyak na lalahok ang pangkat ng mga unibersidad, samantalang sina Evelyn Faella, Clarita Tan Kiang at Hortensia Laguda ay siya namang nangangako sa tiyak na paglahok ng mga kombento ng Assumption, Holy Ghost at Sta. Escolastica.

Magkakaroon ng tiobibo at ng "ferris wheel". Sa ilang kotseng Fiat ay malilibot ng kahi't sino ang buong Parke. Magkakaroon din ng mga manghuhula ng kapalaran sa madlang mapamahihin at magiliwing malaman ang hi-

naharap ng kanilang buhay. At nang upang mayroong maipasalubong sa bahay ay may mga sapalarang magbibigay ng ganting-pala sa mapapalad. Ang kiosko ukol dito ay pangangasiwaan ni Gng. Carlos Ledesma na tutulungan ng isang pangkat ng mga piling dilag ng Maynila at ng mga tanyag na ginang, gaya nina Gng. R. del Rosario, Gng. O. Arellano, mga Bbg. Diding Chuidian, Chitang at Chona Recto, Lily Pardo at Deanne Alonso.

Mayroon ding kantinang magpapalamigan ng mga pinuno sa pamahalaan at ng kanilang mga maybahay at ng iba pang panauhin. Mga dalagang pilipino, amerikana at kastilang hinirang nina Ebg. Maria Aurora Quezon at Conchita Sunico, bilang mga pangulo ng magkakalip na lupon, ang magsisipaglingkod.

Ang bayad sa pagpasok ay P2.00 at makabibili ng mga tiket nito sa Heacocks, Botika Boie at Manila Hotel.

REVENUE CODE
APPROVED

President Manuel L. Quezon yesterday gave public notice of the approval by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, of sections 1 and 4 of the National Internal Revenue Code regarding compensating taxes. 7-16-17-00

With the proclamation of President Roosevelt's action, these sections of the law automatically took effect yesterday.

Meanwhile, the cabinet met to discuss routine matters, including problems confronting the settlement of Mindanao.

The proposed transfer of the bureau of plant industry's experimental station to another site was also taken up. At present, the station is situated in San Andres. There is a plan to transfer it to a larger site.

Bullshin

Oct. 11, 1940

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO
HAVE BOOTH AT FETEWill Answer Questions About Scouting; Movie Stars
Invited As Special Guests

A new addition to the many booths already organized for the Malaysian Fete, which opens tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock at the Malacañan Recreation Park, will be the headquarters booth of the central committee of the joint citizenship fund campaign of the Girl and Boy Scouts of the Philippines. Those in charge of the booth will gladly answer questions regarding the scout movement, its duties, ideals and healthful outdoor activities.

Among those serving by hourly turns at the booth will be: Maria Aurora Quezon and Helen Benitez, from 7 to 8; Zeneida Quezon, Leni Alano, Emma Benitez and Lily de las Alas, from 8 to 9; Amparito Natividad, Helen Moreno, Natividad Osorio and Tina Araneta, 9 to 10; Erlinda Kalaw, Aurora Diño, Dely and Leonor Rodriguez, Pilar Campos, Lourdes Ledesma and Mrs. Minerva G. Laudico, 10 to 11.

A group of movie actors and actresses of the local screen has been invited to attend the festival as guests, among them being Yolanda Marquez, Carmen Rosales, Corazon Noble, Norma Blancaflor, Mila del Sol and Lucita Goyena, Rogelio de la Rosa, Fernando Poe, Leopoldo

Salcedo, Ely Ramos, Angel Esmeralda and Serafin Garcia.

The Far Eastern University booth will be managed by the following: Luz Mendoza, Maria Estella, Nelly Soliman, Maria Balotro, Dolores Siching, Neomisia Magno, Maria Sevilla, Edita Cirsol, Felicidad Africa, Gloria Abad, Perla Melo, Jovita Herrera, Sylvia Mendaros, Beatriz Salinda, Angelica Karunungan and Consolacion Arce.

The Assumption Convent group includes Socorro Araneta, Lourdes Albert, Eva Lizares, Purita Bayot, Dolores Santamaria, Luisa Ysmael, Sagrario Medina, Clarita Brown, Imelda Gonzaga, Fe Ortiz, Florinda Lizares, Elsa Gonzales, Alicia Francia, Norberta Gana, Monica Rodriguez, Angelina Arbizu, Aida Lesaca, Gloria Francisco, Elsa Quisumbing, Lourdes de la Rama, Amparo Alvarez, Rosario Zulueta, Angeles Soriano, Teresita Ledesma, Rosario Sotelo, Ema Litton, Conchita Cuervo, Blanca Olmos, Rosario Arrandeaga, Trinidad San Jose, Teresa Lazaro and Concha Delgado.

Entertainment and restaurant prices have been marked way down to be within easy reach of everyone. Tickets are available at Botica Boie, National Federation of Women's Clubs, 1132 California Street, Girl Scout office at the Mehan Gardens, Yupangeo Music Store on Carriedo Street, and residence of Miss Lulu Reyes on Indiana Street, telephone 5-62-04. Tomorrow evening tickets may be secured at the gate.

Quezon probablemente
vaya a Lucena mañana

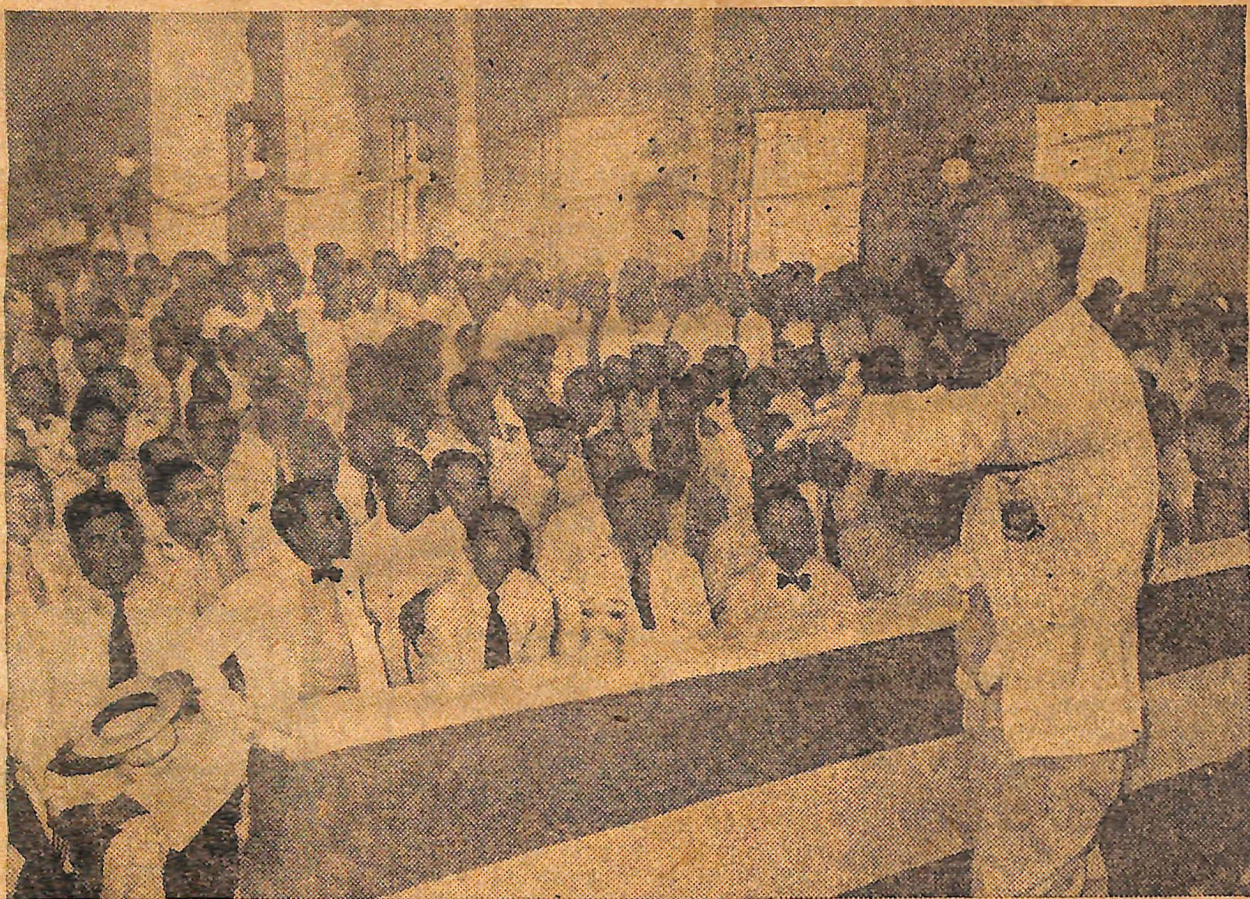
El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon probablemente se marche a Lucena, Tayabas, mañana donde ha sido invitado para presidir las ceremonias en relación con la colocación de la piedra angular de la nueva ala del hospital de dicha provincia.

Se ha indicado que el Presidente aprovechara su visita a Tayabas mañana para zanjar el conflicto de candidaturas para el cargo de gobernador en dicha provincia.

Oct. 8, 1940

Fu. Tangaardie

Taliba Oct. 10, 1940



WALANG KILING KANGINO MAN.—Nanindigan sa mga sinabi na niya sa Negros at sa Pangasinan, sinabi ng pangulong Quezon sa Lusena nang siya'y dumalaw doon kahapon, si harap ng mga mamamayan at pinunong lalawigan at bayan, na siya'y walang itinatanging kandidato at maging sino man ang magtagumpay ay magtatamo ng tulong ng pamahalaan. Makikita ang Pangulo samantalang nagtatahumpati, at ang mga tuong dumalo.

Tribune Oct. 11, 1940

More Attractions Offered At Malaysian Fete Tomorrow

Central Committee Girls to Be at Information Booth; Dinner Parties Scheduled

MORE and more attractions are being added to the many already announced for the Malaysian Fete tomorrow evening at Malacañan Park, and one of the latest of these are rides on two lunches that have been loaned by the President. These launches will take people for brief trips up and down the rivulet entering the Park. As previously announced, if the committee in charge succeeds in contacting owners of bantam cars, these will also be mobilized for the evening to take guests on a sight-seeing trip around the Fete grounds. There will also be pedicycle rides.

Tomorrow night anyone with questions to ask about the Girl Scouts or features of the Fete may secure the necessary information from Central Committee girls who will take one-hour turns at the Girl Scout booth. This booth will be open from 7 to 12. The Misses Quezon will take their turn with other co-members.

The fashion parade—calculated to be most colorful and interesting—will begin at 9 o'clock sharp, it was announced last night. The doors of the Fete will open at 7 o'clock, and at about 7:30 there will be several dinner parties in progress. All those who wish to dine there are requested to make their reservations with Naty Osorio, tel. 5-72-42. One of the larger parties for the evening will be made up of the following Central Committee of the Girl

Scouts and their guests:

Maria Aurora and Zenaida Quezon, Helen Benitez, Helen Moreno, Bay Syquia, Lulu Reyes, Tina Araneta, Betty and Cecilia Favis, Leni Alano, Hortensia Laguda, Lourdes Ledesma, Inday Lacson, Dely Rodriguez, Betty Magalona Pilar Campos, Evelyn Fabella, Lily de las Alas, Josefa Alunan, Amparito Natividad, Erlinda Kalaw, Aurora Diño, Lydia Ysip, Emma Benitez, Meny Sevilla, Virtudes Guinto, Sally Unson and Mrs. Minerva Laudico.

Movie-folk are also among familiar figures to be seen at the Fete tomorrow. Those going are Norma Blancaflor, Carmen Rosales, Mila del Sol, Corazon Noble, Yolanda Marquez, Lucita Goyena, Rogelio de la Rosa, Ely Ramos, Angel Esmeralda, Fernando Poe and Serafin Garcia.

Serving at the Far Eastern

University's Nipa Hut booth will be a group of co-eds with Luz Mendoza as chairman. The members are Maria Estela, Nelly Soliman, Maria Bolatro, Dolores Ditching, Neomisia Magno, Maria Sevilla, Editha Tirsol, Felicidad Africa, Gloria Abad, Perla Melo, Jovita Herrera, Sylvia Mendaro, Beatriz Salinda, Angeles Carunungan, and Consolacion Arce. These girls will be in balintawak.

The Assumption Convent girls, in colorful costumes of Javanese inspiration, will have a booth of their own with Evelyn Fabella as chairman. The girls include Socorro Araneta, Lourdes Albert, Eva Lizares, Purita Bayot, Dolores Santamaria, Sagrario Medina Clarita Brown, Imelda Gonzaga, Fe Ortig, Florinda Lizares, Elsa Gonzalez, Alice Francia, Norberta Gana, Monica Rodriguez, Angelina Arvisu, Aida Lesaca, Victoria Francisco, Elsa Quisumbing, Amparo Alvarez, Rosario Zulueta, Lourdes de la Rama, Angeles Soriano, Teresita Ledesma, Emma Litton, Rosario Sotelo, Concha Cuervo, Blanca Olmos, Rosario Arriandiaga, Trinidad San Jose, Teresa Lazaro and Concha Delgado.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune Oct. 10, 1940

Tribune Oct. 12, 1940

Reception at Malacanan for UST

Alumni on Nov. 17

A RECEPTION to be given for U.S.T. alumni at Malacanan by President Manuel L. Quezon, assisted by Mrs. Quezon and Miss Maria Aurora Quezon, will be a feature of the alumni home-coming program this year, which has been drawn up for Sunday, November 17. Guest of honor at the home-coming at the university will be Mrs. Quezon.

Other features of the affair will be the usual alumni luncheon, as well as high mass, a military review and games for children of alumni.

On this day too, all the different departments of the university will hold open house for Santo Tomas University graduates and everyone will be shown around the officer and colleges

of the university to see the improvements their Alma Mater has made along the lines of modern education.

The celebration will begin with field mass at 9 o'clock in the morning and end with the Malacanan reception at 5 o'clock in the evening.

The following committees have been appointed to take charge of the celebration:

Religion and Military Parade—Mons. Alfredo Obviar, R.P., Dr. Esteban Exaltacion and Father Alberto Lopez, O.P.

Banquet and Reception—Dr. Jose Maria Delgado, president of the UST Alumni Association; Justo N. Lopez, secretary; and Dr. Norberto Ramos, treasurer.

Program—Dr. Norberto Ramos, J. D. Carpio.

Invitation and Junior Alumni—Miss Emma Unson and Miss Maria Aurora Quezon.

"Open House"—Dr. C. G. Gil and Dr. L. A. Valeriano.

Athletics and "Salon"—Professor A. Mossesgeld, Professor L.

M. Tañada, and Dr. L. A. Valeriano.

Prizes—Dr. C. Belmonte, Professor M. Mañosa and members.

Decorations—Director Victorio Edades and members.

Unlike previous years, there will be no University Day fair, but a mass has been scheduled for November 14.

Liberal Arts Day will be celebrated on November 28, and Commerce Day on December 6.

given by Dr. Jose Perez, jr., last Sunday evening as a despedida for Rizalino Mendoza. Mr. Mendoza sailed yesterday for Iloilo where he will work with the A-I bank branch. Assisting Dr. Perez was his sister, Maring.

Present were: Mrs. Maria Vda. de Mendoza, Procopio Eleazar, Atty. and Mrs. Bernardino de Guzman, Misses Inday Lacson, Angelica Mendoza, Lulu Villanueva, Lydia Ysip, Milagros Relucio, Ester Villongco, Lilia Garcia, Remedios Bombate, Luz Mendoza, Lily Villanueva, Rizalino Mendoza, Joseling Lizares, Ruperto Villongco, Luis Relucio, Alberto Vergel de Dios, Mike Mapa, Diosdado Buendia and Paquito Villongco.



MARIA AURORA QUEZON, eldest daughter of President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, who is finance chairman of the Girl Scouts Central Committee sponsoring the Malaysian Fete tonight.

Bulletin Oct. 9, 1940

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Philippine Dictator?

The Philippine National Assembly passed on third reading Sunday a measure vesting dictatorial powers in that commonwealth's president, Manuel Quezon. The bill requires its beneficiary's official approval, but that is taken for granted since he asked for the authority it conveys, in a special message to the assembly.

Under its terms as described in Manila dispatches, the Philippine president gets these among other powers: He can draft able-bodied citizens for farm labor or any other service; take over farm lands and industrial establishments; control wages and profits in all lines of business; regulate working hours for everybody; distribute labor and services arbitrarily; commandeer ships or any other means of transportation; regulate prices and rents.

The extraordinary grant is based upon the assumption of dire crisis

in the Philippines, caused, of course, by worldwide conditions. As worded it is said to vest the absolute controls in Mr. Quezon "until the close of the next session of the national assembly—which means for the duration of his present term of office."

Whether such a sweeping mastery over the affairs of a democratic commonwealth is justified by present conditions is being debated already in the Philippines. Only one vote was cast against the measure, its single opponent contending that the grant violates the Philippine constitution's spirit. Many democratic-minded Filipinos doubtless share that belief. But whether they like it or not, the Philippine people, bound by their National Assembly for the period of the "emergency," will have to "wait and see" what President Quezon does with his new and practically unlimited powers over their livelihood, property and way of living.

New Orleans (La.) Times-Picayune and Shreveport (La.) Journal

Final Oct. 21, 1940

29 TENANTS ARE GIVEN CLEMENCY

Quezon Pardons Men Who Defied Government Orders

President Quezon today granted conditional pardons to 29 former tenants of the Hacienda Buena Vista in Bulacan who were sentenced and imprisoned for defying government orders to eject them from their lands for refusal to pay fees.

The tenants were sentenced to two months each. Their terms have not yet expired. The following are those given conditional pardons.

Ricardo Dionisio, Federico Dionisio, Ismael Ramos, Alfonso Ramos, Fausto Dionisio, Alejandro Hilario, Inocencio Hilario, Serafin Angeles, Donato Orozco, Escolastico Angeles, Alfonso Garcia, Meliton Calizon, Ignacio Orozco, Emilio Arellano, Pedro Flamenco, Francisco Cruz, Julio Crisostomo, Nicanor Reyes, Tomas Pahati, Jose Manuel, Jose Roque, Juan Carlos, Sergio Ramos, David Figueroa, Nicolas Reyes, Antonio Reyes, Aurelio Nuñez, Delfin Angeles, and Crispulo Flamenco.

Baby Quezon pide a todos ayuden a las "Girl Scouts"

La Srta. Maria Aurora Quezon, hija del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon y señora, en un discurso que pronunció anoche desde la estación KZRH durante el programa de radio dedicado en su honor con ocasión de su cumpleaños, hizo una apelación solicitando el apoyo popular al movimiento en favor de las Girl Scouts de Filipinas.

Pronunciando su primer discurso en público, la Srta. Quezon escogió por tema el movimiento de las Girl Scouts expresando la esperanza de que servirá para infundir en las jóvenes de aquí los mas elevados ideales de ciudadanía, carácter, conducta y logros.

El discurso de la Srta. Quezon viene a continuación:

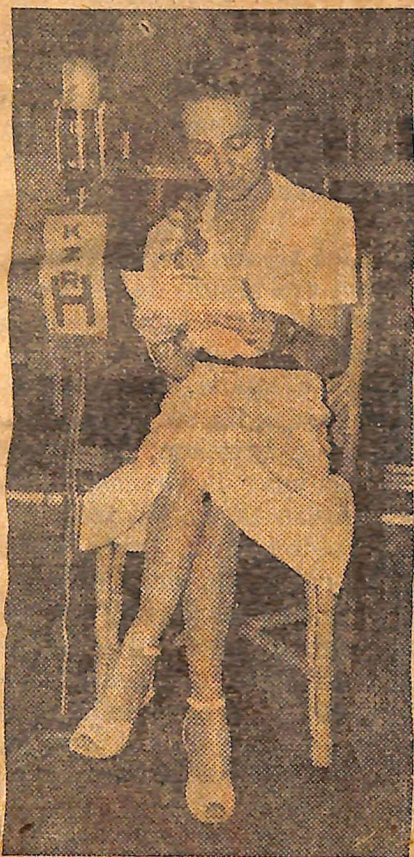
"Los organizadores de este programa de radio que se da en celebración del aniversario de mi cumpleaños, me han pedido que dijera unas cuantas palabras. En primer lugar, deseo expresar mi gratitud por este programa y mi sincero agradecimiento a todos los que tomaron parte en él.

"Esta es la primera vez en mi vida que me dirijo al público y naturalmente, siento cierta timidez. En verdad, solo la importancia del asunto de que voy a hablar y mi sincero interés en él, son los que contribuyeron a que yo pudiera vencer esa timidez.

Es una preparación para las responsabilidades

"Me refiero al movimiento de Girl Scouts que es muy nuevo en Filipinas.

"El 26 de mayo, 1940, nuestra Asamblea Nacional aprobó una ley creando una corporación conocida como Girl Scouts de Filipinas. El propósito de esta organización, tal como se define en



Baby Quezon hablando anoche por radio en la estación KZRH en la hora de la San Miguel Brewery.

el artículo 3 de dicha ley, es ayudar a las jóvenes de siete a dieciocho años de edad a darse cuenta de los ideales del feminismo, como una preparación para sus responsabilidades en el hogar y el servicio a la humanidad.

"No pretendo dar un consejo a nuestro pueblo sobre cualquier asunto. Después de todo, soy joven aun solo cumpla hoy mis 21 años de edad y solo estoy en el

comienzo de la vida. Pero he leído algo sobre el movimiento de las Girl Scout en America, los resultados admirables que se han logrado allá, como ha infundido en la juventud los mas elevados ideales de ciudadanía, carácter, conducta y logros; y creo que, si hemos de emular el movimiento y lograr los mismos resultados, haremos un gran servicio a la generación naciente.

"De todos modos, es evidente que nuestra Asamblea Nacional es de parecer que servirá de ayuda a nuestro pueblo tener una organización de Girl Scout y acepto ese criterio de nuestros legisladores. Mas aun, el Presidente de Filipinas ha fijado el periodo del 14 de septiembre al 15 de octubre como un periodo especial para la celebración de una intensa campaña de recaudación de los fondos necesarios para sostener el movimiento de los Boy y Girl Scouts en Filipinas. Las proclamas presidenciales demuestran fuera de duda que nuestro Presidente comparte igualmente la opinion de nuestra Asamblea Nacional con respecto al movimiento de las Girl Scouts y para mi lleva un tremendo peso la opinion del Presidente de Filipinas, no solo porque es nuestro

caudillo nacional sino porque acontece que es tambien mi adorado padre. De ahí, damas y caballeros, que al solicitar de todos vosotros que ayudeis al movimiento de las Girl Scouts como algo digno de vuestro tiempo, es esfuerzo y particularmente vuestro dinero, no pido que acepteis mi palabra por ello. Apelo a vosotros por la fuerza de los resultados obtenidos en America y por la autoridad de nuestra Asamblea Nacional y nuestro Presidente.

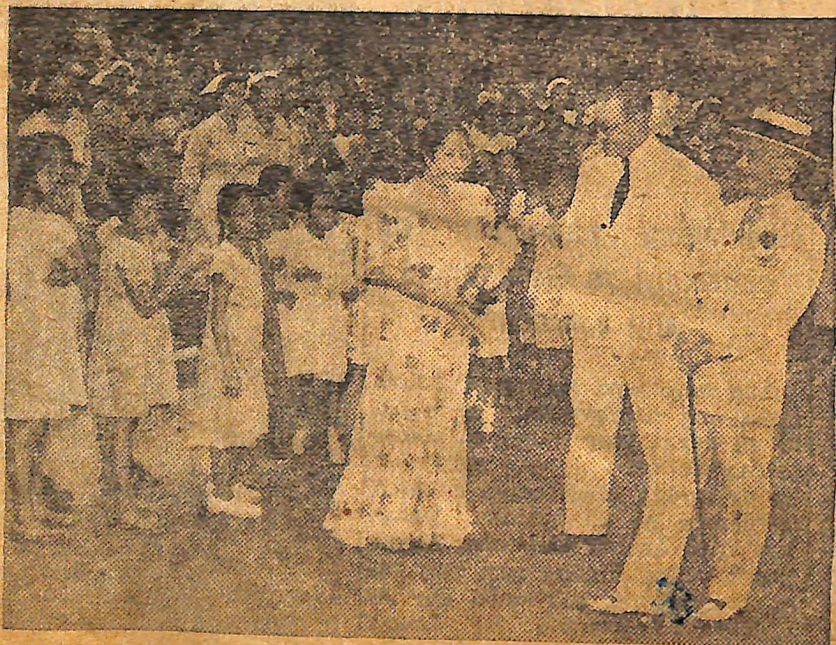
Apelación para la recaudación de fondos

"Para demostrar que creo sinceramente en este movimiento, permitidme que os revele un secreto. Aunque mi padre ha consentido gustosamente en que yo tome parte activa en esta empresa cívica y en la recaudación de fondos para ella me ha prohibido, empero, vender billetes personalmente, por razón de que, siendo él Presidente, la gente podrá creerse obligada a comprar billetes de mí aun cuando no estuviese bastante dispuesta a hacerlo. Por supuesto, obedecí las instrucciones de mi padre. No he vendido billetes ni estoy vendiendo billetes para las girl scouts; pero estoy ayudando a organizar funciones y actividades sociales con el propósito de recaudar fondos. Más aun, a varios amigos de la familia que han querido darme algún regalo de cumpleaños y me preguntaron el regalo que desearía tener, yo contesté: 'Den tan solo a las girls scouts la suma que tratáis de gastar para un regalo de cumpleaños.'

"¿Puede una joven dar mejor prueba de su fe en una causa como el contribuir a esa causa con regalos de cumpleaños?

"Por consiguiente, dad algo para ayudar al movimiento de las girl Scouts Contribuireis a hacer de nuestras jóvenes mejores esposas y madres y ciudadanas mas útiles."

Amahanagi ng aginaldo



Libo-libong batang dukha at ulila sa siudad, ang nagdiwang na ng Pasko noong Linggo sa halamanan ng Malakanyang. Sa larawan ay makikita ang Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon at maybahay, kasama ang Reb. P. Edwin Ronan, pinuno ng pangkat ng mga kapelyan ng hukbo. Napaligay sila ng mga bata.

Graphic Oct. 17, 1940

WHY NOT BY APPOINTMENT?

SOON after the inauguration of the Commonwealth, President Quezon tried to divorce himself from politics. He has been trying ever since, but lesser politicians have not left him alone.

Provincial political leaders continue to plead for his personal support of specific candidates. This they do because they are aware of the alacrity with which voters cast their ballots in favor of men duly anointed and blessed by Malacañan. In this fact is the germ of an anti-democratic disease. Where the laws reserve to the sovereign people the power to elect their officials, the people themselves abdicate this power and insist that the Pres-

ident decide for them. This is tantamount to converting elective officials into mere appointees of the executive. If this has to be the case, why not abolish all elections?

Whenever a nation has sat down to write a Constitution, it has tried to embody two objectives in the supreme law: protection of the people from their rulers who may abuse their authority; and protection of the people from themselves when, in hysteria or ignorance or apathy, they may surrender their sovereignty to the rulers. Something of the latter is happening in the Philippines to-day, and it is gratifying to note that the President is resolved to stop it.

Oct. 16, 1940

29 Debate

Oct. 14, 1940

De. Neg. Chronicle

20 PROVINCIAS CONTINUAN SIN CAMBIO ALGUNO

Lista Completa De Los Gobernadores Desde Hoy Anunciada Por Malacañang

Excepto en veinte provincias incluyendo las seis provincias especiales, en donde los gobernadores provinciales no se presentan candidatos a la reelección, todas las otras provincias del archipiélago tienen, desde anoche, nuevos gobernadores provinciales, nombrados por el Presidente de Filipinas, Manuel L. Quezon, haciendo uso de los poderes que tiene bajo las disposiciones de la Ley No. 199 de la Mancomunidad que le faculta a nombrar nuevos funcionarios provinciales y municipales, y en cumplimiento de su anunciada política de Gobierno de que para asegurar una completa imparcialidad en los comicios provinciales y municipales, los gobernadores provinciales que se presentan a la reelección, deben dejar el cargo.

En sustitución de los gobernadores provinciales, que son candidatos a la reelección, el Presidente Quezon ha nombrado en la inmensa mayoría de los casos a los ingenieros provinciales, para actuar como gobernadores provinciales hasta el 1.º de enero de 1938, cuando tomen posesión los que hayan sido elegidos en las elecciones de diciembre próximo. El nombramiento extendido ayer tarde por el Presidente a favor de estos ingenieros provinciales, como nuevos gobernadores es de carácter ad-

Quezon To Remain Neutral in Gobernatorial Fights

As President of the Philippines, Quezon has ceased to be the active head of the Nationalista Party. He has however taken indirect participation in patching up political rivalries among candidates for provincial governors belong-

in power will not exert efforts nor influence in favor of any one of the candidates.

The decision of President Quezon to remain neutral in the coming December elections is a stroke of statesmanship. He is President of the Philippines and he must only look after the welfare of the whole people of his country and not the welfare of a particular party. According to him, the Constitution of the Philippines has conferred upon sufficient powers to suspend any governor who violates any laws of the country and for this reason, there is no need for him to favor any particular candidate. He further said in a public speech that any candidate who will be elected will receive full cooperation from him and from the Government. If this promise of President Quezon to remain neutral during the December elections is complied, it looks that there will be plenty of surprises after the elections. Because it cannot be denied that there are still candidates for governors in many provinces who have been accustomed to receiving aid from Mr. Quezon whose word means certain victory to the candidate favored by the President. At any rate, the country has advanced one step in the way for a more democratic election.



President QUEZON
ing to the Nationalista Party. In most provinces, he has seen to it that no pressure was made to bear upon the aspirants which act of the President is tantamount to declaring those provinces as free zones. This means that the party

cont. Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Oct. 16, 1940

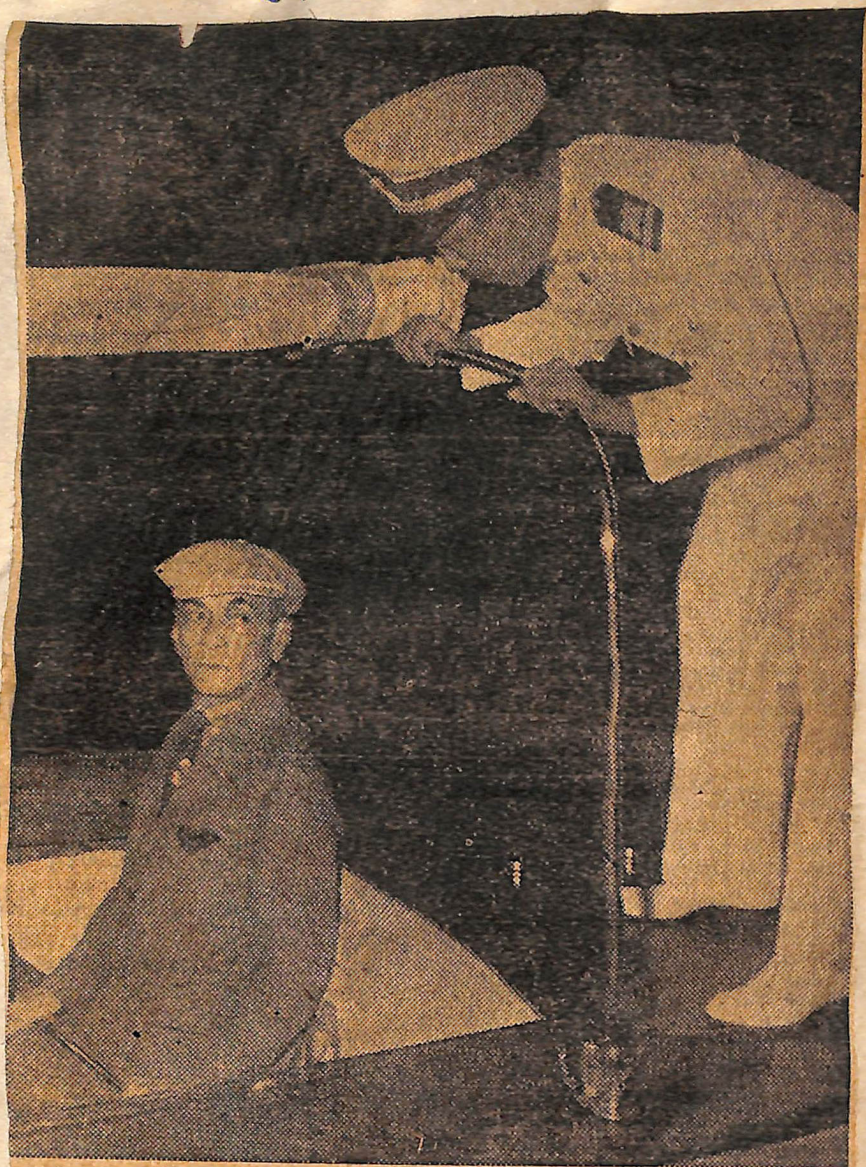
Cand. E. P. De la Cruz

E. P. Comercio Oct. 20, 1940

interim, pues solo este dia comenzaran las sesiones de la Legislatura unicameral, y sera enviado a la comision de nombramientos de la Asamblea Nacional para su confirmacion.

De los gobernadores candidatos a la reeleccion, nueve han dimitido y son los gobernadores Virgilio Valera, de Abra; Jose F. Imperial Samson, de Albay; Miguel Luchan, de Camarines Norte; Timoteo Consing, de Iloilo; Fortunato Bulan, de Isabela; Rafael Martinez, de Leyte; Pablo Angeles David, de Pampanga; Servillano de la Cruz, de Pangasinan, y Teodosio Diño, de Sorsogon.

Las 14 provinciales regulares que continuaran bajo los mismos gobernadores hasta despues de las elecciones de diciembre, pues sus gobernadores actuales no se presentan a la reeleccion y, por lo tanto no han sido sustituidos por el Presidente Quezon por otros, son: Antique con el Gob. Alejandro T. Lim; Batangas con el Gob. Vicente Noble; Cagayan, con el Gobernador Vicente Formoso; Cebu con el Gobernador Sotero Cababug; Ilocos Norte con el Gobernador Santiago Espiritu; Ilocos Sur con el Gob. Alejandro Quirolgico; Marinduque con el Gob. Leon Pelaez; Masbate con el actual gobernador interino que es el tesorero provincial, C. T. Latonero; Negros Oriental con el gobernador Hermenegildo Villa. nueva; Palawan con el Gob. Higinio Mendoza; Rizal; con el Gobernador Francisco Sevilla; Tayabas con el Gob. Maximo Rodriguez; y Davao, con el Gobernador interino, B. C. Guerrero, que fue designado despues de la muerte del Gobernador Sebastian Generoso.



QUEZON SAILS.—President Manuel L. Quezon photographed at the Quezon landing as he boarded a launch for the Casiana at 10 o'clock last night. The officer bending over to hear the President's instructions is Third officer Gaudencio M. Garcia of the yacht.

Bulletin Oct. 16, 1940

1940
Halibon Oct. 23

Magdiriwang ng 2 araw

Bibigkas ng mahalagang kalatas sa bayang pilipino na ikakalat ng radio ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, ang ika limang taong buhay ng pamahalaang commonwealth ay dalawang araw at dalawang gabing ipagdiriwang ng boong bansa, sang-ayon sa pangsamantalang palatuntunan na inihanda ng lupong tagapagpaganap sa paggunita sa ika 15 ng Nobiembre ng 1940. Sa umaga ng bisperas ng araw ng commonwealth ay sisimulan ang mga kasayahan.

Ang harapan ng gusali ng Lehislatura na siyang pinagdausan ng palatuntunan sa pagpapasinaya sa pamahalaang mala-sarili at siya ring pook na tinayuan ng kanyang

LUNCHEON TO BE GIVEN FOR MRS. QUEZON OCT. 26

Supreme Court Wives Will Be Hostesses; Carmen Lopez Is Honored At Tea Dance

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by the wives of the members of the supreme court on Saturday, Oct. 26. The affair will be held in the Dao Room of the Manila Hotel. A group of prominent Manila women will attend the affair, which will begin at 12:30.

A group of friends of Miss Carmen Lopez gave a tea dance yesterday afternoon at the Laguda home on Vermont Street. The organizers of the party were Misses Hortensia Laguda, Margot Labayan, Charito Urquico, Rosario Montemayor and Natividad Erskin-

Those invited include: Misses Luisa Lopez, Alicia and Luisa

Jemora, Alicia and Nena Gonzalez, Johnny Ismael, Jimmy Jalbuena, Bobby Mapa, Manolo Carmona, Julio Garganera, Ramon Crespo, Albert Joseph, Tony Aquino, S. Garcia, Lacandola Lopez, Vicente Lopez Jr., Jesus Ayco, Germau Laeson, Mario Qulian and Melchor Villena.

A large dinner party will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Jose Paris in honor of their daughter Menchu on the occasion of her birthday on Friday, Oct. 25. The affair will be held at the Paris residence, 26 Menlo Road, Pasay. Prominent members of the younger set are being invited to the affair, which will begin at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune

Oct. 31, 1940

Bullfinch Oct. 24 1940

Mrs. Quezon Will Unveil Marker at Inauguration Site

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, first lady of the Commonwealth, will unveil the marker on the site of the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on Thursday morning, November 14, at 10:00 o'clock, in the front steps of the Legislative Building, according to Director E. B. Rodriguez of the National Library. The ceremony is part of the general celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Commonwealth.

The University of the Philippines cadet corps in military formation will be in attendance. A select chorus from the University of the Philippines Conservatory of Music will render a musical number, with Dr. Francisco Santiago conducting. Director Rodriguez will deliver a brief address immediately after the unveiling of the marker.

The marker prepared by the Philippine Historical Committee reads as follows:

Site of the Inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines

"On this terrace, in the presence of Manuel L. Quezon, who was about to be inaugurated first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, ranking officials of the government of the United States, including the Honorable John N. Garner, Vice President, the Honorable Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Frank Murphy, last American Governor General of the Philippines, forty-three members of the Congress of the United States, and the highest officials of the Government of the Philippines, the Honorable George H. Dern, Secretary of War of the United States of America, inaugurated the Commonwealth of the Philippines by virtue of the following proclamation:

The Commonwealth of the Philippines by the Secretary of War of the United States of America a Proclamation

"By direction of the President of the United States of America, I George H. Dern, Secretary of War of the United States of America, do hereby promulgate the Proclamation of the President of the United States of America announcing the results of the election held in the Philippines on September 17, 1935, for the purpose of electing officers of the Govern-

ment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; and I do hereby announce that the heretofore existing government of the Philippines is now terminated, and that the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, in entering upon its rights, privileges, powers, and duties as provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the laws of the United States of America, is the successor to the heretofore existing Philippine Government and to all the rights and obligations thereof.

"Done at the City of Manila at 8:58 o'clock a.m. on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

"GEO. H. DERN."

President Quezon Feted By Callejas In Albay

Governor and Mrs. Manuel M. Calleja entertained President Manuel L. Quezon yesterday at a party held at their residence.

Those invited were: Lieutenant Colonel Luis Ramos, Manuel Yia, Liberato Evangelista, Juan G. Paraiso, Fulgencio Jafra, Judge Gregorio Sabater, Captain Francisco Sandiko, Dr. Pablo del Villar, Lieutenant Jesus Mercado, Captain Ola, Mayor Velasco, Charles V. Cline, B. de Erquiaga, Assemblyman Norberto Roque, Leoncio Imperial, Pedro Sabido, Judge Juan Lesaca, Andres Aguilar, Juan Simo, Fiscal Mariano Alisangco, Pio Duran, Jose Conojero, Manuel Escudero, Marcelo Montano, Felixberto Hantobrutas, Lino Clutario, Glicerio Barcebal, Assemblyman Jose Bonto, Qua Chee Ping, Lieutenant Jose S. Latrel Jr., Assemblyman Justino Nuyda, Gabriel La Vina, Sergio R. Mestica, Fernando Santos, Pablo Ampico Palma, Narciso Sarte, Assemblyman Pedro Vera,

Serapio D. Canceran, Eva Imperial, Alice Calleja, Jose Parlade Jr., Juan C. Ilagan and Bernardino Monis.

The Malaysian Fete

VERY few civic events in recent years here have been as brilliantly successful, or as memorable, as the Malaysian Fete which the "Chicas" unit of the joint Boy and Girl Scouts Citizenship Fund Campaign put across in Malacañan Park last Saturday. Judged by any standard, the affair was a superb achievement.

Many factors, undoubtedly, contributed to the success of the benefit fiesta. For one thing, the "Chicas" unit really worked hard days on end to assure that nothing would be amiss in the smooth carrying out of the plans for entertainment and accommodation of the guests. Then, the President lent it the warmth of his personality by tarrying long during the evening, proving his deep interest in the worthwhile enterprises that are the Boy and Girl Scouts of the Philippines.

The main factor, however, responsible for the success of the occasion was Miss Maria Aurora Quezon's indefatigable leadership throughout the days of planning and preparation. As her first venture in civic work on a large scale, she put her heart into it, and her efforts were well rewarded. She deserves the congratulations of the public as do the Boy and Girl Scouts executive officials, and the "Chicas" unit.

Surprise Birthday Party

LAST night a group of friends, including the Misses Maria Aurora and Zeneida Quezon, surprised Lulu Reyes by dropping in on her after nine o'clock to wish her many happy returns of the day, and that over, took her to the Casa Mañana where they celebrated the occasion with a late supper and dance.

In the party were: Misses Maria Aurora Quezon, Zeneida Quezon, Amparo Navidad, Pacita de los Reyes, Lourdes Ledesma, Le

ni Alano, Helen Benitez, Helen Moreno, Naty Osorio, Mila Nieva, Pilar Campos, Emma Benitez, Mrs. Susan Magalona de Ledesma, Mrs. Luz Vda de Reyes, Mrs. Armando Sison,

Quezon's Guests At U.S.T. Fete Nov. 17

President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon will be guests of honor at the annual alumni homecoming of the University of Santo Tomas which will be held on Sunday, Nov. 17.

The alumni banquet at which

Please turn on the new page

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune

Oct. 22, 1940

Quezon Chides Naga Nacionalistas

Special to the TRIBUNE

Naga, Camarines Sur, Oct. 21.—President Manuel L. Quezon yesterday chided the Nacionalistas of Camarines Sur for not letting the wounds of the pro-anti fight heal, urging them to present a political front as an undivided party and not as scattered factional groups.

Oct. 28, 1940

Cont. man. mail

the first alumni pins will be given to the honor guests will be the main feature of the festivities.

A whole day program has been prepared by the committee in charge headed by Dr. Jose Ma. Delgado, president of the U.S.T. alumni association. A solemn mass will be said at 9 a.m. after which the U.S.T. R.O.T.C. cadet corps will hold a review.

A reception will follow with Rev. Fr. Silvestre Sancho, O. P., rector magnificent, as host. An open house will be held, and games played by the sons of the alumni on the campus. The banquet will be held at noon.

Closing the day's festivities, President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon will play hosts at a tea and reception to be held at Malacañan at 5 p.m.

Addressing a crowd of 10,000 in the Naga plaza shortly after his arrival by motor from Legaspi, Albay, the President cited as an example to local Nacionalistas the case of his administration, in which appointments are made without consideration of pro or anti affiliations.

But great as the President's concern was over the lingering pro-anti division in this province, he stated clearly that he will not intervene politically in any manner in the selection of the Nacionalista candidate, but will leave the decision to the electorate, supporting whichever candidate, be he pro, anti or oppositionist, is elected by the people.

The President arrived here at 6 p. m. from Legaspi, and after addressing the public meeting left in a special train for Manila. He arrived with a party including ex-Assemblyman Pedro Sabido and Assemblyman Pedro Vera, and was welcomed by local officials and Nacionalista leaders, headed by Governor Andres T.

Hernandez.

President Quezon, in emphasizing his non-partisanship, recalled that when ex-Governor Gabriel Prieto, whose son is now the anti candidate for governor, was the provincial executive, he lent every support to him, but when he was defeated by Governor Hernandez, a pro, he gave the latter the same measure of support. The President, incidentally, took occasion to voice his satisfaction with the administration of Governor Hernandez.

He gave assurance that he will not interfere, directly or indirectly, for the election of any candidate. He advised the people that in these times of crises, they must think only of helping one another, instead of engaging in petty political quarrels.

"You must understand," he said "that I am personally interested only in the amelioration of the Bicolano people, and that I have no further political objective in life except to prepare the people for an independent existence."

The President, who seemed bothered by a hoarse voice, spoke extemporaneously in English, with Sabido translating his words into the dialect. Governor Hernandez, who introduced the President, urged him to lend ear to the insistent demands of the people for his reelection to the presidency.

Graphic Oct. 12, 1940



Above: President Quezon just before he left for the South last week on the s. s. *Don Isidro* to patch up the political rift in Occidental Negros between the Yulo and Alunan factions. Shaking hands with the President is ex-Senator Isaac Lacson. Others in the photo include Judge Francisco Zulueta, Justice Secretary Jose Abad Santos, Buenavista Estate manager Jose Sanvictores and Placido Mapa.

Bulletin Oct. 23, 1940

QUEZON WARNS ALBAY LEADERS

Bul. 10-22-40

Won't Allow Factions To Use Abaca Firm As Political Football

(Bulletin Service)

LEGASPI, Albay, Oct. 20.—President Quezon warned Albay politicians against making the abaca corporation headed by former Assemblyman Pedro Sabido a political football in the coming elections, in a speech read to 10,000 people here today. The President lost his voice while en route from Sorsogon, where he arrived yesterday afternoon, and his speech was read by Assemblyman Justino Nuyda.

President Quezon said:

"As far as I am concerned you do as you please in selecting your gov-

Peace time with next page

Subscriber's Name Don Manuel L. Quezon

Phil. Bull. Oct. 23, 1940

Manila Oct. 23, 1940

ernor. I am not interested and will not take part. There is, however, one point I desire to make very clear. If the new political alignment of Loesin-Imperial has been formed as a protest against the appointment of Sabido in the belief that if the faction should win the election I will change the head of the corporation, the assumption is wrong. I have appointed Sabido without political consideration and will not change Sabido for political consideration.

"Moreover the hemp corporation is a government entity with public character and objectives. Whoever is elected governor of Albay will have to cooperate with Sabido towards achieving the purpose of the corporation or else he will have to answer to me for his lack of cooperation. If the corporation fails you will find yourselves again in the horrible situation when you had to allow your hemp plantations to rot and the government will not again appropriate funds in an attempt to help you. This is your last chance and the only chance that you have to become once more one of the most prosperous provinces in the archipelago.

"Get together and save the hemp industry which means the saving of your own lives."

The President and party left for Naga, Camarines Sur, this afternoon.

NAGA, Camarines Sur, Oct. 20. —President Quezon addressing the 30,000 people who welcomed him in Naga this evening, said the local electors can select their own candidates for governor and whoever is elected will be supported by him. He stated that his main purpose in visiting the province is not to settle the party conflicts but to look into the needs of the people.

The President arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. A delegation of local officials and prominent residents headed by Governor Andres T. Hernandez met him in Agus near the Albay-Camarines Sur boundary. He proceeded to Plaza Rizal, where he delivered his address upon arriving here. He spoke in English.

Pedro Sabido, manager of the National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation, translated the speech into Bicol. Mrs. Paz Cea Conde, board member, recited a poem welcoming the President.

The President pointed out to the listeners that upon his election he adopted a system of government without party consideration. He said his cabinet is composed of pro and anti men (those who were for and against the Hare-Hawes-Cutting bill). He stated that he has always willingly accepted the choice of voters in every election.

After his speech he proceeded to the house of Governor Hernandez to rest. He left for Manila at 6:30 this evening.

LUCENA, Tayabas, Oct. 19.—The political situation in Tayabas failed to improve when the provincial committee of the Nacionalista party in a meeting at the governor's office could not effect among the candidates an amicable settlement of the party row over the gubernatorial race. Natalio Enriquez of the Sariaa Rodriguez-Enriquez-Gala bloc and Board Member Elias C. Desembrana refused to withdraw their candidacies in favor of Venancio Queblar, mayor of Aurora and President Quezon's choice, unless the President comes out with a more positive indorsement of the latter's candidacy.



HART WITH QUEZON.—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, left, commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, who arrived here last Tuesday, yesterday morning paid his respects to President Manuel L. Quezon. Major Manuel Nieto, aide to the President, is at the extreme left. Tab. 10-25-40

Tigmenbala Oct. 23, 1940

Food Supply

In his recent talk to the Nation, President Manuel L. Quezon urged the people to increase food production. The President's warning is important because the Philippine supply of rice from abroad is very uncertain.

The Philippines is facing a major problem, and that is, the problem of food supply. The Islands cannot be doubted as an agricultural country, but the fact cannot be also denied that the Philippine agriculture is backward. It is backward because the government has been very slow, if not indifferent, in extending to the small Filipino farmers the needed aid.

It is now highly in order to narrow down the gap that has been existing between the government and the Filipino farmers. Scientific cultivation is needed, and the instruction of the farmers in this direction should be made without cost and with the best intention.

La Vanguardia Oct. 29, 1940

La parada del aniversario, en la nueva Ciudad Quezon

La parada del aniversario de la Mancomunidad que en años pasados se celebraba en la Nueva Luneta, tendrá lugar este año en la Ciudad de Quezon en la mañana del viernes, 15 de noviembre, según anunció esta mañana el Secretario del Interior Rafael R. Alunan, presidente del Comité de Aniversario de la Mancomunidad.

Inmediatamente después de la parada, el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon se dirigirá a la nación a las diez de la mañana

mediante un discurso que será diseminado por las estaciones de radio KZRM, KZRH y KZIB. . . después de esto el Presidente colocará la primera piedra del nuevo edificio del Capitolio Nacional en el corazón de la nueva ciudad.

La parada de este año, que comenzará a las nueve de la mañana en punto, será puramente militar, tomando parte principalmente la primera división regular de infantería

Please turn on the next page

1940
Taliba Del. 25

In Vanguardia Del. 24, 1940

Nagbibitiw Ang Piskal R. de Jesus

Hindi makapagpatuloy
sa panunungkol sanhi
sa karamdaman

Iminamatuwid ang taglay na karamdaman ay nagharap ng pagbibitiw sa tungkol sa pangulong Quezon ang piskal pangpurok Roman de Jesus, isá sa mgá piskal na may mataas na ranggo sa kagawarán ng katarungan.

Bagamán may iláng araw nang na sa kamay ng pangulo ang kahilingan sa pagbibitiw ay hindi pa napasisiyahan, alinsunod sa natalos.

Matagal nang naglilingkod sa kagawarán ang piskal De Jesus at kamakailan lamang ay itinalaga siya sa tanggapang pangkalahatán upáng maging "tagapamagitan" sa malalaking usapin. May iláng buwan din siyang naging pinuno ng dibision sa pagpapatupad sa batás sa pagsasama sa pagsasaka.

Kabilang sa malalaking usaping pinangasiwaan niya ay ang sakdal sa pagpatay laban sa mgá Timbol sa Kapangpangan, na nagbuhat sa pagkapatok kay Jose de Leon, pangulo ng Pasudeco, kay Augusto Gonzales, tagapamahala ng samahán at kapitan Julian Olivas, inspektor probinsial ng konstabularia.

Si De Jesus ay isá sa mgá unang piskal na pangpurok na hinirang ng pangulong Quezon sa taong kasalukuyan. Si De Jesus ay siyang sinugo sa Kapangpangan nang hilingin ng pangulong Quezon sa kagawarán ng katarungan na ipadalaroon ang pinakamabuting taga-usig upáng siyang mangasiwa sa pagsasakdal sa pinararatangan ng anim na pagpatay sa Bahay-pari.

Oct. 29, 1940
cont. In Vanguardia

del Campamento Murphy y las varias unidades de ROTC de los colegios y universidades de Manila.

El Comandante General Basilio J. Valdés, jefe del Estado Mayor del Ejército filipino, ha anunciado que valiosos premios se adjudicarán a las mejores unidades del ROTC.

Un publico numeroso presencio la función

Las señoritas que componen la "Chicas Unit" de la campaña de recaudación para los Boy y Girls Scouts de Filipinas, capitaneadas por María Aurora Quezon y Helen Benitez pueden sentirse satisfechas del feliz resultado de la función artística celebrada anoche en el Metropolitan. El coliseo estaba completamente lleno de una concurren-

cia selecta y cosmopolita. Todos los numeros del programa gustaron mucho, especialmente "Kitties on Toes", "Gothic Wedding", "Gymnastic Dance", "Festival Dance", "The King Steps Out", "Living Sculptor of Grace and Rhythm" y los bailes españoles a cargo de Conchita Sotelo, Rosalia Merino, Beth Cortez, Betty Muñoz, Angelita Blanco y Molly MacGavin. Conchita Sotelo se llevo una estruendosa ovación por su magistral interpretación del Fandanguillo Gitano.

Inicio el programa el coro "Girl Scout Theme Song" interpretado por el Comité de Debutantes.

El decorado y vestuario, muy apropiados, y la combinación de luces contribuyeron a dar mayor realismo y magnificencia a este festival coreografico. Todos los numeros fueron ejecutados bajo la dirección de Kaethe Hauser. El de anoche fue un verdadero festival de arte que será recordado por mucho tiempo por los afortunados espectadores de anoche. La legión de participantes incluye a las Srtas. Tavera, Cumming, Buenaflor, Vernon, England, Perkins, Santamaria, Young, Klar, Gonzalez, Rocas, Picornell, Quiogue, Lavroskin, Murphy, Yam, Tirona, Cortez, Benitez, Garcia, Yulo, Bailon,

Ramos, Bayan, Gonzaga, Ilano Aldaba MacGavin, Blanco, Sotelo, Ganzon, Osmeña, Esteban, Domingo, De la Paz, Nepomuceno, Mañosa, Matute, Ocampo, Gatchalian, Albert, Stagg, Klason, Abad Santos, y otras muchas

Oct. 27, 1940

In Vanguardia

Quezon saldra hoy para Iloilo

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon se propone salir esta noche a bordo del "Casiana" para visitar varias provincias de Visayas. Se dirigirá primeramente a Iloilo donde el viernes proximo evacuará un compromiso social, además de conferenciar con los líderes políticos de la localidad y despues pasará a Cebu y Negros Oriental.

El Presidente regresó esta mañana a Manila procedente

Please turn on the next page

De 6:30 a 7:30. Concierto por la banda de la Constabularia en la antigua Luneta.

Desde 7:30 p. m. Despliegue de fuegos artificiales en la Nueva Luneta.

A las 9:00 p. m. Concurso de oratoria interuniversitario en el Auditorium del Ateneo de Manila.

HABRA FIESTAS DE ANIVERSARIO

Se conmemorara el quinto
año del gobierno de
la Mancomunidad

La celebración del quinto aniversario de la Mancomunidad, comenzará el 14 de noviembre con programas conmemorativos que se darán en todas las escuelas públicas y en muchas escuelas privadas de Manila y provincias.

La fase principal del programa de aniversario va a ser el discurso del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon que será diseminado por radio por las cuatro estaciones de Manila. El discurso se pronunciará en la tribuna que se construirá en la Luneta, inmediatamente después de la gran parada militar en la que tomarán parte batallones de la Constabularia, regimientos de entrenandos del ejército y compañías del R.O.T.C.

El programa de la celebración es el siguiente:
Jueves, 14 de noviembre—

A las 10:00 de la mañana. Descubrimiento de la plancha conmemorativa que se colocará en el lugar donde la Mancomunidad fué inaugurada.

De 6:00 a 8:00 p.m. Conciertos de bandas de música en los principales parques y plazas de la ciudad.

De 7:00 a 8:30 p. m. Diseminación de programas de radio.

A las 9:00 p. m. Distribución de premios a los ganadores del concurso literario de la Mancomunidad en el Villamor Hall, de la Universidad de Filipinas.

Viernes, 15 de noviembre

A las 9:00 a. m. Parada militar. Se concederán premios a las mejores unidades R. O. T. C. que participen en la parada.

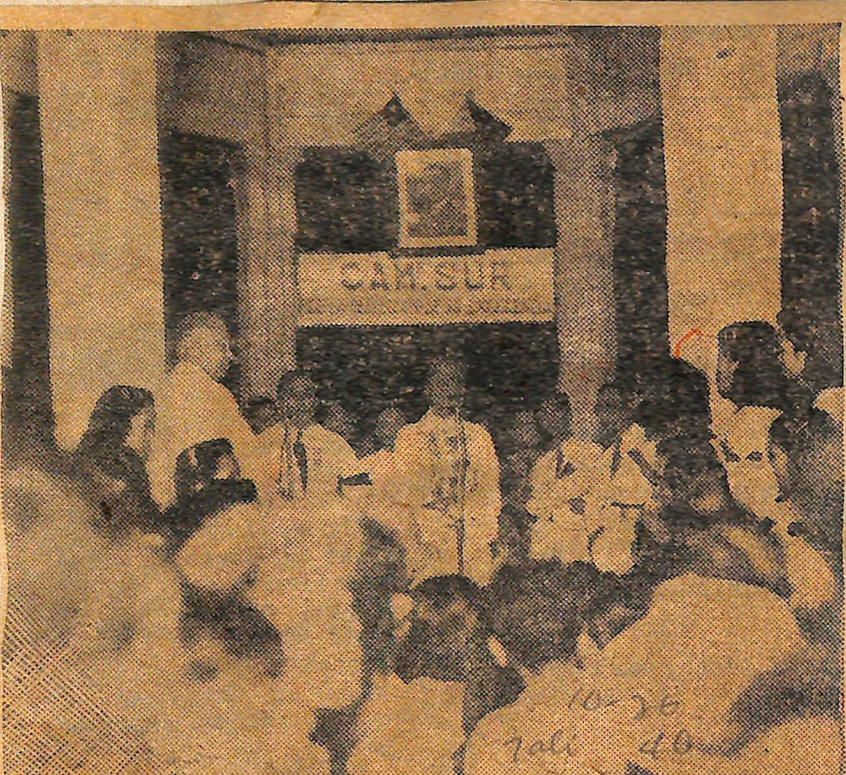
A las 10:30 a. m. Discurso por Su Excelencia el Presidente de Filipinas.

A las 5:30 p. m. Se plantará el quinto árbol de la Mancomunidad por el Presidente de Filipinas.

Subscriber's Name Don Manuel L. Quezon

Manabayo Oct. 26, 1940

24 Nibula Oct. 27, 1940



SI QUEZON, SA NAGA.—Makikita ang pangulong Quezon na nagtatalumpati sa harap ng 10,000 katao sa Plaza Rizal sa Naga, Camarines Sur, noong Linggo ng gabi, ukol sa kanyang "politikang hindi pakikialam" sa halalan sa pagka gobernador. Nasa paligid niya ay makikita sina Juan del Gallego, mayamang magnate ng kahoy; Pedro Sabido, tagapangasiwa ng NAFCO; Rafael Morelos, tagaingat-yamang lalawigan; kinatawang Celebrado, naging kinatawang Mariano Villafuerte, kinatawang Jose Fuentebella at alkalde Obias ng Caramoan.

Tribune Oct. 30, 1940



MRS. MANUEL L. QUEZON, with General and Mrs. H. Conger Pratt, in whose honor a despedida dinner was held at Malacañan last night. President Quezon, indisposed, was unable to be present.

El viaje presidencial

Quezon salio de Iloilo ayer

Por GIL ARTUS
(Corresponsal de la DMHM)

ILOILO, 26 de octubre.—El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon salio a la 1 de esta tarde, a bordo del Don Isidro, juntamente con sus hijas, Aurora y Zeneida, el Secretario Manuel Roxas, de Hacienda, de regreso a Manila.

El Presidente Quezon asistio aqui al bautizo del hijo de los señores de Pirovano donde actuo de padrino, y a un gran baile dado en su honor anoche, en la residencia de Don Esteban de la Rama, que fue muy concurrido, habiendo acudido a el los miembros de la alta sociedad de Iloilo y Negros Occidental, incluyendo altos funcionarios del gobierno.

El mediodia de hoy, el Presidente Quezon fue huesped de honor de Eugenio y Fernando Lopez, en una comida, dada en la casa de campo de los Lopez en Arevalo. Despues de la comida, el Presidente se embarco en el Don Isidro, de regreso a Manila.

1940

cent. San Juan Oct. 27

de su hacienda en Arayat, Pampanga y, debido a la conferencia que tuvo con el Alto Comisionado hoy, no pudo asistir a la reunion ordinaria del gabinete, la cual se limitó a la consideración de algunas promociones de funcionarios y empleados del gobierno.

Entre las promociones aprobadas por el gabinete en su reunion de hoy se incluyen las siguientes:

Carlos Sulit, para ser jefe de la sección de fomento forestal de la Oficina de Montes;

Ponciano A. Bernardo, ingeniero interino de la ciudad Quezon para ser ingeniero de proyectos de la misma ciudad;

Hermenegildo R. Reyes para ser gerente de la sucursal en Iloilo del Banco Agrícola e Industrial; y

Genaro Santiago para ser oficial mayor auxiliar en la oficina de la Junta Municipal de Manila.

Subscriber's Name Mr. Manuel L. Quezon

Amald Oct. 28, 1940

Commerce Oct. 30, 1940

President Quezon's Warning

Her. 10-28-40

THE perennial charge of the Oppositionists that the administrative officials of the government are using their position to influence the results of popular elections here has been forestalled by President Quezon as far as the expected crop of alibis of the Opposition groups who will be defeated in the December 10 poll is concerned.

In a bluntly-spoken address in the capitol building in Iloilo, President Quezon warned the justices of the peace, constabulary and police officers against electioneering, threatened with suspension whoever would be found disregarding his warning.

President Quezon has consistently fought against the corruption of the ballot that has become part and parcel of popular elections. He has launched a campaign against the evils of the party system even going to the extent of advocating the abolition of political parties.

All those who are deeply concerned over the healthy growth of the democratic system in this country should be on the alert to expose those who disregard the President's warning in Iloilo.

Tribune Oct. 30, 1940

Quezons to Receive First UST Alumni Insignias Nov. 17

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon will receive the first U. S. T. alumni insignias at the banquet which will be an important feature of the home-coming activities of the University of Santo Tomas alumni on November 17. The Quezons head the list of distinguished alumni of the University, both holding honorary doctor's degrees from it: the president in civil laws and Mrs. Quezon in pedagogy.

Two other important events, the reception and tea to be given by President Manuel L. Quezon and a morning reception to be given by the Very Rev. Father Silvestre Sancho, O.P., Rector Magnificus of the university, will be features of the home coming.

The program for the day, which carries the picture of the first lady of the land on its cover, is just off the press.

The reunion will open with mass at 9 o'clock, the Right Reverend Dr. Alfredo Verzosa, Bishop of Lipa, officiating. To accommodate the hundreds of alumni who are expected to attend this mass, it is being held on the U.S.T. campus on España street.

Mass will be followed by a military parade and review in honor of alumni and their families and friends, by the University R.O.T.C.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until noon, the rector of the university will hold a reception for the alumni. The entire university will be open to the home-coming guests during these two hours, while

their children are entertained with games on the campus.

A luncheon in the U.S.T. gymnasium will follow at noon, with Mrs. Quezon as the guest of honor. It is at this affair that the Quezons will receive the alumni insignias.

The celebration will end with the Malacañan tea at 5 o'clock in the evening. All alumni have been invited to the affair.

1940

Palid Oct. 26

INIWANG LUPA NG AMA, ANAK ANG 'MAMANA'

Di Dapat bawiin sa namumuwisan kung masasaka ng anak, anang CIR

Binanggit ang talumpati ng pangulong Quezon sa Kabana-

U.S.T. ALUMNI FETE NOV. 17

A reception at Malacañan by President Manuel L. Quezon will highlight this year's home-coming of University of Santo Tomas alumni. The alumni fete is set for Nov. 17. 7mb

Guest of honor at the annual banquet will be Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, who last March was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy in pedagogy. At the banquet, President and Mrs. Quezon will be presented the first Alumni Insignias. 10-30-40

The day will open with a field mass on the Santo Tomas campus on España, with Mgr. Alfredo Versosa, Bishop of Lipa, officiating. At 9:30, a military parade will be held by the university R.O.T.C. for alumni, their families and friends.

From 10 a.m. to 12 noon, the Rev. Father Silvestre Sancho, Santo Tomas rector, will receive the alumni. Immediately after there will be an "open house" in the main building. The alumni banquet will begin at 12 noon.

tuan, Nueva Ecija, noong ika 16 ng Hunio, 1939, nang itagubilin sa mgá anak ng mgá kasamá o namumuwisan na tularan ang kanilang mgá amá sa pagbubungkal ng lupa, inatasan ng hukom Emiliano Tirona ng hukumang industrial si Eustaquia Bordador, isang may lupa sa nayon ng Libtong, Meykawayan, Bulakan, na pahintulutan si Angel Aviso na maipagpatuloy ang pagbubungkal sa lupa na dating sinasaka ng kaniyang amang si Dimas.

Nang ang matandang Aviso ay magkasakit, hiniling sa kaniyang anak na ipagpatuloy ang pagbubungkal sa kanilang bakod na ari ni Eustaquia. Ang babai ay tumangang pabayaan ang anak at iniharap ang isang kasulatang umano'y linagdaan ng ama na nagsasauli sa lupa. Sinasabing nais ng babai na mabalik sa kaniya ang lupa sapagka't hiningi ni Angel Aviso ang pamamagitan ng dibision sa pagpapatulpad ng batas sa pamumuwisan, isang hakbang na ikinapoot ng may ari ng lupa.

Sa kaniyang talumpati sa mga magsasaka sa Nueva Ecija na binanggit ng hukom Tirona, sinabi ng pangulong Quezon na ang mga anak ng mga namumuwisan, tulad din ng kanikanilang ama, ay hindi dapat paalisin sa mga lupang sinasaka nang walang makatarungang matuwid. Ipinahayag ding dapat tularan ng mga anak ang gawain ng kanilang mga ama.

Herald Oct. 28, 1940

Tolosa Oct. 30, 1940

Quezon Issues Order On Hiring Of Jobless

NSSA Agencies Will Be Utilized In Put- ting Men To Work

Taking another step towards aiding the unemployed, President Quezon this morning issued an executive order prescribing rules and regulations to govern the employment of common and semi-skilled laborers in public works. The President issued the order upon the recommendation of the National Social Security Administration.

Under the order, the President directed that all departments, bureaus, offices and instrumentalities of the government shall utilize the NSSA and its duly authorized agencies in the procurement of common and semi-skilled labor for the execution of public works.

The executive order reads:

"By virtue of the powers vested in me by law and in order to supplement the provisions of Executive Order No. 299, dated August 19, 1940, and upon the recommendation of the National Social Security Administration, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby promulgate the following rules and regulations governing the employment of common or semi-skilled laborers in public works:

"1. All departments, bureaus, offices and instrumentalities of the government shall utilize the National Social Security Administration and its duly authorized agencies in the procurement of common and semi-skilled labor for the execution of public works. In all cases when it is necessary to employ common and semi-skilled labor preference shall be given to those who are registered with the said Administration and its agencies and have been issued certificates showing that they are in need of and fit for employment.

"2. Officers and employees of the Government charged with the execution of public works projects shall give every common and semi-skilled laborer who is in possession of a certificate as mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof equal opportunity for employment, regardless of his political affiliation, religious creed, social or family relation, or any material consideration. The criterion for employment shall only be fitness for and need of employment, and the availability of work.

"3. In the city of Manila, all common and semi-skilled laborers shall be secured from those in possession of certificates of registration issued by the National Social Security Administration;

in the provinces and other chartered cities those having registration certificates issued by the local agencies of the National Social Security Administration.

"4. To enable the National Social Security Administration and its agencies to fill requisitions for laborers, all requisitions should be filed with the local agency not less than five (5) days in advance of the date when the laborers are to report for assignment. All requisitions shall give the following information: (a) the number of laborers desired, (b) the nature and kind of work, (c) the date and place where they should report for duty, and (d) the name of

the project.

"5. Preference shall be given certified residents of any city or municipality for employment on projects in such city or municipality, and officers and employees having to do with the employment of common and semi-skilled laborers shall not resort to the employment of non-residents when there are resident common laborers available.

"6. In localities where the applicants for work exceed the number that can be properly utilized, and in order to effect an equitable distribution of employment to as many needy unemployed as possible, the 'rotation' system of employment shall be resorted to, whereby groups of laborers are employed in periods of fifteen days, and are then replaced by other groups after they have served their turn.

"7. All officers and employees concerned are hereby enjoined to comply with the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 308 by expediting the preparation of labor payrolls and making prompt payment of wages at the end of each quincena or period of employment on the site of the work and in no case to delay payment longer than two days after the end of such periods.

"Done at the City of Manila, this 22nd day of October, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the fifth."

ILINAHAD ANG LAGAY NG PAMAHALAAN

Nagharap ng ulat ang
Pangulong Quezon
sa Pangulo ng E. U.

Ang pagsasayos ng kabuhayang ekonomiko ng Pilipinas ay masakit at matapat na isinasagawa ng pamahalaang commonwealth, sang-ayon sa pang-anim na buwang ulat ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa Pangulo at Kongreso ng Estados Unidos na sumasaklaw mula noong ika 1 ng Enero hanggang ika 30 ng Hunio, 1939.

Upang maging matatag ang sandigan ng kabuuang balangkas ng kabuhayang ekonomiko ng bansa ay hinaharap ding mabuti ng pamahalaan ang pagsasaka at mga industria, ayon pa sa ulat. Ang kabuuang nagawa ng pamahalaang commonwealth sa unang anim na buwan ng 1939 ay inilahad na lahat ng pangulong Quezon.

Sa ulat ay ipinahayag ng Pangulo na ang kawalang-tiyak sa kabuhayang ekonomiko ng bansa ay nabawahan nang mapagtibay ang batas Tydings-Kocalkowski. Iniulat din ng Pangulo na ang pagbubungkal sa Surigao Iron Ore Reservation ay tapos na at sinabi ang pagtakaroon ng masaganang mina ng bakal na may iba't ibang uri at halaga. Sa pagtaya ay aabot sa mhighit na isang bilyong tonelada ang bakal sa minahang nabanggit.

Bagay naman sa inmigrasyon ay pinaliwanag ng pangulong Quezon na isinasagawa na ang mahigpit na pagpapatupad sa mga tadhana ng batas. Ipinagtapat din naman ang patuloy na pagpapaunlad sa pagpapalakas at pagpapatibay ng tanggulang pangbansá.

Sa pagwawakas ng ulat ng pangulong Quezon ay ipinahayag ang mataos niyang pasasalamat dahil sa walang imbot at lubos na pagtulong ng lahát ng tanggapan ng pamahalaan ng Estados Unidos sa Pilipinas.

Herald Oct. 29, 1940

CERTIFY RECORDS

Papers Go To High Court

In connection with the appeal of Solicitor General Roman Ozaeta, Judge Jose O. Vera of the city court of first instance today certified to the supreme court all the records of the case of Feliciano Imperial, mayor of Legaspi, Albay.

With a view to obtaining a final ruling on whether governors and mayors serving continuously since 1931 may run for reelection next December, Mr. Ozaeta has appealed the decision of Judge Vera in favor of Mayor Feliciano.

Judge Vera held that governors and mayors who have been in office since 1931 may seek reelection next December, thereby setting aside a circular of the department of the interior prohibiting a third consecutive term.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Mr. Manuel R. Quezon 1941Herald Feb. 1, 1940BulletinJan. 4**President Quezon Points the Way**

IN the longest and most comprehensive message that he has sent to the National Assembly, President Quezon presented to the nation last night a document of such breadth and depth and magnitude that it will remain as one of the great state papers of the Commonwealth Government.

This is the last regular session of the Second National Assembly, and the last year of President Quezon's six-year administration. There was ample reason, therefore, to make a definitive and thorough review of the accomplishments of the government during the past more than five years, to indicate the measures and policies most needful to be established in the face of the troubled condition of the world, and to mark clearly once again the course that the Filipino people should follow resolutely towards independence.

President Quezon speaks with just pride of what the government has done in promoting all the essential aspects of the people's daily living. The record on the subject is indeed so clear that the long and exhaustive review which constitutes the main body of the message is no more than a summary supported in each part by easily available evidence. The work that has been accomplished in national defense, education, health and sanitation, public works, industrial, commercial and agricultural promotion, etc., has been such as to justify the estimate often made: that as much if not more has been done in these fields during the five years under the Commonwealth than during the entire preceding period of nearly three decades of the Jones Law regime.

If the President speaks with reasonable pride of the record of his administration, he does not at the same time ignore the magnitude of the problems that yet remain to be solved. He realizes only too keenly that the search for a solution to many of these problems has been and will continue to be badly hampered by the disturbed international situation. For one thing, the disruption of our foreign trade has made virtually impossible any planning ahead such as we might have done in normal times when most of the factors involved are either known or predictable.

Faced with circumstances beyond any man's control, the President hazards no prophecies, and instead sticks to realities—to the immediately perceptible problems and needs of the people. Since it is impossible to foretell what exactly will happen in the next few years or even months, our whole duty, according to President Quezon, is to satisfy the needs of the people's daily living. Broadly, these needs fall into five main groups: food, shelter and clothing; health, sanitation and public welfare; economic prosperity and financial solvency; social justice and national defense; education and culture.

War or no war, our people will have to live somehow: eat, be clothed and sheltered, work, and enjoy themselves as best as the circumstances allow. The President is not so distraught by the noise outside as to forget the things most essential to the people's life in any kind of weather. It is remarkable indeed how, in the recommendations to the National Assembly, the earthy words like *rice, relief, drought, crops, fisheries, work*, occur again and again.

If the President clearly recognizes this as one of the unalterable facts of community living and of government, he speaks of one other fact with the mention of which he closes his message: that there is only one door open for the Filipino people, one goal left towards which they must aspire, one guerdon which they have a right and a duty to win. This goal, this guerdon is independence and the road leading to it and the door that opens to it still stand before our people, despite everything, like a living and inescapable challenge.

President Quezon has rendered an account of his stewardship of the nation. No Filipino can read this long and comprehensive story without thinking of the man who has lived it and told it—with real affection and gratitude, and with every genuine hope that his stewardship will continue beyond these trying and perilous days.

**CABINET TALKS
CONVICT LABOR****Matter Is Left To
President For
Decision**

The cabinet yesterday decided to submit to President Quezon the question of whether convict labor may be used in the construction of public works in the provinces, especially roads. The matter was brought up yesterday at the regular meeting of the cabinet presided over by Vice President Osmeña but as it involves an important government policy it was thought better to leave it to the chief executive for final decision.

It was stated that provincial officials have suggested the advisability of using insular prisoners in government works, because if this is done the Bilibid prison will be relieved of its congestion and prisoners would be given useful work to do.

This practice was allowed sometime ago but it was discontinued because it has been charged that prisoners when taken out of Manila were allowed to live in private homes and treated as if they were free men.

President Quezon then had objected to the using of prisoners in public works.

The cabinet yesterday decided to adopt the 1918 census upon which to base the distribution of government revenues among the provinces. The law provides the distribution based on population but although a new census has been taken it has not been completed, hence the decision to adopt the last official census, that of 1918.

El Habla Feb. 3, 1941**OTRAS MISAS
POR QUEZON SE
CELEBRAN AUN**

Una mas en la iglesia de
San Sebastian el jueves,
ofrecida por damas

Otra misa por el pronto restablecimiento del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon se dirá en la Basílica del Carmen el jueves, 23 del actual, a las 7:00 de la mañana. La ofrecen las damas de la Archicofradía de Ntra. Sra. del Carmen.

La parte musical estará a cargo del Coro del Conservatorio de la Universidad de Filipinas, con el Dr. Francisco Santiago, como director.

Doña Aurora A. de Quezon asis-

Please turn on the next page

amb.

QUEZON REGULA LOS SALONES DE BILLAR Y BOLOS

Podrán estar abiertos desde las ocho de la mañana hasta la medianoche, pero lejos de edificios públicos

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon expidió anoche la quinta de la serie de *Ordenes Ejecutivas* regulando el funcionamiento de los sitios de diversión. Las regulaciones expedidas anoche se referían al mantenimiento y funcionamiento de boleras y salones de billar.

De acuerdo con la orden del Presidente, estos sitios de recreo deberán estar abiertos únicamente entre 8 de la mañana y 12 de la noche en los días ordinarios y entre 8 a. m. y 2 a. m. en los días que preceden a fiestas oficiales. Las boleras y salones de billar deberán estar a una distancia no menor de 200 metros lineales de las instituciones públicas, religiosas, educacionales y caritativas.

Las regulaciones también requieren que las boleras situadas dentro de una zona residencial deberán cerrarse a las 11 p.m. todos los días y en ellas se deberá prohibir la entrada de personas menores de 12 años de edad. Los salones de billar podrán mantenerse abiertos en las mismas horas que las boleras, solo que hasta el 30 de noviembre de este año se les permite que puedan mantenerse abiertos hasta la 1 a.m. en los días ordinarios. Después del 30 de noviembre, regirá automáticamente la hora de cierre de las 12 de la medianoche.

El texto de la orden del Presidente reza como sigue:

"En virtud de las facultades que me confiere la ley del Commonwealth No. 601, titulada 'ley que regula el establecimiento, mantenimiento y funcionamiento de sitios de diversión en las ciudades especiales, municipios y distritos municipales, por la presente se promulgan las siguientes reglas y regulaciones que gobiernan los salones de billar y 'pool' y las boleras:

"1. Ninguna persona administrará o mantendrá un salón de billar o 'pool' o una bolera, donde se permite a las personas a jugar a base de compensación o alquiler, sin obtener primeramente una licencia para tal objeto del tesorero de la ciudad o del municipio de la localidad donde está establecido el salón de billar o 'pool' o bolera.

"2. No se permitirá el mantenimiento o funcionamiento de ningún salón de billar o 'pool' o bolera dentro de un radio de 200 metros lineales desde algún City Hall o edificio municipal, edificio del capitolio nacionales, plaza pública, escuela pública, iglesia, hospital, estadio deportiva, parque público, o alguna institución de enseñanza o caritativa.

"3. No se abra al público ningún salón de billar o 'pool' o bolera y no se permitirá en el mismo ningún juego de billar, pool bolo excepto durante las ho-

ras de las 8:00 a.m. a 12:00 de la medianoche todos los días: entendiéndose, sin embargo, que en víspera de Pascua y en la víspera del Año Nuevo y en los sábados y días que preceden las fiestas oficiales y fiestas del pueblo, los salones de billar y 'pool' y las boleras podrán estar abiertos hasta las 2:00 de la mañana del día siguiente: Entendiéndose, además que no se permitirá el funcionamiento después de las 11:00 p.m. de cualquiera bolera situada en alguna sección residencial de una ciudad especial, municipio o distrito municipal.

"4. Ninguna persona que administra o mantiene un salón de billar o 'pool' admitirá a menores de 18 años de edad participar en cualquier juego que allí se celebra; y en el caso de boleras, los menores de 12 años de edad no serán permitidos a participar en cualquier juego de allí.

"5. No se venderá dentro del local de algún salón de billar o 'pool' o bolera ningún licor intoxicante de cualquiera clase; tampoco se permitirá el porte de ningún arma de fuego o arma mortífera dentro del local del mismo, excepto por los oficiales del orden en el debido desempeño de sus deberes oficiales.

"6. Cualquiera persona que crea que un salón de billar o 'pool' o bolera está esblecido o situado en cualquier sitio no autorizado por este orden, podrá presentar una protesta ante el Secretario del Interior que por la presente queda autorizado, después de la debida investigación, a decidir el caso o cancelar la licencia.

"7. Será deber del administrador concesionario de cualquier salón de billar o 'pool' o bolera procurar que estas reglas y regulaciones sean debidamente observadas y que la paz y el orden se mantengan en todo tiempo dentro de su local.

"8. Cualquiera acción del tesorero de la ciudad o del municipio bajo las disposiciones del párrafo 1 de esta orden podrá ser apelada al Secretario del Interior cuya

tira al acto.

El sábado pasado el Manila College of Pharmacy and Dentistry también ofreció una Misa por el pronto restablecimiento del Presidente Quezon. La Misa la celebró el Excmo. y Rdmto. Sr. Dr. César Ma. Guerrero, Obispo Auxiliar de Manila en la Iglesia de la Ermita con la asistencia de todos los estudiantes y los Profesores encabezados por su Presidente, Dr. Alfredo S. Guerrero.

El celebrante antes de la Misa explicó a los presentes que llenaban el templo que era muy justo y lógico que los Filipinos elevaran al Altísimo una Plegaria Nacional por el Primer Presidente de Filipinas en el Primer Santuario de la Virgen en el Oriente y ante la Venerada y Milagrosa Imagen de Nuestra Señora de Guía, Patrona de la Ermita y Protectora de Filipinas, por ser esta la Primera Imagen en Filipinas de su Patrona Universal la Inmaculada Concepción.

Después de la Misa el mismo Monseñor Guerrero rezó una Oración a la Virgen de Guía por la salud del Presidente y por el bienestar de la nación.

decisión será final.

"9. El Secretario del Interior revocará cualquier permiso o licencia concedido bajo esta orden al recibir pruebas satisfactorias de que se ha celebrado un juego de azar o cualquier juego prohibido dentro del local de algún salón de billar o 'pool' o bolera. Cualquier infracción de estas reglas y regulaciones igualmente será motivo suficiente para la revocación por el Secretario del Interior del permiso concedido y la confiscación de la

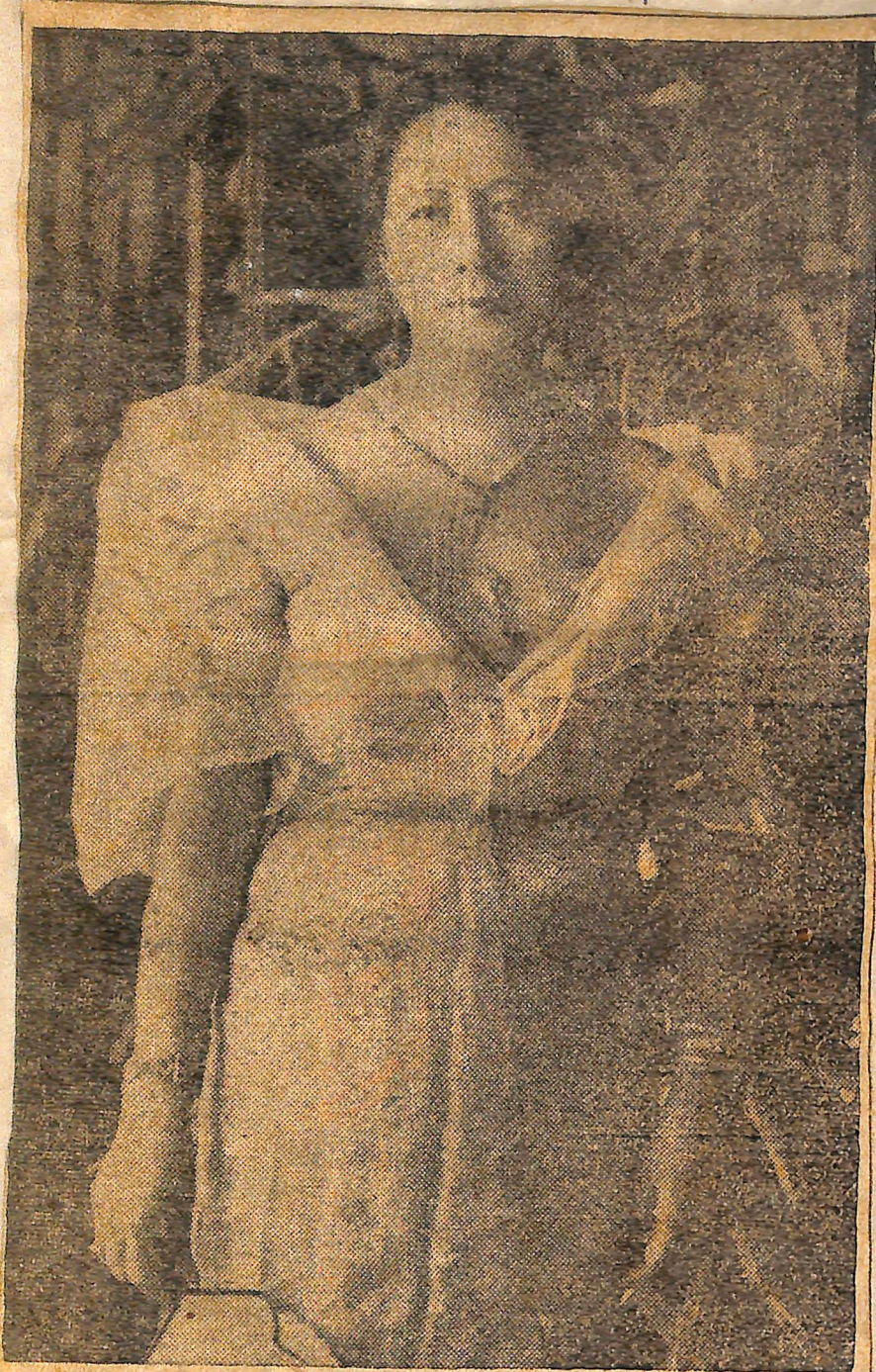
licencia expedida.

"10. Los salones de billar o 'pool' o las boleras pagarán un derecho de licencia anual de no menos de diez pesos por mesa de billar o 'pool' o por bolera o P2.50 trimestre: Entendiéndose, sin embargo, que las ordenanzas existentes que prescriben derechos más elevados de diez pesos anuales por mesa de billar o 'pool' o bolera o P2.50 trimestre continuarán en vigor hasta que lo disponga de otro modo el Presidente: entendiéndose, además, que un concejo de la ciudad o municipal que desea imponer un derecho más elevado, podrá hacerlo con la aprobación del Presidente.

"11. A los salones de billar o 'pool' o las boleras que funcionaba nel 1.º de enero, 1941, que se hallan dentro de las zonas prohibidas o distancias prescritas en el párrafo dos de esta orden, se les dará un aviso de un año dentro del cual podrán cerrar, trasladar o de otro modo cumplir con las disposiciones de la misma, pero el Secretario del Interior con la aprobación del Presidente, podrá autorizar en casos especiales y por razones justificadas, su continuación en su presente local."

Herald Feb. 2, 1941

Bulletin Feb. 2, 1941



MRS. AURORA ARAGON QUEZON,

the First Lady of the Philippines, whose birthday next Wednesday, Feb. 19, will be observed quietly at her own request. This morning at seven o'clock, the private chapel at the Quezon residence in Pasay was inaugurated with holy mass celebrated in the presence of a few intimate friends. No invitations have been issued. Tomorrow morning at seven o'clock a few close friends will also hear mass at the chapel in Malacañan, after which breakfast will be served by them in her honor.

QUEZON SIGNS CINCHONA BILL

Measure Voting P300,000 To Finance Plantations Becomes Law

Bill 3110 providing for an appropriation of P300,000 to finance the establishment of cinchona plantations in public forests was signed by President Quezon yesterday. It becomes act 646.

The coconut oil excise tax budget which was approved by the President this week provides for an outlay of P150,000 for the same purpose. Since the two measures cover the same point or objective and since there is a discrepancy in the sums made available, it was reliably indicated last night that the P150,000 already authorized for expenditure in the oil tax budget will be created into a revolving fund and made ready for release. The sum lacking may be made up by a subsequent appropriation by the assembly, either in a separate law or in the next budget for the oil tax.

There are 36 more legislative measures pending action of the chief executive including some of the most important bills passed during the recent session such as the appropriation bills (general appropriation and the public works bill), the election law, the reorganization of the electoral commission, the national housing, the registration and fingerprinting of aliens and the rice tenancy law amendment bills. The maternity leave bill is scheduled to be approved during the week-end.

Contrary to expectation, there will be vetoes of measures, it was gathered yesterday. There were no indications, however, regarding the identity of the measures due for disapproval.

1941

Graphic Jan. 17

Gidungagan Ang Mga Kasundalohan

Sekretaryo Alunan maoy Nangayo ug Gidasonan ni Presidente Quezon

Mga labas taho nga nadawat ning buhatan gikan sa kaulohan nagingon ang pangayo ni Sekretaryo Alunan ni Presidente Quezon aron butangan ug dugang nga mga kasundalohan nga gidistino sa Mindanaw, labut sa kampanya

batok sa mga moros bandido, gi-uyonan.

Ang bag-ong mga opisyal ug sundalo nga gidugang miabut ang tanan sa 72 ka tawo. Si Sekretaryo Alunan, miingon nga ang gidaghanon sa mga kasundalo nga gibutang sa Mindanaw aron pagpuo sa mga bandidong moros diyutay da ug dili paigo alang sa mga malapason sa balaod.

Pangusgan na karon ang kampanya aron sa makausa pa mapuo karang mga bandidong moros, nga nagtugaw sa kalinaw sa katilingan sa Jolo, Sulu.

A su llegada a Méjico en la noche del día 9 próximo pasado, Quezon fué aclamado por un gran número de personas que fueron a recibirle a la estación Colonia en el corazón de la ciudad, no obstante lo avanzado de la hora en que llegó allá. Una escolta de honor le condujo al Castillo Presidencial en donde permaneció durante su estancia en Méjico como huésped del Presidente Cardenas.

Palibu march. 8, 1947

Herald march. 21

Saklaw ng kapangyarihan ng Pangulo ang pagluluwas

Malamang na mamatay nang walang pahesus ang bill Celebrado na nagtatadhana ng mga takda sa pagluluwas ng mga kalakal sa ibang bansa. Nabatid na sapagka't ang nilalayon ng tinurang bill ay nasasaklaw ng batas na nagkakaloob nang hindi pangkaraniwang kapangyarihan sa Pangulo ay pinapanukalang huwag nang isaalang-alang ng kapulungang pangbansa ang bill Celebrado, alinsunod sa napagalaman kahapon.

Ilang mangbabatas na nanggaling sa Bagyo ang nagballita rito kahapon na ang pagtatakda ng mailuluwas na mga kagamitan sa digma sa ibang bansang siyang nagluluwas naman sa mga kapangyarihang bumubuu ng Buklod ay naging paksa nang pakikipanayam nila sa pangulong Quezon. Hindi nila ibinalita ang tiyak nilang napagkaisahan, ngunit may himatong na ang bill ng diputado Francisco Celebrado ay malamang na hindi na isaalang-alang ng kapulungang pangbansa.

Ibinalita rin ng mga diputadong nanaog mula sa Bagyo na ang pangulong Quezon at ang espiker Jose Yulo ay malimit magpanayam tungkol sa mahalagang suliranin sa pagbabatas, lalo na ang may kaugna-

yan sa tanggulang pangbansa at ang nauukol sa tanggulang sibil.

Sang-ayon sa balita ay sumangayon ang Pangulo sa mga diputado Tomas Oppus at Dominador M. Tan, kapwa mangbabatas ng Leyte, tungkol sa balak na pagsasaisang tabi sa bill Celebrado. May nagsabing ang Pangulo ay nakapagpahayag ng palagay na ang naturang bill ay hindi na kailangan, sapagka't mayroon siyang mga kapangyarihan upang mapairal ang mga kahigpitang ibig mangyari ng diputado Celebrado. Natalos na ang Pangulo ay nakapagpahayag na hindi tumpak na ang mga magkakalikib ay mapagsamantalahan, dahil sa biglang pagbaba ng halaga ng tinurang kalakal.

Ang bill Celebrado ay inilipat sa isang sub-komite ng lupon sa tanggulang pangbansa at bagaman pinagtibay na sa simulain sa nabanggit na sub-komite ay malamang na ibalik nang walang pasiya sa ibang lupon. Ang bill ay pinasukan ng tadhana na ang pagkakabisaya ay iiral, matapos mapagti-bay ng pangulo ng Estados Unidos at ang pagkakasingit nito ay isa pang ipinalalagay na sanhi kung bakit iniisip na huwag nang isaalang-alang ang bill Celebrado.

JUDGES' CONFAB

Addressed By Abad Santos

The conference of judges, district attorneys and fiscals opened yesterday morning aboard the s. s. *Lanao*, according to a telegram received by Eusebio Cachero, of the department of justice from Under-Secretary Emilio Abello.

Secretary Jose Abad Santos, who presided over the inaugural session, urged a more effective administration of justice in accordance with the latest trends so as to maintain the confidence of the people in the judiciary, and to avoid the overthrow of the present judicial system.

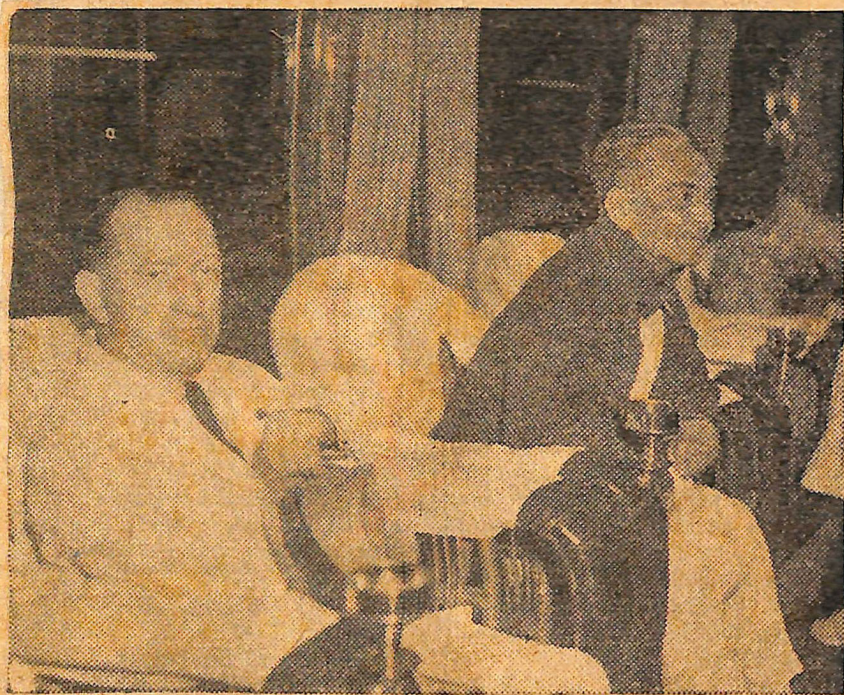
Under-Secretary Abello's telegram reads in part:

"Immediately judges, district attorneys and fiscals opened their conference this morning under the chairmanship of the secretary of justice and immediately approved resolutions including those greeting President Quezon, Speaker Jose Yulo and Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña, expressing to them the best wishes of the conferees offering their cooperation and further congratulating President on his recovery.

"The conference has formed committees to take up studies of the rules of court in operation, the reorganization of the judiciary, the revision of the schedule of courts, sheriff fees and the publication of court and sheriff's notices. Committees immediately met in session."

Bulletin march. 28, 1947

EP Abello Feb. 30 1947



PRESIDENT QUEZON is pictured (at right) aboard the special train when he left, together with his children, for a vacation in Baguio. At left is Major J. E. H. Stevenot who was among those who saw the Chief Executive off.

Whole-day party de tayabenses

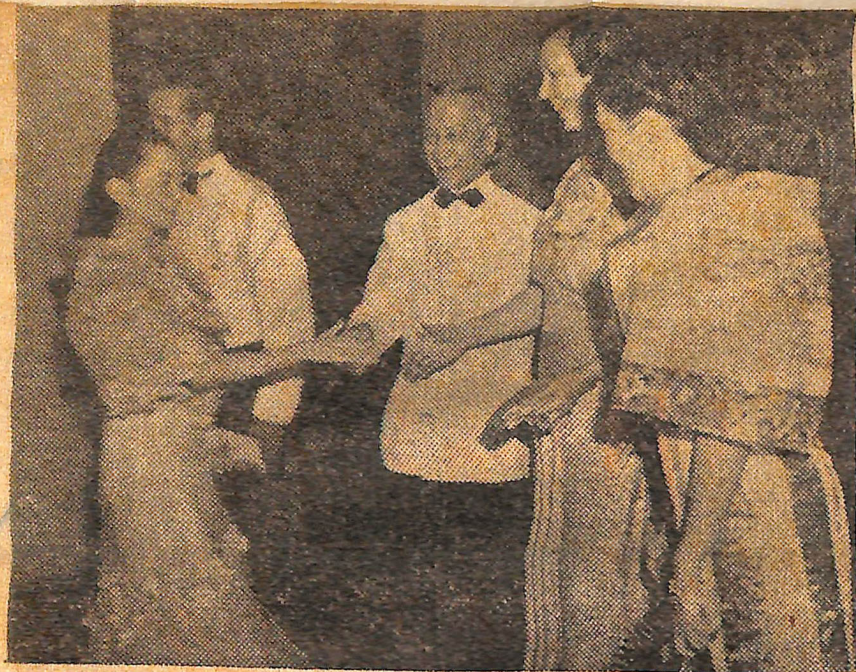
La Sra. Aurora A. de Quezon fue honrada con una fiesta de todo el dia por la Asociacion de Empleados Tayabenses el domingo pasado en el Manila Jockey Club.

Un despliegue de fuegos artificiales siguió la llegada de la Sra. de Quezon en el club, y despues la banda de la Constabularia toco la marcha Doña Aurora. Cuarenta niñas bajo la direccion del Prof. Francisco Santiago del Conservatorio de Musica de la Universidad de Filipinas, cantaron la marcha.

La Sra. de Quezon oficio en la presentacion de la bandera de la asociacion donada por la Sra. de Jose Figueras. Hubo un breve discurso por la huesped de honor. El programa termino con el coro de "God Bless President Quezon".

Los dignatarios de la organizacion son: Sec. Leon Guinto, presidente honorario; Pacifico Alvares, presidente; Silverio P. Almirante, vice-presidente; Eufemio A. Caparros, secretario; y Emilio Prieto, tesorero.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. QuezonHerald Feb. 17, 1941Ang Kalibala May. 8 1941

American High Commissioner and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre entertained the younger members of Manila's cosmopolitan and local society at a reception and ball held at the AHC's residence on Dewey Boulevard last Saturday evening. The exhibition numbers consisted of a zamba number which the Filipino members performed and a conga number performed by the American and European groups.

Shown above is Miss Maria Aurora Quezon passing the reception line composed of Captain William Priestley, introducing, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. Osmeña. AHC Sayre was unable to attend the ball due to a recent operation.

Tribune April 13, 1941

Formal Dance

Mansion House Setting for Quezon
Dance Honoring Daughter

"LIKE FAIRYLAND" was the description someone made of Mansion House and its gardens, referring to the picture presented by the myriads of lights employed as decorative notes at the formal dance given by President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon for their second daughter—tall, dark-eyed Zeneida (Nini) Quezon. The dance served as a belated birthday celebration for the guest of honor, who was twenty years old last Wednesday, April ninth. There were about two hundred guests, many of them from the younger sets, who for the most part made the trip to Baguio expressly for the social event. Two orchestras, Payawal's and Federico's, played.

PEARL-GRAY FROCK

Miss Quezon wore a pearl-gray slipper satin frock with gored skirt, shirred front, and bolero, a porcelain brooch and a cattleya orchid corsage furnishing touches of color. For this, the largest party yet to be given in her honor, she abandoned her extremely simple hair-do for an equally becoming but a bit more elaborate style.

Herald May. 17, 1941

Warning to Workers

Employees and laborers of the Manila Port Terminal have been warned by the collector of customs they are virtually government employees, and that if they go on strike they will be "considered dismissed from the service without right to reinstatement," in ac-

cordance with a policy laid down by President Manuel L. Quezon on strikes in government firms.

He also stated that "the positions held by the men, if they strike, will forthwith be filled with other employees and laborers."

Ing Asamblea Nacional

—00—

Ding bibilug qñg Asamblea Nacional picayari ra qñg metung a caucus ing idagul dala ding upayang binie ra qñg Presidente Quezon pauli ning maselan a situacion internacional. Deting upaya ibie ro qñg Presidente ban canita ing mesabing guinu maliari nang asabat o ayampat ing nanu mang casaqitan a miras qñg balen uling agpang qñg pamalac ding queraclan, ing quecatamung balen mapaliaring miyabe ya qñg guerra, at nung iti maguing tutu, docal ing casaqitan a panamdaman tamu.

Antimuria ding tinagun caniting caucus picayari ra ing dinan deng upayang manamdang qñg Export—Import Bank carin Washington ing Presidente Quezon qñg alagang aduang dalan a milyon a pesos. Deting cualta magamit la para qñg icanawa ding memalen sacali miabe tamu qñg guerra, at ing quecatamung comercio sabatan da o y blockade ding calaban.

El Debate May. 2 1941

Contratista Acusado Ante El Juzgado

Construyo Un Camino En Una
Propiedad Privada

(Servicio DMHM)

CIUDAD DE QUEZON, 28 de abril.—La policia esta investigando la querella de la hacienda Ortigas-Mandaluyong contra Anastacio Ambas, contratista de escombros por allanamiento de propiedad privada.

Segun se alega en la querella, Ambas construyo hace un mes un camino de 70 yardas de largo y siete de ancho en un lote perteneciente a la hacienda sin pedir primero el consentimiento de los gerentes de la misma.

Ambas explico que construyo el camino para facilitar el transporte de escombros de un rio cercano. Alega haber obtenido un permiso del Alcalde Tomas Morato, quien declaro que no se lo dio porque la propiedad es privada.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

1941
El Heraldo April 25

1941
Bulletin May 3

El Presidente Quezon Saluda A Los Delegados De La 38.a Convencion Medica Filipina

PALACIO DE MALACANANG

Es para mi causa de gran placer saludar cordialmente a los huéspedes, delegados y miembros de la Asociacion Medica Filipina que asisten a la 38.a Convencion Anual.



El problema vital de hoy día para la ciencia medica, el cual estan comprendiendo mas y mas los colegios medicos y las autoridades de sanidad, no es precisamente el problema de curar enfermedades, sino el de evitarlas. En el caso de las enfermedades contagiosas, los adelantos en cuanto a la sanitacion, ha reducido grandemente el numero de victimas de muchas enfermedades. Pero parece ser que la raza afronta un problema nuevo y mas serio, y es el tremendo aumento de enfermedades degenerativas y de la sangre. Aun en nuestra propia patria, donde los males de la llamada civilizacion moderna no debieran todavia causar estos efectos en la constitucion humana, es un hecho positivo que dichas enfermedades se han multiplicado normemente — tales como el cancer, las enfermedades mentales y degenerativas, especialmente

fermedades se han multiplicado enormemente — tales como el cancer, las enfermedades mentales y degenerativas, especialmente las que afectan al corazon, las venas y otros organos vitales del cuerpo — reclamando gran numero de vidas anualmente. Ya es hora de que nuestra asociacion, en cooperacion con el gobierno, afronte este problema directamente y sin temor, a fin de que logremos con el tiempo evitar el aumento de dichas enfermedades como se registra en otras partes del mundo, especialmente America y Europa.

Es menester que os asegure el continuo interes del Gobierno del Commonwealth en vuestra labor y, por lo tanto, podeis contar con nuestra cooperacion gustosa.

(Fdo.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
Presidente de Filipinas.

1941
Tribune April 26

Mrs. Quezon at Tayabas Group Party

A WHOLE-DAY affair in honor of Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon will be held by the Tayabas Employees Association tomorrow at the Manila Jockey Club, the time having been set from 9 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening.

Mrs. Quezon's arrival at the club is anticipated for 9:30 in the morning, and welcoming her will be the honorary president of the Association, Secretary Leon Quinto; honorary members; and the president and members of the association. There will be a display of fireworks afterwards, followed by the Doña Aurora March played by the Constabulary Band. When the band plays

the last bars of the March, forty girls under the direction of Professor Francisco Santiago of the U.P. Conservatory of Music, will sing it. The flag of the association donated by Mrs. Jose Figueras, will be unfurled with Mrs. Quezon officiating. There will be brief remarks by the First Lady of the Land, after which the program will close with a chorus of forty girls singing God Bless President Quezon.

CATHOLIC FUND DRIVE OPENED

Plan To Build Home For Unwed Mothers, Help Entertain U.S. Soldiers

The national board of Catholic Action in the Philippines is sponsoring a nationwide campaign for funds which will be undertaken jointly by the Catholic Women's League and the Knights of Columbus. Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon and Mrs. Esperanza L. Osmeña are honorary president and vice president, respectively, of the executive committee in charge of the campaign.

The funds realized from the campaign will help finance three projects, namely, a home for unwed mothers, a home for convalescent poor women and children, promotion of the work of the Catholic Youth organization and entertainment of American soldiers and sailors now detailed in the Philippines.

The home for unwed mothers will house the women and take care of their babies. The home for convalescent poor women and children is intended for the indigent who, on leaving the free wards of a hospital, need to recuperate in quiet and pleasant surroundings.

The Catholic Youth organization counts with hundreds of poor boys and young men from several districts in Manila. Members of this organization are given a balanced program of spiritual, cultural, physical and social activities. The Knights of Columbus' clubhouse is being used by these children at present. A bigger building is needed, it was explained.

A new activity which will be undertaken by the board is the entertainment of the American soldiers and sailors now detailed in the Philippines. Picnics and parties are being planned by the board.

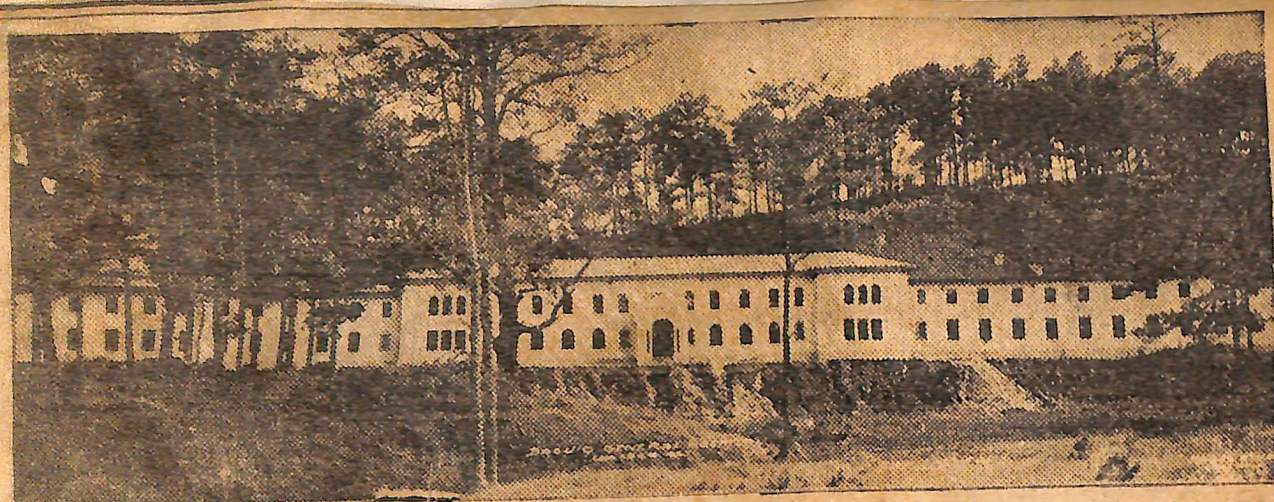
This campaign will cover the entire Philippines. The members of the executive committee include: Miss Manuela Gay, president; Mrs. Leonarda L. Ubaldo, treasurer; Mrs. Felicidad A. Silva, secretary; Fabian R. Millar, Miss Pilar Aldanese, Mrs. Bibiano Meer, Judge Pastor M. Endencia, Hermenegildo B. Reyes, Fernando E. V. Sison, Gabriel Daza, Jorge L. de Leon,

Assemblyman Benito Soliven, members; Bienvenido A. Tan, campaign manager; and Wilfrido Ma. Guerrero, campaign secretary.

Further information about the campaign may be obtained at the Catholic Action national headquarters, 141 Florida, Ermita.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Herald April 5, 1941



THE NEW BAGUIO GENERAL HOSPITAL which will be inaugurated tomorrow by Mrs. Aurora Aragon Quezon, the First Lady of the Land.

Herald April 5, 1941

First Lady Will Inaugurate New Baguio Hospital April 5

Mrs. Aurora Aragon Quezon, the First Lady of the Land, will inaugurate the new Baguio General hospital on Saturday, April 5. The new hospital has a capacity of 200 beds, twice that of the old building.

Including the equipment and ground improvements, the hospital will cost around P500,000.00. It is equipped with modern life-saving facilities. Both wings on the ground floor are designated as free wards for men while the two wings on the upper floor are for women. There are five stairs and two elevators.

At the left side of the tranche are the offices of the director and the administrative staff. The pharmacy and dispensary section is at the left wing on the first floor. There are spacious rooms for maternity and children wards on the second floor.

The new hospital stands near the old building. It is located near the corner of the Kennon road leading to Baguio and the highway going to Santo Tomas.

The inauguration program follows:

Overture — Philippine Military Academy Band

Invocation—Mons. Jose Billiet, prefect apostolic of the Mountain Province.

Introductory Remarks—Dr. Faundo Esquivel, Chief, Baguio General hospital

Violin Solo—Concerto No. 1 in D. major of Nicolo Paganini, Master Billy Manalo, assisted at the piano by Miss Anita Vaca.

Address—Hon. Jose Fabella, secretary of health and public welfare.

Planting of Memorial Tree—Mrs. Aurora Quezon, First Lady of the Philippines

Formal opening of the new building—Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, sponsor.

Pigmanala

GUMONHAP SA MGA KALAN-ON GINASULBAD NA

Mga Bodega Ug Mga Tindahan Gipangayoan nga Mohatag Report Matag Bulan

Aron maila sa kagamhanan ang matuod nga kahimtang sa gidaghanon sa mga kalan-on, tanang mga tag-iya sa mga tindahan ug mga bodega sa siyudad ug lalawigan sa Sugbo, gisugo sa pagreport matag bulan bahin sa gidaghanon sa mga makaon nga anaa sa ilang katungod.

Ang report isumiter sa "Emergency Committee," pinasubay sa orden ehekutiba ni Presidente Manuel L. Quezon. Ingon man ang mga establisamento gipangayoan

may. 10, 1941

usab nga mohatag samang report ang mangabut ubos sa kontrato.

Ginahimo kini aron mahunahuna ang labing maayong paagi nga mahimo sa kagamhanan sa panahon nga makulang kita sa mga makaon.

Ang orden ehekutiba mao kining mosunod:

"Pinasubay sa gahum nga gihatag kanako sa Balaod sa Mankomunidad Isip 600, ug sa rekomendasyon sa National Emergency Commission, ako, Manuel L. Quezon, Presidente sa Pilipinas, aron pagkab-ut madali ug igong gidaghanon sa mga makaon dinhi niini nagsugo sa tanang katawhan, mga kompaniya, mga kapunongan, mga klub, mga otel, mga restawran, mga magpapatigayon, mga ahente ug uban pa, nga sulod sa napulo ka adlaw gikan sa pagsangyaw niining sugoa ug sa katapusan sa matag bu'an sa laing panahon, mosumiter kun mohatag sa buhatan sa Food Administrator, sa orden ehekutiba Isip 335, pinitisan sa Abril 1, 1941, usa ka matuod ug walay sayop nga report sa tanang mga makaon ug uban pang mga abut lakip ang mga kabaw, baka, kaba-yo, mga manok, ug uban pa nga anaa sa ilang katungod ug ingon man lakip usab kadtong mangabut ubos sa kontrato. Kining inbentaryoha magpakita, gawas sa uban, sa mga ngalan sa mga artikulo, ang gidaghanon, gidak-on, kagulangon ug ang bili sa plitihan.

"Bisan unsang mga kalapasan nga mahimo niining sugoa silotan sumala sa Seksiyon 3 sa Balaod Isip 600."

Labor Today

This year is critical for labor. By organization long fought for and with difficulty gained, by the enlightenment of the masses, by increasing recognition of the rights of the worker by the state, by the growing sympathetic attitude on the part of capitalist elements towards the problems of their partner in industry, labor today stands on the threshold of a new era, free from exploitation and bright with the promise of social justice. At the same time, by the frenzied march of reactionary forces in Europe and the Far East, by the collapse of democracies caught unprepared for the struggle, by the extending influence of a way of life that will make impossible the continuation of the workers' fight for rights, labor stands on the brink of reaction dark with the threat of the loss of all that labor has painfully gained in long decades of struggle.

Philippine labor has only recently begun the fight for rights that foreign labor had long maintained. It has, specially under the Commonwealth and the administration of President Manuel Quezon, made rapid gains, although not without opposition from capital. Today the two are at odds in many of our provinces and cities. It would be most unfortunate for labor as well as for capital that in the midst of this struggle the totalitarian enemies should march in and find the two disunited and unprepared to resist a common enemy, an enemy that will enslave them both.

If the totalitarian way of life is imposed by the might of arms in the Far East, labor shall have again become a slave without organization, without rights, without voice.

Labor has not yet gained all its rights, but it is inevitable that it will gain them within a democratic state. Education in a democracy makes it impossible for labor to remain exploited. It is merely a matter of time, but the workers will win their rightful place in the scheme of commerce, agriculture, and industry, with the consent of capital perhaps, without the consent of capital if need be.

But this struggle for rights so sure to be crowned with success within a democratic state must cease in a totalitarian regime for the simple reason that it will be stopped by force by the all-powerful dictator. It is important that

labor continue the fight for justice in the distribution of the benefits of production. It is even more important at the present time that it wage a fight together, with other elements in the state against the totalitarian monster.

May 15, 1941

Higman Dale

Ing Capaniwalan da

Ding pecacatawan ning Camara Baja ning Congressu ning Estados Unidos marawul la capaniwalan qng ing bill a maguanta qng cantidad ning calacal a lulual queti Filipinas mipamayapan ya qng mesabing camara caniang adua yang pulu iting bulan. Iting bill yaduan na qng ing calacal tamu antimo ing abaca, copra, larung nungut

Assemblymen Scratch Heads Over Implications Of A Few Measures

By CIPRIANO CID

The importance and implications of some of the legislative measures due for enactment by the present session of the assembly have impressed a number of assemblymen but they offered the reasoning last night that the emergency situation and the conditions obtaining in the country justify them.

There was unanimous support of measures sought by the administration to bolster national defense, especially those referring to the securing of an aggregate loan of P300,000,000, P200,000,000 from the American Import-Export Bank and another P100,000,000 from the federal treasury under the lease-lend act.

The Import-Export Bank loan would be utilized in financing the exchange of goods between the United States and the Philippines in event of blockade and to enable the Islands to buy in advance sufficient quantities of essential articles which might be needed in case of emergency.

The P100,000,000 sought under the

lend-lease act will be spent in the United States for the purchase of arms and munitions. Separate legislative enactments granting authority to President Quezon to negotiate these loans are due for enactment.

These measures are generally understandable but there are a few others slated for passage that puzzle some assemblymen and regular gallery visitors. These include the proposal to authorize President Quezon to buy the Jai-Alai establishment, a proposal which has been severely criticized by the Civil Liberties Union; the similar government operation of two race tracks, and the abolition of the department of the interior.

Secretary Vargas offered the explanation last night that the Jai-Alai and the racing clubs are and have been making lots of money and a few individuals have been enriched by their operation. He said the government might as well take them over and use the profits derived therefrom for purposes of charity. He said that the operation of the sweepstakes by the government has proven to be successful and beneficial.

The acquisition of Jai-Alai and the race tracks by the government might involve expense of from P4,000,000 to P5,000,000 of public funds, it was understood. The money needed for their purchase might be taken from the proceeds of the sweepstakes.

The plan to abolish the interior

department brought to mind one of the causes of the recent political crisis which threatened to disrupt the harmonious relations between the President and the assembly. It was understood the legislative leaders wanted the department of the interior abolished because of its dislike for the incumbent department head, Rafael R. Alunan.

This crisis blew over and it was then believed that the whole matter had been dissolved and forgotten. The resuscitation of the measure and indications that it will go through have upset these expectations.

Although the final draft of the bill amending the election law so as to give the commission on elections the power to name election inspectors has yet to be finished, it is believed that a compromise can be reached satisfactory to both executive and legislative branches. Assemblymen are for retaining the present arrangement under which the majority party controls two of the three inspectors while the runner-up political party gets one. The administration proposes to have the commission name all the inspectors.

Cierre de centros de recreo segun horas marcadas

Estricta aplicación de la orden ejecutiva que dispone el cierre de los centros de recreo a la 1:00 de la madrugada en los días regulares y a las 2:00 en los domingos y días de fiesta oficial, fué ordenada por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon en una comunicación enviada al Departamento del Interior transmitida por conducto del Secretario Jorge B. Vargas.

Malacañang enfatiza que después de dichas horas de cierre, ninguna clase de actividades se permitirá en los sitios de los centros de recreo y que al toque de la hora marcada, los clientes de los centros de recreo deberán ser instados a dejar el lugar.

Malacañang pide que la policía y la Constabularia fueran comisionadas para hacer cumplir la orden estrictamente.

Teniendo en cuenta que la orden ejecutiva fué dictada para regular la operación de los centros de recreo, se han estado recibiendo en el Departamento del Interior denuncias de haberse infringido la orden. Estos informes parece que llegaron a la Oficina del Presidente de Filipinas.

cont. Please turn on the next page

1941

Talibon May 12

Kinatigan Ng Pangulo Ang Auditor

Ang pamamahagi ng gugulin sa gasolina ay kailangang ilagay sa budget

Binigyang matuwid ng Pangulong Quezon—pagkatapos na banggunin ang kalihim Jose Abad Santos ng katarungan—ang kapalakaran ng auditor heneral, na ang pagpapalabas sa pondo ng gasolina at sasakyang motor ay dapat na ialinsunod sa mga tadhana ng batas sa budget at isailalim ng pagpapatibay niya.

Ang kalihim Jose Avelino ng gawaing bayan na ipinaghabol ang pasiya ng auditor heneral ay pinadalan na ng patalastas na opisial tungkol sa paninindigan ng Pangulo.

Dahil sa pagkalagda ng tiyak na palakad ay iniharap ng tagapamahalang Vicente Fragante sa Pangulo, sa pagpaparaan sa kalihim Avelino, ang pinagayaw-ayaw na gugulin buhat sa dalawang tanging pondo mula sa Hulyo 1, 1940 hanggang Hunio 30, 1941 na mahigit sa P9,000,000 ang halaga. Ang mga gugulin ay pinagtibay agad ng pinunong tagaganap nang hindi linagyan ng ano mang pagbabago.

Sa paghahabol ay iminatuwid ng kalihim Avelino, na ang pondo sa gasolina at sasakyang may motor ay hindi kasama sa mga tanging guguling binabanggit sa batas sa budget. Ipinagunita rin na sa maraming taon ay naging palakad na ng mga kalihim ng kagawaran ng gawaing bayan at pahatiran, na lasapin ang buong pagpapasiya sa pag-aayaw-ayaw sa pondong pinagtatalunan.

Ang paghahabol ng kalihim Avelino ay ilinipat ng Pangulo sa kalihim ng katarungan upang suriin nito. At sa kuro nga nito ay sinabing ang pondo ay dapat na masaklaw ng mga tadhana ng batas sa gugulin, bagay na kumakatig sa paninindigan ng auditor heneral.

Ang pasiya ng auditor heneral ay siyang naging simula ng gusot ng kalihim Avelino at tagapamahalang Fragante na himantong sa pangangaral sa huli.

Naghabol sa Pangulo ang tagapamahalang Fragante at alinsunod sa patalastas na walang patibay ay kinatigan ng una sa matuwid na ang isang kalihim ng kagawaran ay hindi mapangangaralan ang isang hini-rang ng pinunong tagaganap nang hindi muna nito nalalaman at ipinahihintulot.

Bagaman wala pang patibay na opisial ay sinasabing ang pasiya ng Pangulo ay ipinadala na kay Fragante sa pamamagitan ng kalihim Avelino noong Bie-

at aliwa pa a tutung cailaŋgan qūg guerra, matipou queti at iog pamipadala careti caring ali-wang bansa antimo ing Japon, Rusia, Alemaniam at aliwa pa, lalung lalu na caring bansang macajilig qūg facista, mitucuang.

Ing Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, diina'neng upayang manialing dactal a materiales para construccion ing talapania-li ning capamajalan, antimurin diina'neng upayang manialing dactal a canan a macalata, ing National Trading Corporation, ban canita deting mesabing calacal misicap la at ing balen atiu yang gamitan qūg panauu niug casaqutan a maliaring ipasari ning guerra. Minna caniti, iog Presidente Quezon pepalual no ding P1,225,000.00 para mipanialing panulu ampon casangcapau a cailaŋgan qūg pamanulu at pamanastas a tutung gamitan neng ating guerra.

1941

Herald May 17

PRESIDENT

More Food!

President Manuel L. Quezon has given his approval to certain recommendations made by the Civilian Emergency Administration regarding the protection of the civilian population of the country in the event of war. The recommendations include the disbursement of millions of pesos for the purchase of construction materials and food supplies, as well as the systematic production of short-term crops. To ensure an adequate supply of food, supplies and materials, the Philippine purchasing agent will have authority to lay in a supply of construction materials and office supplies; the National Food Trading Corp. will be authorized to buy foodstuffs which merchants cannot carry in stock; and the department of agriculture and commerce, through the bureau of plant industry, will be given permission to conduct a campaign for the production of short-term crops, and increase the acreage in corn, rice and tubers. Farmers will be loaned seeds, to be repaid when the crops are harvested.

MAGDARAGDAG NG MGA KINATAWAN

Napaharap ang isang
balak upang gawing
120 ang bilang

Ang pagdaragdag sa bilang ng mga purok ng diputado o kinatawan buhat sa 98 hanggang 120 ay itinatadhana ng isang nanukalang batas na itinagubilin kahapon ng isang tanging lupon ng asamblea nasional na naatasang maghanda ng balak ukol dito. Kung mapagtibay ang bill ay magkakabisa sa halalang pangbansa sa Nobiembre ng kasalukuyang taon, kaya ang mababang kapulungan ng Kongreso ng Pilipinas ay magkakaroon ng 120 kagawad.

Sinasabing ang ulat ng lupon ay salungat sa naipahayag na kuro ng pangulong Quezon na umano'y salungat na dagdagan ang mga bumubuu ng mababang kapulungan ng batasang bansa. Nahiwatigang ipinahayag ng Pangulo sa mga lider ng kapulungan na lalong mabuting panatilihin ang kasalukuyang bilang ng mga diputado, at kung kailangang dagdagan o bawasan ang mga kinatawan ng ilang lalawigan ay ito na lamang ang gawin.

Ikinatuwiran naman ng lupon na ang kaniyang tagubilin dagdagan ang mga kagawad ng mababang kapulungan ay naalinsunod sa konstitusyon. Sinabing ang bilang ng mga mamamayan sa Pilipinas ay naragdagan, kaya ang bilang naman ng mga purok ng mangbabatas ay kailangan ding dagdagan.

Noong 1907 ay itinakda ng Komisyon Pilipina sa 90,000 ang bilang ng mga mamamayan sa bawat isang purok na kakatawanin ng isang mangbabatas. Ang batas na ito ay umiiral pa, subalit ang bilang ng mga mamamayan ay naragdagan lubha, at ang bilang ng mga purok ay gaya rin ng dati matangi sa dalawang purok na idinagdag nitong mga huling taon. "Ang dapat isaalangalang," anang lupon, "ay ang pangyayaring nasasalig sa senso noong 1903 ang pagaayos na iyan, bagay na hindi lamang luma kundi nasasalungat pa sa mga tuntuning demokratiko."

Ang pangunang matuwid ng Pangulo sa pagtutol sa layuning ng bill ay ang malaking guguling madaragdag, lalo na kung isaalangalang na ang Senado ay bubuhayin uli. Sa ganang pangulong Quezon ay sapat na ang kasalukuyang bilang ng mga diputado yamang may mga senador namang luluklok pagkaraan ng

Please turn on the next page

Subscriber's Name Mr. Manuel S. Quezon

1941

Manila May 24

Sa Hunio Na Mananaog Ang Pangulo

BAGYO, Mayo 23 (DMHM)—Pagkaraan ng mga sinundang araw na ikinaabala ng pangulong Quezon dahil sa pagtatapos ng pulong ng Asambleya, ang Punong Tagapagpaganap ay namahinga ngayon bilang paghahanda sa karaniwang pulong ng Gabinete bukas ng umaga sa Mansion House at maaaring pagpapatuloy ng pakikipagpanayam niya sa mataas na komisionado Francis B. Sayre na inaasahang darating sa Bagyo ngayong gabi.

Nabatid ding isinasalangalang ng Pangulo ang pagbaba sa Maynila hanggang sa ika-15 ng Hunio na inaasahang siyang ipagsisimula ng pangatawanang kilusan sa politika dahil sa pangbansang halalan sa Nobiembre. Ang balak ng Pangulo ukol sa tanging pulong ng Asambleya ay hindi pa matiyak, bagaman sa harap ng ilang mahalagang panukala na hindi pa nagpapasiyahan ay inaasahang tawag siya ng tanging pulong ng Asambleya na magsisimula sa unang linggo ng Hunio.

Si Gng. Quezon ay dumating dito kanginang tanghali mula sa Arayat, Kapampangan. Si hukom Jose Generoso na siyang nangungulo sa sangay ng Hukuma ng Industrial na kasalukuyang nagpupulong sa Bagyo ay nakasalo sa agahan ng pangulong Quezon. Ang hukom ay siyang tanging naging panauhian ngayon ng Pangulo. Tatlong diputado ang naghihintay na pakipagkitaan ng Punong Tagapagpaganap.

Kahapon ay pinakipagkitaan ng Pangulo si Pedro Sabido, tagapangasiwa ng samahan ng abaka, at gobernador Sotero Baluyut ng Kapampangan na sinasabing siyang malamang na maging kalihim ng mga Gawaingbayan at Pahatiran. Hindi naghayag ng ano mang patalastas pagkatapos ng kanilang panayam.

halalan sa Nobiembre.

Hinggil sa matuwid na ito ng Pangulo ay ganito ang sabi ng lupon:

"Ang suliranin ng gugulin ay hindi dapat maging balakid sa pagkakaroon ng lalong timbang na kinatawan ng bayan. Ang pagkatawan sa bayan ay lubhang mahalaga na ano pa't hindi dapat biguin dahil lamang sa matuwid na mangangahulugan ito ng dagdag pang gugulin na buhat sa P150,000 hanggang P200,000."

Getting Started in Tondo

WITH the creation by President Quezon of a committee to direct the rehabilitation of the Tondo fire area, and with the submission by Vice President Osmeña of the first official recommendation on the subject, the deck has been cleared at last for action on a matter that, by its very nature, cannot be too long delayed.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that work on the Tondo reconstruction project must start at once. A delay of another week or another month will create problems and difficulties that will only serve to distract the attention and hamper the work of the government. As after the 1937 fire, residents are once again constructing temporary shelters all over the burnt area, and going into debt to do so.

Nor is it fair wholly to prohibit the construction of such shelters since, in a few more days, the public school buildings where the fire victims are now temporarily sheltered will have to be cleared to permit their use for regular classes. There is obviously not much time to lose, unless the government is willing to lay aside additional amounts for relief that were better spent on the reconstruction of the district itself.

The report submitted to the President by Mr. Osmeña as head of the National Social Security Administration has set an admirable pace and tone for the Tondo rehabilitation program. The recommendations with respect to the planning of the district, the new layout of streets, the building and housing regulations, the improvement of fire-fighting facilities are conceived in the modern scientific spirit and are deserving of intelligent attention.

Mr. Osmeña makes much of a point that should not be overlooked in any rehabilitation plan for Tondo; namely, the construction of the Manila North Harbor along the Tondo beach on which the reclamation work is fast nearing completion. With an eye to the future, the Osmeña report calls attention to the fact that "the problem of proper housing facilities for the middle and low-income groups that need accommodation near their places of work is an important one that requires careful attention."

This is a sample of that large and far-reaching vision which will be necessary in public construction projects of this type and magnitude. Tondo must be rebuilt for tomorrow's needs — with wider streets, more spacious public plazas, better sanitary facilities — a modern district of which Manila can be proud.

If we muff this chance, and let Tondo grow once more in the old sprawling way that slums have, we may not have another. But we have cut a beautiful avenue through Quiapo, and another through Santa Mesa. We have built express highways in Quezon city. We have the desire and the experience, and all we need to do, it seems, is to make up our minds that Tondo can be similarly treated—and probably at comparatively much less cost to the government.

Temida ruptura por cuentas de la Feria

Una ruptura es inminente entre el Auditor de la Ciudad, Santiago Ramos, y los directores del Festival Benefico de los Obreros y Desempleados, celebrado durante la Navidad de 1936. El conflicto temido se debe a unas alegadas discrepancias en las cuentas del Festival que el Auditor de la Ciudad hasta ahora no ha logrado aclarar.

El Auditor está desoso de terminar pronto el trabajo de la revisión de las cuentas del festival, para poder someter su informe a

Malacañang, por conducto del Auditor General. Cuando el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, aprobó las gestiones el año pasado para la celebración del festival, con la participación de funcionarios ejecutivos de Manila, ordenó al Auditor General para que revisara las cuentas del festival. Esta orden, según explicó el concejal Mateo Herrera, presidente del festival, fué dada a instancias de él mismo, cuando en cierta ocasión estuvo en Malacañang por el festival.

1941
Cund. Taliba May 22

El Heraldo May 25, 1941

May 27, 1941

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Tribune

Tribune

May 27, 1941

Resignation Of Razon Okayed

Special to the TRIBUNE

Baguio, May 26.—President Quezon today accepted the resignation of Benito Razon as general manager of the National Trading Corp. Expected momentarily was a reorganization of the firm.

Before departing for Manila, Secretary Jorge B. Vargas announced that NTP may be merged with the National Rice and Corn Corp., possibly under Dr. Victor Buencamino.

The cooperatives operated by the NTC will be placed under an agency to be headed by either Arsenio N. Luz or Director of Commerce Cornelio Balmaceda, it was indicated.

Razon, it was learned, will be employed by Vicente Madrigal, Manila businessmen who recently bought the Calamba Sugar Estate.

President Quezon also authorized Auditor General Jaime Hernandez to go on an official trip to the United States, where he will inspect various Commonwealth interests. He is scheduled to sail on the s.s. "President Coolidge" on June 11.

Plans for the enlargement of the Philippine Constabulary were taken up at a conference in Baguio last Saturday among President Manuel L. Quezon, Secretary of Defense Leon G. Guinto, Secretary Jorge B. Vargas, and Brig. Gen. Guillermo B. Francisco, chief of the constabulary.

The President, it was learned, has decided to increase the constabulary force to 10,000 men as an emergency measure. The constabulary at present has a strength of 4,500. At one time it had a force of 6,000, the biggest in its history.

Secretary Vargas also announced that the President has extended new appointments to those whose appointments the National Assembly failed to confirm for lack of time, including Judge Felix Angelo Bautista of the Albay court of first instance, and Fiscal Emilio Mayo of Camarines Norte.

Tomorrow noon Secretary Vargas is flying to Baguio with Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos and will return Thursday morning.

July 29, 1941

Social news

Addressing 1,200

students of country's leading farm school, the Central Luzon Agricultural School in Muñoz, President Quezon congratulated students on choice of their career, stressed nation's dependence on efficient agriculture, revealed government plans to enlarge agricultural school facilities, promised graduates land in government's agricultural colonies.

Quezon Acts For Tondo

Forms Committee To Plan Rebuilding Of District

A committee to formulate a comprehensive plan for the rebuilding of the Tondo area has been formed by President Manuel L. Quezon.

Chairman of the committee is Secretary of the Interior Rafael R. Alunan, with Mayor Eulogio Rodriguez, City Council President Manuel de la Fuente, City Engineer Alejo Aquino, Ambrosio Magsaysay, manager of the Metropolitan Water District, City Health Officer Mariano C. Icasiano, and Louis J. Croft, Malacañan adviser on parks, as members.

In his executive order creating the committee, President Quezon stated that since the fire area is near the reclaimed district in the north harbor, "it is obvious that such plans for rebuilding should take into account not only the needs of the Tondo district and the general plan for the development of the city of Manila but also the plan for the north harbor district, including the reclaimed area."

The committee was instructed to report to the President as soon as possible, making recommendations on the plan which shall be adopted and the procedure most expeditious to carry out such recommendations.

mañana por la mañana en el Mansion House y una posible continuación de sus conferencias con el Alto Comisionado de los Estados Unidos Sayre que es esperado en Baguio esta noche.

Se supo tambien que el Presidente esta considerando bajar a Manila hacia el 15 de junio, cuando se espera que empiece la actividad politica sobre las elecciones nacionales en noviembre. Los planes del Presidente con respecto a la sesion especial de la Asamblea se desconocen aun, aunque en vista del hecho que un numero de importantes bills fueron dejados sin aprobarse, se espera que convocara a una sesion especial para la primera semana del mes de junio.

Doña Aurora llevo este mediodia de Arayat, Pampanga. El Presidente desayuno esta mañana con el Juez Jose Generoso, que esta presidiendo la corte de relaciones industriales en Baguio. El juez fue el unico visitante a quien recibio el Jefe Ejecutivo este dia. Tres diputados esperaban ser recibidos por el Presidente.

El Presidente recibio ayer a Pedro Sabido, gerente de la corporacion del abaca, y el gobernador Sotero Baluyut de la Pampanga, quien ha sido mencionado para ser el nuevo Secretario de Obras Publicas.

President Returning To City Today

Fully Recovered, Quezon Arriving 6 A. M. by Train

After an absence of two months, President Manuel L. Quezon is returning to Manila at 6 o'clock this morning on a special train from Baguio.

The President's physicians have found him fully recovered from a throat and lung ailment which kept him in bed for nearly five months. The President is reportedly desirous to return to his desk in Malacañan, but his physicians have advised him not to strain himself for the time being.

Secretary Jorge B. Vargas declared last night that he was not aware of the President's immediate plans. It was understood, however, that if the trip from Baguio proves a strain on the President, he may rest for a few days in his Marikina residence.

The President left Baguio at 3 p. m. yesterday afternoon for Davao mortis, where he boarded a special train last night. The President's physicians advised him to take his time on the trip to avoid fatigue.

The President will be very busy during the next few days, it was learned. He may appoint either today or tomorrow the new deputy collector of internal revenue and assistant national treasurer. Both positions have been vacant for some time, and it was reported that the President will choose the appointees from among the ranking officials in both offices.

The President is also working on a speech which he will broadcast to the nation on a date to be announced later. The speech will touch on President Roosevelt's proclamation of an unlimited national emergency in the United States.

Bills approved by the National Assembly in its last session are also awaiting the President's action.

1941

Tribune June 3

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune June 3, 1941

Commerce June 28 1941

Time to Decide

But for the unexpected order of President Manuel Quezon to postpone the opening of classes for early July, the school season would now be upon us. Yet today, a few days before the announced regular beginning of the school-year, and a few weeks before the new delayed opening, the department of instruction has not yet been able to decide whether or not it will adopt the quarterly system this year.

Hundreds of thousands of students, thou-

sands of teachers and professors, and hundreds of private schools and universities will have to gear their coming year's activities to the schedule of the public schools. Their programs and schedules for the coming year hang in mid-air until some announcement is made by the department of instruction that it has adopted or rejected the quarterly system.

It is significant that while the quarterly system was proposed by the government, and was merely suggested to the private institutions of education later, it is the latter which have been able to announce their opinions on the system. A few leading universities and colleges have adopted the system; others, notably the Catholic institutions, have preferred the semestral system. The point is that within a shorter period than the department of instruction these private institutions have been able to study the quarterly system and approve or reject the plan. The government, within which the proposal was made, can only say that the plan is still "under study."

At the present time, for example, there is in Manila a representative from a Cebu university here for the sole purpose of ascertaining from the department of instruction whether or not the quarterly system will be adopted. He has gone from one department official to another; to date, he has received no definite reply.

In the case of the law colleges, there is an obstacle to the quarterly system in a resolution of the Supreme Court which requires that a bar candidate should have studied law for four years. While this requirement appears a technicality in view of the fact that the same number of subjects will be offered in three years of the quarterly system, yet the Supreme Court, as befits a conservative body, does not want to consider a new resolution until an announcement of public policy on the subject is issued by the President, the Cabinet, or the legislature. In the meantime the law colleges, with only a few days remaining before the opening of classes, cannot decide whether or not to adopt a system, which, to all appearances, was urged upon them by the government.

In fairness to students, teachers, and private institutions, the department of instruction should announce its decision on the matter within the next few days.

Quezon Acts For Tondo

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bers.

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Manabayo June 7, 1941

ITATAGUYOD ANG QUEZON-OSMEÑA

Katig Ang Mga Nasionalista Sa Kabite Sa Tiket Ng Koalisyon

Kakatigan ng mga nasionalista sa Kabite ang pagsasama sa tiket niná presidente Quezon at senador Osmeña sa dalawang mahalagang tungkulin sa Commonwealth—ang Pang-ulo at Pangalawang Pang-ulo—, at ang bagay na ito ay pagtitibayin sa miting na idaraos sa Plaza Hotel ngayong tanghali, ayon sa nabatid sa naging kinatawáng Emilio P. Virata. Sinabi ni G. Virata na siyang pang-ulo ng lupong panglalawigan ng mga nasionalista sa Kabite na buhat sa iba't ibang bayan ng lalawigan ay tumanggap siya ng mga liham na nagpapahayag ng pagsang-ayon sa tiket Quezon-Osmeña.

Dahil sa nagkakaisá ang mga nasionalista sa Kabite ay inaasahang pangatawanan silang kikilos sa darating na hálalan upang mapagtagumpáy ang kandidatura ng pang-ulong Quezon at senador Osmeña.

Bukod sa mga pang-ulo ng iba't ibang lupong pangbayan ng pangkatin sa Kabite, ang mga iba pang

dadalo sa pulong ay sina gobernador Ramon Samonte, naging kinatawáng Fidel Ibañez, naging gobernador Luis Ferrer, naging gobernador Fabian Fugeda, naging kinatawáng Florentino Joya, abogado Pablo de Guia, naging direktor Jose Topacio ng Koreo, Dr. Proceso Arenas, bokal ng hunta probinsial; Valentin Solis, Justiniano Montano, Eustaquio Angkiko at Apolonio R. Chavez.

Ang mga pang-ulo ng mga lupong pangbayan ng pangkatin sa Kabite na nangakong dadalo sa pagpupulong bukas ay ang sumusunod: Francisco Advincula, Kabite; Delfin Alvarez, Nobeleta; Maximino Trias at Julio K. Mata, Rosario; Marcos Figueroa at Ladislao Joya, Tansa; Rafael Trias at Angel Geniuino, Heneral Trias; Isaac Bayot, Amadeo; Clemente Mojica, Indang; Agustin Dimaranan, Mendez; Angeles Hernandez, Alfonso; Selustiano Papa, Bailen; Zacarias Dianas, Magallanes; Jose Unaz, Maragondon; Bernardo Tibaya at Lino O-lane, Ternate; Fidel Bustamante, Naik; Leoncio Mapanoo, Karmona; Epifanio Montoya, Silang; Plácido Campos, Dasmariñas; Epifanio Gabriel, Imus; Francisco Pagtakhan, Bakood, at Pablo Canda, Kawit.

Pawang tanyag at malalakas na politiko ang magtataguyod sa kandidatura niná presidente Quezon at senador Osmeña, at iyan ang pinagsasaligan sa paniniwalang hindi rin makalalamang doon si heneral Aguinaldo.

Talibon June 11, 1941

Katig sa koalision ang Pulilan, Bulakan

(Sariling Pahatid sa TALIBA)

Pulilan, Bulakan, Hunio 10.—Ang sanduguan ng dalawang lapian upang ibunsod ang kandidatura ng panguiong Manuel Quezon at Senador Sergio Osmeña sa pagkapangulo at pangalawang pangulo

ng "commonwealth" ay pinagkaisahan ng lupong pangbayan sa isang kapasiyahang pinagtibay dito noong nakaraang Sabado.

Dahil sa kapasiyahang ito ng mga konsehal na pawang tanyag sa larangan ng politika dito, ang pananalò ng dalawang lider ng sangkapuluan ay lubos na inaasahan sa kabila ng kandidatura ni Heneral Emilio Aguinaldo.

Subscriber's Name Don. Manuel L. Quezon

1941

Tribune June 14

BIG PARTIES PREPARE FOR CONVENTIONS

**Coalition Believed Assured—
Delegates Expected Here
Tomorrow**

With the provincial delegates all expected to arrive by tomorrow, the conventions of the majority and minority parties, to be held Sunday morning at the Rizal Stadium and Opera House respectively, will vote in favor of the projected coalition, thus simultaneously launching the coalition ticket of Senate President Quezon for President, and Senator Sergio Osmeña for Vice President of the Commonwealth.

A survey made by the Tribune among the leaders and members of the two parties yesterday indicates that in spite of objections expected at the conventions, the majority in each case will vote for the coalition.

Paredes Sees Coalition

Speaker Quintin Paredes last night intimated that the majority party will vote for coalition, although he anticipated that some may vote against it. He added that the coalition can be regarded as "a go."

Senate President Quezon conferred with former Governor Jesus M. Cuenco of Cebu, Representative Vicente Rama of the same province, and former Representative Raffinan, at his home last night, for more than five hours. The Cebu majority leaders and the senate president, however, apparently failed to reach an agreement, and Cuenco and the others in Cebu who oppose the coalition will vote against it in the convention. Mr. Cuenco will speak against the coalition, it was said.

However, it was revealed that the opposition from Cebu antis will be snowed under by the vote in favor of the coalition to be cast by delegates from other provinces.

July 11, 1941

Ep H. Bale

Es Posible Que El Presidente Quezon Suba A Baguio

Aunque continua mejorando, el Presidente de la Mancomunidad, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, no recibirá ninguna visita por ahora, con motivo del completo reposo recomendado por sus medicos, segun se anunció anoche en Malacañang.

El Presidente Quezon probablemente suba a Baguio durante el verano, si su salud se lo permite. En la ciudad veraniega el Jefe Ejecutivo se alojara en su propia residencia, como quiera que el Mansion House esta actualmente en reparacion.

El mensaje del Presidente

DIGNA culminación de la espléndida y grandiosa manifestación de lealtad que realizó ayer la capital de la nación, fué sin duda alguna el mensaje del Presidente Quezon a todos los habitantes del Archipiélago, que guardan en sus pechos respeto y fidelidad a la Patria, a sus ideales y sus instituciones.

Es el primer mensaje al pueblo que dirige personalmente, a viva voz, el Jefe de nuestro Gobierno desde que la enfermedad le obligó a ausentarse de su despacho oficial del Palacio de Malacañang, desde el cual ayer leyó su discurso a la nación, con motivo del Día de la Lealtad.

Lo excepcional de la ocasión y la importancia misma del mensaje requirieron de Su Excelencia aquel esfuerzo, en medio de los inconvenientes producidos por su prolongada reclusión en el lecho de enfermo, y esto debemos tener presente para que nos percatemos debidamente de la trascendencia singular no solo del grandioso desfile de ayer tarde, sino también y, principalmente, del contenido del mensaje o discurso presidencial. Por esto debe leerse con atención aun por aquellos que lo hayan escuchado transmitido por la radio.

No cabe destacar como más importante y digno de atención alguno de los conceptos expresados por el Presidente, porque, a nuestro juicio, todos ellos deben, como decimos, leerse y meditararse.

Al mismo tiempo que en él se nos advierte de la gravedad creciente de la situación creada por el conflicto europeo, no puede menos de alentarnos la información autorizada, auténtica, de que lo que se ha hecho y se está haciendo, en íntima colaboración entre los dos Gobiernos, el de la Metrópoli y el de las Islas, en orden a nuestra defensa nacional, a nuestros preparativos necesarios para hacer frente a esa gravedad creciente señalada por el Jefe Ejecutivo.

Bien claro dice en su discurso. "Estamos en tiempos de tensión y de gran peligro. Todos los filipinos deben percatarse de las realidades de la situación que nos confronta." Y luego puntualiza las cuestiones que principalmente reclaman la atención de todos los ciudadanos leales y a las que el Gobierno ya ha dado la suya y les sigue prestando.

Sólo nos resta, pues, a los ciudadanos que hemos hecho protesta de nuestra lealtad, traducir ese sentimiento con actos patentes, realizando los que el Presidente nos ha señalado en su mensaje. Y no dudamos que esto harán todos, que todos estarán en su puesto, y en la hora de la mayor necesidad ninguno faltará. La incomodidad de ayer fué un sacrificio insignificante sin duda alguna, comparado con el que acaso se nos requiera en un futuro que no podemos determinar. Pero, como decimos, no habrá nadie que lo rehuya, contando con la asistencia de la Divina Providencia.

True Press June 2, 1941

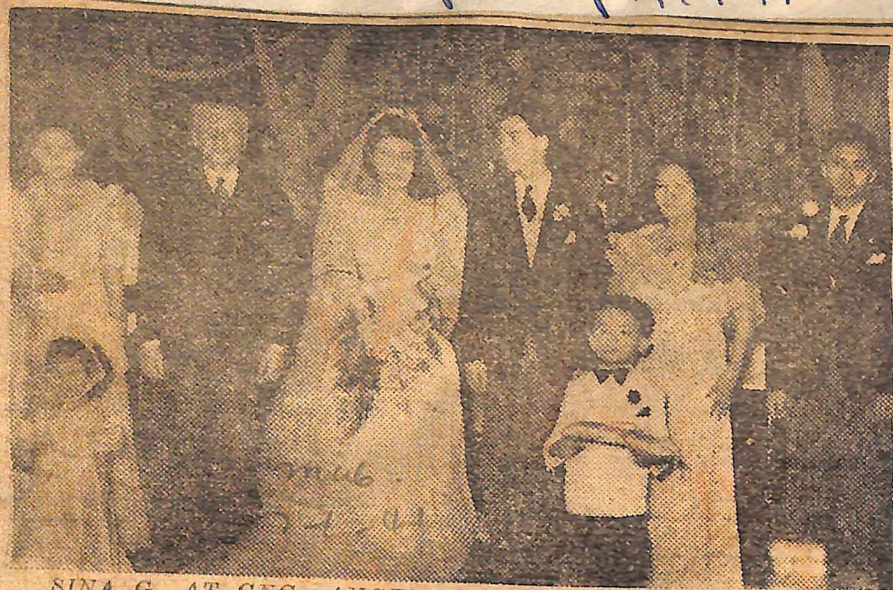
GREAT NEWS FOR COMMONWEALTH

EVERYONE in the Philippines has been cheered by the report that President Manuel L. Quezon, who has been ill for over eight months, is well on the road to health. This is indeed great news for the Commonwealth.

Now that the President is recuperating, everyone hopes his "friends" will give him a chance to complete his recovery. They can do this by not forcing themselves upon him, by refraining from troubling him with their petty political cares and grievances, by refusing to tire him with unnecessary social calls. Mr. Quezon should be given an opportunity to enjoy the rest he needs for his health's sake.

Subscriber's Name *Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon*

Malubay July 1, 1941



SINA G. AT GNG. ANGEL SUNTAY, Jr., at ilang dumalo kanilang kasabang idinag noong Linggo, ika-29 ng Hunio, sa simbahan ng Paoles, sa San Marcelino. Ang babai ay ang dating si Bb. Luz Abad Santos, anak ni kalihim at Gng. Jose Abad Santos. Sa pagdiriwang ay makikita sina: Elisita Escaler, abay na pangdangal, pangalawang pangulong Sergio Osmeña, imama, ang nagisinglibid, Gng. Aurora A. Quezon, ina at Osmeña. Abad Santos, abay na pangdangal. Ang humarak ng singsing ay ang batang si Emilio Aguinaldo Suntay at sa bulaklak ay si Monina Jimenez.

La Vanguardia July 9, 1941

Campesinos de provincias vendran a la gran parada

Todas las provincias del centro de Luzon y tambien las de las regiones tagalas del sur de Manila. se comprometen a enviar nutridas delegaciones a la celebracion del Dia de Campesinos que va a tener lugar en la Ciudad de Quezon en el dia del cumpleaños del Presidente de Filipinas el 19 de agosto.

Los once gobernadores que fueron invitados por el Secretario del Trabajo Leon G. Guinto para formar parte del cuerpo consultivo de la celebracion, prometieron cooperar decididamente para hacer de la fiesta campesina un gran exito.

Para dar mayor animacion a la fiesta campestre y a la proclamacion de la Legion Nacional de Socialismo Quezoniano, hay el proposito de invitar tambien a los maestros de escuelas de los mu-

nicipios cercanos a la Ciudad de Quezon.

Ademas, el Secretario Guinto ha convocado para manana una reunion de todos los poetas vernaculos a fin de explicarles las bases del concurso poetico vernaculo para la glorificacion de los hijos del campo.

El objetivo principal de esta fiesta y de la organizacion de la legion de campesinos socialistas quezonianos, es unir a todas las familias de campesinos en el movimiento para pedir al gobierno la realizacion mas cumplida del programa de justicia social. Una de las fases del programa es que cada familia campesina tenga por lo menos una hectarea de terreno de su propiedad que pegará a plazos razonables durante un periodo el mas extenso posible.

1941

Malubay July 16

Babala Sa Mga Alkaldeng Sosyalista

ANG pagbabala ng pangulong Quezon sa walong alkaldeng sosyalista ng Kapampangan upang tumupad at tumulong sa pagpapatupad ng mga batas o mangawalan ng tungkulin, ay nasa matuwid. Walang puno ng pamahalaan, kahit na ano ang lapiang kinabibilangan, na dapat maging dahilan ng paghihinala sa kanyang pamahalaan sa pamahalaang nakatatag.

Hindi maaaring magkroon ng dalawang pamahalaan sa isang bansa, at makapanatili, o magkaroon ng dalawang pagtatapat ang isang pinuno, at hindi maging suwail o sa kanyang tungkulin o sa kanyang sarili.

Nanawagan Si Quezon Kay Roosevelt

Inilarawan ng pangulong Quezon ang malubhang kagipitang kinasusuungan ng kabuhayangbansa ng Pilipinas, sa kanyang kalatas na ipinadala sa pangulong Roosevelt, na nagsusulat at kumakatig sa kapasiyahan ng Asamblea Nacional na humihingi ng pagpigil sa pagpapataw ng mga buwis sa eksportasyon ng Pilipinas sa Estados Unidos sa panahon ng digmaan.

Ipinagunita ng pangulong Quezon na pinagtibay ng Kongreso ang tinurang buwis at kota sa mga luwas sa isang panahon walang ligalig, ngunit ang pagsipot ng mga pangyayaring hindi inasahan ay nakabago sa mga kalagayan at "nakapinsala sa anring boong palatuntunan sa pagaayos sa kabuhayan."

Sa kalatas sa pangulong Roosevelt ay binanggit ng pangulong Quezon ang kakulangan ng mga bapor, ang kalakhan ng gugulin sa pagluluwag ng mga produktong pilipino, ang pagkapinid sa Kapuluan ng mga ibang pamilihan liban sa Estados Unidos, at ang matuling pagtaas ng halaga ng kabuhayan sa Pilipinas na buaga ng kasalukuyang digmaan. Ipinahayag niya ang panganib sa patuloy na paglubha ng mga pangyayari.

1941

Herald July 12

BLOC TO DISCUSS COALITION PLANS

Powerful Group For Extension Of Fusion To All Positions

More than 20 members of the house of representatives will secretly gather at 7 o'clock tonight to discuss the coalition and urgent measures which will be taken up in the present special session and the subsequent regular session.

The legislators who compose this formidable bloc will decide whether or not they will advocate the coalition of the two major parties not only for the candidacies of President Quezon and Senator Osmeña for president and vice-president, respectively, but also for membership in the national assembly.

The decision of these bloc members will determine more or less the action of the convention of both major parties with respect to the coalition plan. There is a predominating opinion in favor of the coalition of all elective posts not only among those in the bloc but also among the leading majority and minority solons.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. QuezonFree Press July 26, 1941July 14, 1941La Vanguardia

SUGESTION DE DE LA FUENTE BIEN ACOGIDA

La oposición se dispone a
apoyar la reelección de
Quezon y Osmeña

Líderes opositoristas de Manila están discutiendo el plan De la Fuente de que, en aras de la unidad nacional y teniendo en cuenta la actual emergencia mundial, la Oposición también tenga por candidatos para la presidencia y la vice-presidencia, al Presidente Manuel L. Quezon y al Vicepresidente Sergio Osmeña. La opinión está dividida pero hay algunos que han expresado, abiertamente, que están en favor del plan.

Los primeros que han hecho comentario sobre el plan son el concejal Pascual Santos y el concejal Segundo Agustin. El concejal Santos se pronuncia en favor del plan, mientras que el concejal Agustin, aunque no ha dicho si está en contra o esta en favor, ha recalcado que el plan De la Fuente merece ser estudiado detenidamente, en todos sus aspectos, sin prejuicios de ningún género.

El concejal Santos dijo: "Estoy con el presidente De la Fuente en que no es prudente que la nave de la Mancomunidad cambie de capitán, estando en un océano cubierto por la trayectoria del huracán de la guerra. En estos tiempos el supremo interés de la nación, no de los partidos políticos, debe ser la primordial consideración. Además, no es malo reconocer que la Oposición no tiene ahora hombres preparados para luchar para la presidencia y la vicepresidencia del país. Ahora, pues, públicamente, el plan De la Fuente y espero que otros me sigan en este movimiento, sin abdicar para nada de nuestras propias convicciones y nuestros propios ideales políticos."

El concejal Agustin, chairman del Comité Provincial Democrata, por su parte, declaró lo siguiente: "El plan De la Fuente

puede crear una división entre los opositoristas del país, pero es un plan que merece ser estudiado, detenidamente, en todos sus aspectos, sin prejuicio de ningún género". El concejal Agustin tiene, entre sus mismos correligionarios, la reputación de ser un hombre estudioso cuyas opiniones son de peso en cualquiera deliberación opositorista.

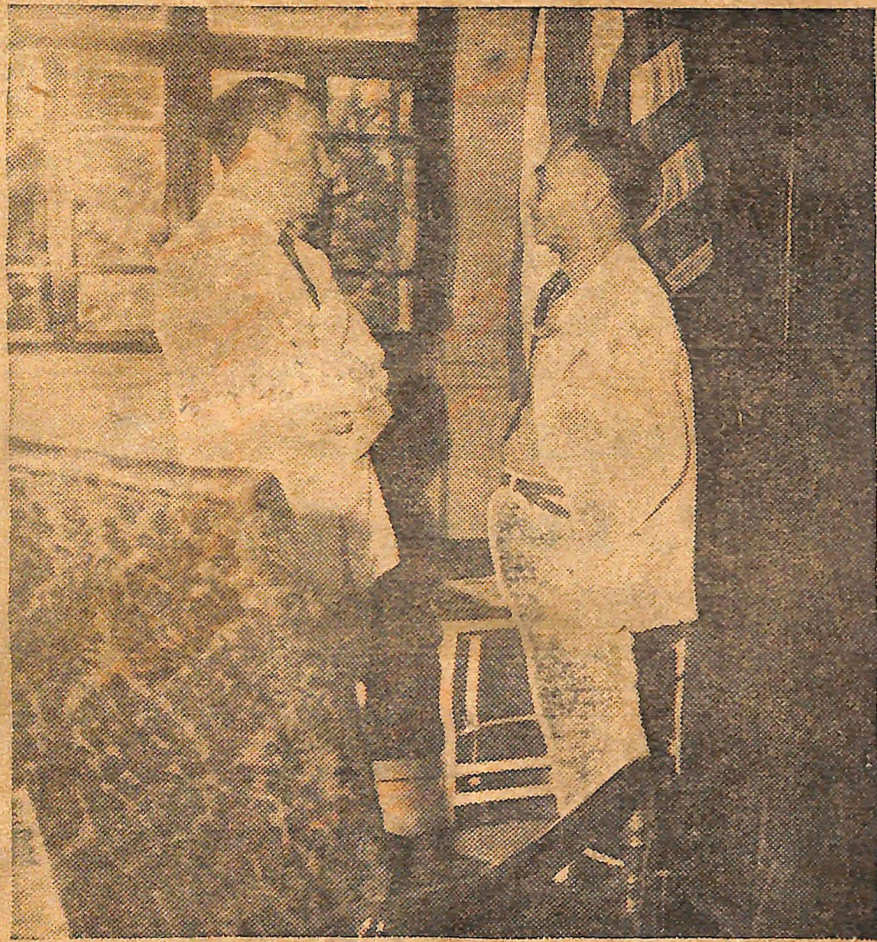
Del Frente Popular hay una versión en el sentido de que el ex-senador Juan Sumulong ha quedado sorprendido con el plan De la Fuente.



HEADING THE LIST of guests at the opening of the Preventorium were high society matrons and prominent government officials. Shown above are Mrs. Victoria L. Araneta, president of the White Cross, and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon. President Quezon was unable to attend the opening ceremonies.

Mabuhay July 21, 1941

Tinanggap Ni Quezon Ang Kabalitaan



Makikita sa larawan ang panguing Quezon nang tanggapin kapon sa Malakanyang si John S. Young, kabalitaan at kinatawan dito ng National Broadcasting. Ang Pangulo ay maaaring sumangayong kapanayamin na maaaring ikalat ng radio sa Amerika. Inaasahang matamang susubaybayan sa Estados Unidos ang ano mang pahayag ng Pangulo sa harap ng kasalukuyang krisis sa Dulong Silangan na kinasasangkutan ng Amerika at Pilipinas.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Page

Herald Aug. 2, 1941

Malibon Aug. 2, 1941



MISS AURORA QUEZON eldest daughter of President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, who heads the ladies' committee at the U. S. T. Day of the Red Cross canteen at the Manila Jockey club today. Miss Quezon received her B.A. degree from the University of Santo Tomas and is at present enrolled in the college of law of the same university.

APAT ANG PINAGPIPIILIAN SA INGATANGYAMAN

Gagawin ang paghi-
rang sa pangalawang
tagaingat-yaman

Apat na matataas na pinuno ng tesoreria insular ang pagpipilian sa hihiranging tesoro insular delegado ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa loob ng ilang araw, sangayon sa nahiwatigan kanginang umaga sa tanggapan ng kalihim Manuel A. Roxas ng pananalapi.

Ang pagpipilian ng pangalawang tesoro insular, ayon sa nabatid ay sina Gregorio Leon, kahero sa tesoreria insular; Vicente Gella, pinuno ng dibisyon pangpangasiwaan; Cesa-

rio Grau, puno ng dibisyon sa pagsisiyasat, at Pablo Avelino, superintendente ng gawaan ng salapi.

Ipinahayag ng kalihim Roxas kangina na gaya ng napahayag ng Malakanyang ay hindi siya nagtagubilin ng taong labas sa tesoreria upang pagpilian ng pinuno ng kawayanan ng ingatang-yamang-bansa.

Aug. 16, 1941

La Vanguardia

ABAD SANTOS ATACA PODERES DE QUEZON

El jefe socialista también
combate la proposición de
"gobierno sin partidos"

San Fernando, Pampanga, 16 de agosto.—El líder socialista pampanguño, Pedro Abad Santos ha lanzado este día un ataque velado pero fuerte contra el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, acusándole de conducir al país hacia un gobierno totalitario y tratando con esto "de dar al traste con la pequeña democracia que ya hemos conseguido."

Específicamente el anciano líder socialista atacó los poderes de emergencia dados al Presidente, la ley sobre escuelas de 1940, y la proposición del Presidente de abolir los partidos políticos. El líder socialista ha apoyado al Presidente Quezon en su programa de justicia social, pero dice que el mismo Presidente está ahora echando agua fría sobre esta política suya.

El líder socialista llamó la atención de todos los filipinos contra la "Quinta Columna" que está haciendo todo lo que está

cont.

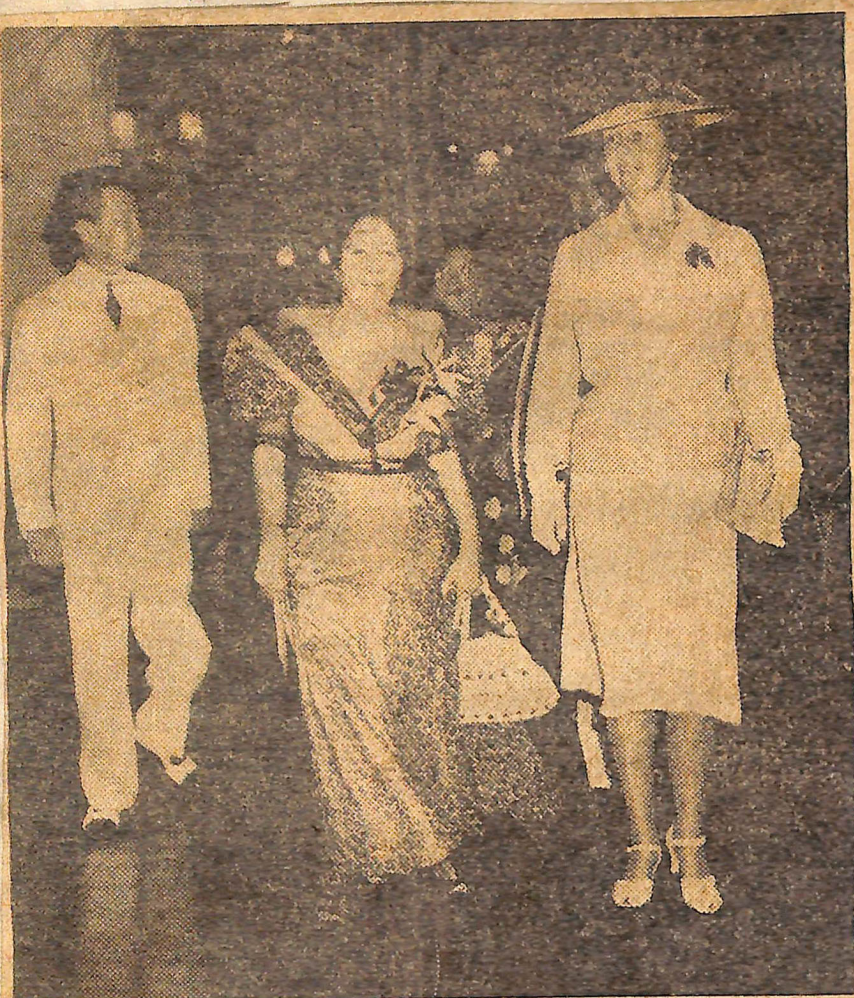
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Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

1941

Tribune Aug. 13, 1941

Carl. La Vanguard Aug. 16

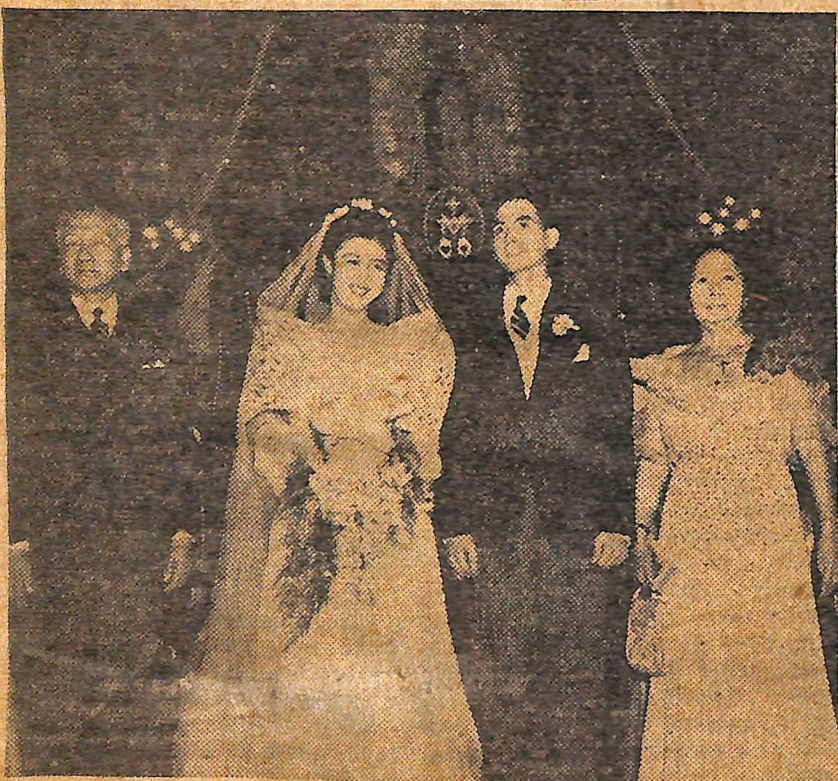


Top: Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon led the way to the auditorium of the Philippine Women's University, where they attended the unveiling and dedication of an oil portrait of the late Mrs. Mina Carson. Mrs. Quezon officiated at the unveiling. Behind Mrs. Sayre is Vice President Sergio Osmeña; in the center is Mrs. Francisca T. Benitez, PWU president, and Justice Jose Abad Santos.

Below: Mrs. Quezon, standing beside the Carson portrait, after she unveiled it.

Tribune Aug. 2, 1941

Sa Tanikala Ng Pag-ibig



Ang larawan sa itaas ay sina Angel Suntay, Jr., at ang ngayon ay kanyang marilag at butihing maybahay na dating si Eb. Luz Abad Santos. Kabilang ang kanilang ninong at ninang, Unang Ginang ng Bansa, Gng. Aurora A. ni Quezon at Kgg. Sergio Osmeña Pangalawang Pangulo ng Pilipinas.

de su parte para minar la libertad en este país.

Denunció que agentes del nazismo y del fascismo están reclutando simpatizadores y amenazando nuestra seguridad nacional.

Al atacar al Presidente. Abad Santos dijo que todos los últimos movimientos del Presidente tienden hacia una sola dirección. La nueva proposición del Presidente de abolir los partidos, dijo, no es más que una preparación para llevar a cabo un programa fascista, porque la abolición de todos los partidos políticos nos pondrá bajo una dictadura personal.

"A toda costa, dijo, "bajo un estado capitalista, la clase trabajadora debe tener su propio partido, que servirá como vanguardia en la lucha de estas clases trabajadoras por su emancipación".

Abad Santos también trató sobre la ley educacional aprobada durante las sesiones especiales de la Legislatura, calificándola como un golpe contra la primera piedra de nuestro gobierno democrático. El sistema de las escuelas públicas, tal vez sea la única institución implantada por los americanos en este país que ha beneficiado a las masas y que llevó su patrón de vida. Abad Santos dijo: "Otras medidas llamadas exitosas en Filipinas, son dudosas, pero el sistema de las escuelas públicas ha dado más beneficios a las masas que cualquier otro".

Abad Santos atacó los poderes de emergencia dados al Presidente como una medida que tiende a introducir en este país el totalitarismo en tiempos de paz. Negó que existiera en este país un estado de emergencia que pudiera justificar estos poderes conferidos al Presidente. "El caso es", según Abad Santos "que el Gobierno siendo incapaz o no queriendo considerar las necesidades inmediatas de la gente, se dispone a contrarrestar la ola del descontento con medidas represivas".

"Como respuesta a la petición de la clase trabajadora para una vida mejor el Presidente esta tratando ahora de establecer una dictadura."

"Si el Presidente llega a ejercitar los poderes especiales que ha pedido y que una legislatura subversiva le ha concedido. (y seguro estoy de que no pedirá estos poderes si no intenta usarlos) los derechos civiles fundamentales quedaran destruidos." Abad Santos aseguró: "Nuestra constitución no es una institución socialista, pero los trabajadores sostienen los principios de

un estado basado en la libertad, igualdad y justicia."

El socialista terminó: "Apelamos a todo ciudadano de libre opinión a que se una con los trabajadores en su oposición al ejercicio de poderes dictatoriales conferidos al Presidente. Los trabajadores que luchan por la libertad y emancipación de su clase, piensan en la contextura de otros quienes como los de la masa obrera desean su libertad y seguridad de mejorar su situación económica."



President Quezon and Vice-President Osmeña shown in the photo with former Speaker Gil Montilla (chairman of the affair), M. S. Kestler, Misses Carmen-eita Chuidian and Patrocenio Roco, and Francisco Delgado, were among the guests at the Red Cross Sugarmen's Night, held at the Manila Hotel.

El Debate

Aug. 19, 1941

Dos acontecimientos este dia en el City Hall y en Sto. Domingo

La inauguracion del nuevo City Hall tendra lugar esta tarde, a las 4:30, con la Sra. Aurora A. de Quezon actuando de madrina en el descubrimiento de una placa conmemorativa. El Presidente Quezon pronunciara el discurso.

Un programa de discursos y numeros musicales conmemorara la ocasion. El primer numero en el programa sera una overtura por la Banda del Ejercito Filipino, seguido por la invocacion por Mons. Cesar M. Guerrero, vicario general de Manila. El Alcalde Eulogio Rodriguez pronunciara el discurso preliminar, mientras que un coro de maestros de la ciudad, bajo la direccion de la Srta. Gregoria Rodil, cantara "Long Live President Quezon." Tambien pronunciara un discurso el Concejal Manuel de la Fuente, presidente de la Junta Municipal, mientras que alumnos del Conservatorio de Musica de la Universidad de Filipinas, y maestros de la ciudad, bajo el Prof. Hilarion Rubio, cantaran "God Bless Our President."

Despues de esto, el Presidente Quezon pronunciara su discurso, seguido por el descubrimiento de la placa por la Sra. de Quezon. El numero final sera el himno nacional por la Banda del Ejercito Filipino.

Herald Aug. 12, 1941

Aglipayans To Observe President's Birthday

One feature of the nationwide celebration of the birthday anniversary of President Quezon this year will be the special mass to be sung in all the parishes of the Philippine Independent Church. Bishop Santiago A. Fonacier has circularized all his bishops designating August 19 as Quezon thanksgiving day in the Aglipayan churches because of President Quezon's recent recovery from illness.

Meanwhile, preparations are being made for the requiem masses to be held in commemoration of the first anniversary of the death of the late Mgr. Gregorio Aglipay, founder and first head of this church. The schedule of requiem masses in the Aglipayan cathedral will be as follows: August 24, with Mons. Manuel Aguilar officiating; August 25, Mons. Alejandro Remolino; August 26, Mons. Irineo C. de Vega; August 27, Mons. Pablo Tablante; August 28, Mons. Isabelo de los Reyes Jr.; August 29, Mons. Gregorio Gaerlan; August 30, Mons. Juan Jamias; August 31, Mons. Servando Castro; Sept. 1, "Obispo Maximo" Santiago A. Fonacier. To avoid confusion in the offering of floral wreaths, a committee has been appointed to receive the same in the cathedral from the Aglipayan friends and followers.

TENANTS REQUEST REMEDIAL LAWS

Denounce Situation In Central Luzon To President

Claiming that the agrarian situation in central Luzon is worse than ever, a delegation of tenants and workers from that region this morning submitted a memorandum to President Quezon asking for remedial legislation and complaining against certain law enforcement officers who, they claim, are not as efficient as they should be.

The delegation requested that in the provision of the tenancy act prohibiting the ousting of tenants by landowners except for just cause, the phrase "for just cause" be eliminated, thereby making it virtually impossible for a landlord to eject a tenant.

Among the charges made is that the tenancy law enforcement division of the department of labor is run by political lame ducks, young students and relatives of government officials. These men, the memorandum stated, are incompetent and the tenants' rights are easily thwarted by smart lawyers of landowners. The tenants want the division to be reorganized and legislation passed defining precisely its powers so that tenants cannot be subjected to the double and costly procedure of having to take their claims both to the division and to the courts.

It was explained that when a tenant brings his case to the division, the landowner files a suit in court thereby forcing the tenant to get his case tried before two courts. It is urged that all matters pertaining to agrarian disputes involving tenants and landowners be submitted to the division.

Fiscal Roman de Jesus was severely criticized in the memorandum.

The tenants asked the President to set aside P1,500,000 for the Farmers Financing cooperatives, to prevent the tenants from borrowing money from either their landowners or from usurers, which usually, it is claimed, means the same thing.

President Quezon called Jose Abad Santos, secretary of justice, to the conference to get and study the points submitted by the tenants. The delegation was led by Juan Feleo, Guillermo Capadocia, Mateo del Castillo, Manuel Joven, Salvador Tiangco and Emilio Cruz. They represent tenants from the provinces of Tarlac, Pampanga and Nueva Ecija.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Sunday Tribune Aug. 12, 1941



500 DELEGATES to the Nacionalista Party convention which opened yesterday rose like one man and rent the smoke filled air of the Ateneo auditorium with shouts of "Mabuhay" as President Manuel L. Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña were nominated. Photo above taken before the nomination depicts the behavior of delegates from 12 of the 49 provinces representing 98 districts. Expensive cigars and fans (distributed freely) bearing the photographs of President Quezon on one side and Vice-President Osmeña on the other were much in evidence.

Herald Aug. 2, 1941

Fiesta Pavilion Will Also Be Scene Of President's Birthday Celebration

Anti-tuberculosis balls will be held simultaneously on the night of August 19, at the Manila hotel and at the Santa Ana pavilion in honor of President Manuel L. Quezon. The management of the Manila hotel has gladly consented to have this birthday affair held at the hotel's Fiesta pavilion. John Canson, owner of the Santa Ana pavilion, likewise consented the free use of his pavilion.

These birthday balls will be held at the same time in order to accommodate as many persons as possible in view of the big crowd that invaded annually the Santa Ana pavilion to do honor to the Chief Executive and help the society raise funds for its nationwide campaign against tuberculosis.

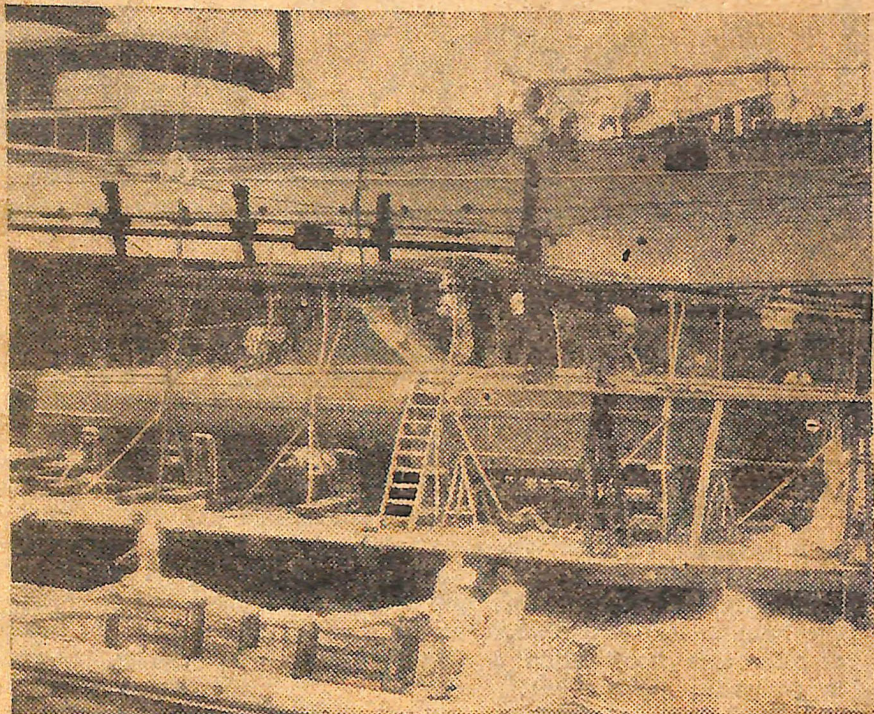
Tickets at P2.00 and P1.00 each, already distributed and sold to

thousands of city residents, can be used either at the Manila hotel or at the Santa Ana pavilion.

Reservations for tables can be made and tickets obtained by calling at the office of the Philippine Tuberculosis society, 1893 Rizal Avenue, or telephone Nos. 2-19-88 and 2-33-31.

La Vanguardia Aug. 2, 1941

El primer barco mosquito que se ha construido aqui



El primero de los barcos mosquitos construidos en Filipinas que seran destinados para uso del ejercito en la defensa costera. Esta hecho totalmente de materiales del pais, con excepcion de la maquina. Será bautizado con el nombre de Q-113, Agusan por Dña Aurora A. Quezon, el 9 de agosto de este año.

El primer barco mosquito construido en la Isla de Ingenieros para uso de la Patrulla Costera del Ejército Filipino, será botado en la mañana del 9 de Agosto proximo despues de ser bautizado por la primera dama del pais, Dña. Aurora A. de Quezon, con el nombre de "Agusan" Q-113.

Esta embarcación rapida de 55 pies de largo, con capacidad para llevar y lanzar dos torpedos y por lo menos doce hombres que será el tercero de los barcos "mosquito" que tendrá el Ejército Filipino para la defensa costera, ha sido totalmente construida con maderas y materiales del pais, con excepcion de los motores que fueron importados.

La Sra. del Presidenta Quezon como madrina, romperá una botella de champagne en la proa de la embarcación antes de que esta se deslice por el astillero para ser botado. Su nombre, Agusan, se ha tomado de la segunda provincia de Filipinas en el orden alfabético.

Las ceremonias por la botadura de este barquito serán sencillas y comenzarán a las 9 de la mañana. El Capitan José V. Andrada, jefe de la patrulla costera comandará el Agusan, Q-113, en un viaje de prueba por la bahía. Al acto han sido invitados altos funcionarios del Gobierno

y personas interesadas en la defensa nacional, asi como altos oficiales del ejército y de la marina de Estados Unidos.

Las autoridades militares consideran la construcción de este barquito en Filipinas con materiales del pais, como un jalon en los preparativos de la defensa nacional porque esto exita el tener que importarlos de otros paises. Su construcción se decidió por las autoridades militares a principios del año pasado cuando se vio que con motivo de la guerra era ya imposible importar estos barcos de Inglaterra. El Gobierno Filipino tenía pedidos de la "Thornycroft & Co.", de Londres, un número bastante crecido de estos botes-torpedos, y despues de haberse hecho la entrega de dos de ellos surgio la guerra que imposibilitó la entrega de los demas. Se penso en construirlos aqui pero antes se tuvo que pedir el permiso necesario de la compañía que accedió a la petición, enviando sus planos a Filipinas.

El Teniente Bernardo P. Abre-ra, de la Patrulla Costera, se hizo cargo de la construcción del "Agusan".

La construcción de este torpedero en Filipinas viene a ser un triunfo para los ebanistas filipinos, de la madera filipina y de la capacidad de los filipinos en la construcción de esta clase de ar-

Free Nominations

The influence of the Nacionalista Party in the Philippines, the extent to which it represents the great majority of the people, need not be emphasized. Now, if the national convention of the party, to assemble in Manila on August 16 for the purpose of nominating its candidates for the Congress, is to reaffirm the party's representation of the majority, it can do no better than to abide by the principles laid down yesterday by President Manuel L. Quezon, with respect to absolute equality among the delegates, regardless of the official position any of them may hold in the government.

It is a basic principle of true democracy that politics should never be permitted to interfere with the business of government. It is an equally sound principle that official position in the government should under no circumstances be allowed to interfere with politics, insofar as politics means the mechanics of popular selection of holders of public office.

The bureau director sitting as a party delegate in a convention may not be forbidden by law to seek to influence another delegate who happens to be his subordinate in the bureau. But morally and ethically, he is just as much estopped from using his official position to impose his will on a subordinate as say, a public school teacher, by statute law, estopped from actively campaigning for a candidate.

The essence of a real democracy, as President Quezon has often declared, is free election. A nomination in a convention or in any other way is as much a part of an election as the casting of a ballot. There can be no really free elections without free nominations. Any attempt by any delegate or group of delegates in a convention to use their official position as an instrument to marshal other delegates is an attempt to prevent free nominations. And when nominations are not free, freedom of elections becomes a fiction.

When Manuel L. Quezon became President of the Commonwealth he declared that he would be President of all the people, and to that extent he disassociated himself from certain phases of purely political activity.

When the Nacionalista Party delegates meet in convention on Saturday, they should dissociate themselves, for the time of their service as delegates, from their governmental positions insofar as those positions might give them any ascendancy over their fellow-delegates, and thus assure a free convention, free nominations, and a free election.

tefactos.

La superestructura del bote, incluye muchas mejoras no especificadas en los planos que vinieron de Inglaterra, calcadas de las observaciones que se han obtenido de los botes torpederos con que ya cuenta el ejército.

El unico material importado en esta embarcacion han sido los dos motores de doce cilindros que lo mueven que son de fabricacion inglesa, ademas de los instrumentos de navegacion. Todos los otros accesorios incluyendo las helices, y molluras de cobre y de hierro han sido hechos en la Isla de Ingenieros.

Despues de esto se construiran otros barcos de este tipo, para uso de la Patrulla Costera, cuya escuela ha aumentado en alumnos, que ahora incluyen a 34 oficiales y 30 soldados.

Subscriber's Name Jos. Manuel L. Quezon

Taliba

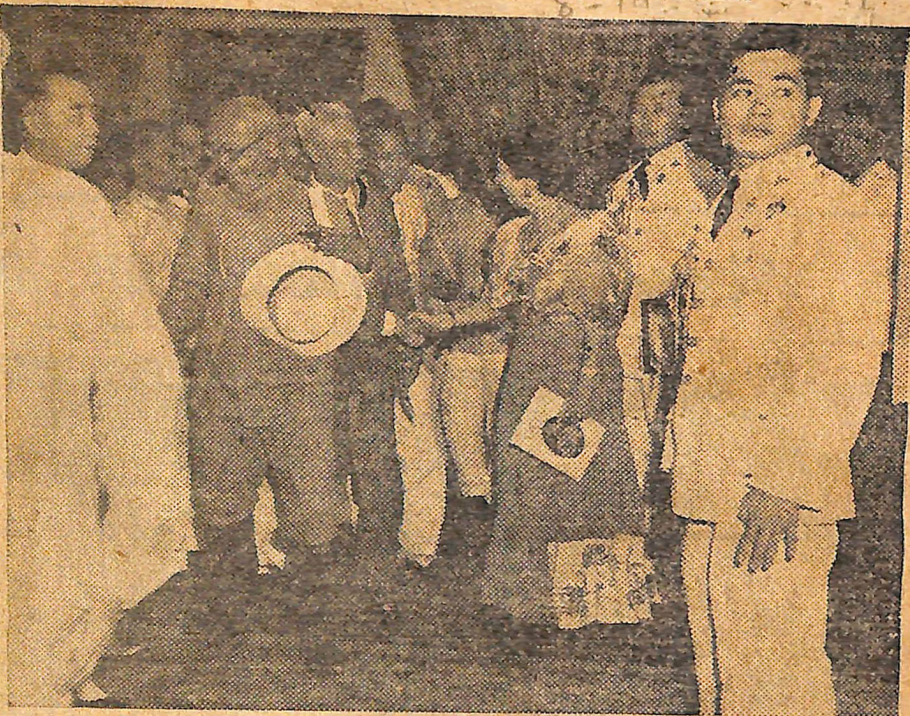
Aug. 16, 1941

Naglagda Si Quezon Ng Tanging Utos Sa Pagpapadilim

Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ay naglagda kahapon ng orden ehekutiba hinggil sa mga patakaranang dapat pailarin samantalang ginaganap ang pagpapadilim at pagsalakay buhat sa himpapawid.

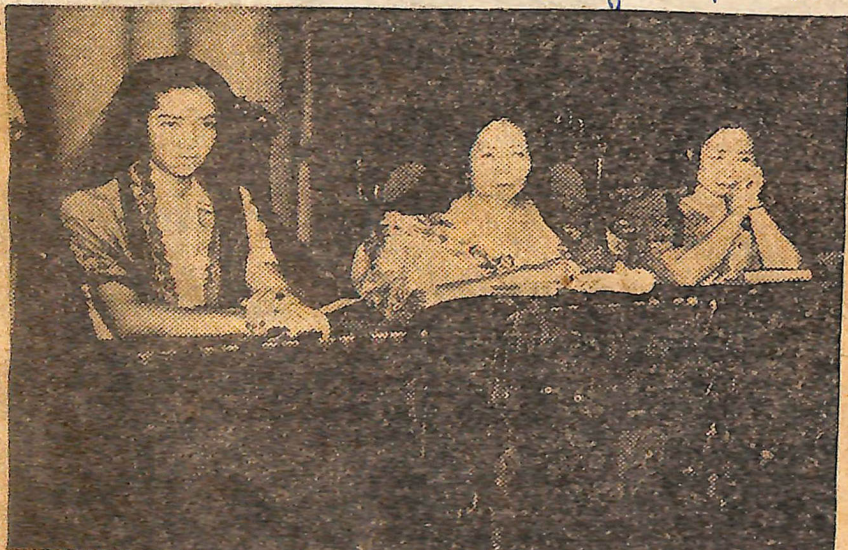
In Vanguardia Aug. 19, 1941

En el cumpleaños del Presidente



HOMENAJE DEL PUEBLO.— No obstante el anuncio de que no habria recepcion publica, numerosas personas de todas las condiciones sociales acudieron a Malacañang para expresar sus felicitaciones al Presidente. En vista de que el Presidente Quezon por su estado de salud no podia verse con todos, su esposa Da. Aurora A. de Quezon se encargo de recibirlos expresando su agradecimiento y el de su esposo por tan espontanea prueba del afecto del pueblo al festejado. Aqui aparece Da. Aurora con el Secretario presidencial, Jorge B. Vargas, los ayudantes Capitan Jaime Velasquez y el Teniente Jose Laurel.

El Debate Aug. 20, 1941



Uno de los actos celebrados esta mañana por el natalicio del Presidente Quezon, fué la misa en el templo de Santo Domingo, oficiada por el Ilmo. Mons. César Ma. Guerrero, Obispo Auxiliar de Manila y ofrecida en acción de gracias al Todopoderoso por la curación de la reciente enfermedad del festejado. Al acto asistieron Da. Aurora A. de Quezon, la Srta. Zenaida Quezon y Da. Sofia R. de Veyra que aparecen en la foto.

Nang ipatalastas ni kalihim Jorge B. Vargas ang mga patakaran sa pagpapadilim ay ipinaliwanag na walang kaparusahang itinatakda, pagka't ang lehislatura lamang at hindi ang Punong Tagapagpaganap ang may karapatang magtadhana ng parusa, subalit ang batas na lumikha ng Civil Emergency Administration ay nagtatakda ng parusa sa magsisilabag.

Matapos lagdaan ang tinurang orden ehekutiba, tinanggap kahalpno ng tanghali ng pangulong Quezon ang mga gobernador sa lalawigang nangasa Maynila upang dumalo sa kombensiyong pangbansa ng lapian na idaraos ngayong umaga.

Ang mga patakaran sa "black out" ay ganito humigit kumulang: "Kapag ang CEA na itinatag sa bisa ng orden ehekutiba Big. 335 noong unang araw ng Abril ng 1941 ay nagbabala na magkakaron ng isang pagpapadilim upang iligtas sa pagsalakay buhat sa himpapawid, lahat ng taong naninirahan sa nasasakop ng tinurang lupon ay tutupad sa mga patakaran, simula sa paglubog ng araw hanggang sa kaumagahan at samantalang madilim at hanggang hindi pa ibinababalang tapos na ang pagpapadilim:

"(a) Lahat ng ilaw, matangi ang sa mga paro at ang tumutulong sa paglalayag, mga ilaw sa daan, mga automobil, trak, lokomotora ng tren, matangi ang pinahintulutan ng mga may kaagayarihang kinaukulan ay dapa patayin. Maaaring pahintulutan ng makapagilaw ang mga sasakyang nagsisilakad, kung tatabingan nila ang kanilang mga ilaw upang mawala ang mga sinag nito."

"(b) Lahat ng ilaw na nasa loob, gaya ng mga ilaw sa mga bahay, gusali at iba pang kauri nito, maging pagaari ng pamahalaan at partikular, ay nararapat ding patayin."

1941

In Vanguardia Aug. 22

DA. AURORA INAUGURARA UN EDIFICIO DE STO. TOMAS

Con la Primera Dama del Pais Sra. Aurora A. de Quezon, como madrina, el miercoles 27 de Agosto se inaugurará el nuevo edificio del Colegio de Educación de la Universidad de Santo Tomás, oficiando en el acto de la bendición S. E. el Arzobispo de Manila, Mons. Michael J. O'Doherty. El acontecimiento ha sido anunciado oficialmente el lunes pasado por el M. R. P. Eugenio Jordan, O. P., Decano del Colegio de Educación y Rector interino de la Universidad. El nuevo edificio se abrirá al público después de la bendición.

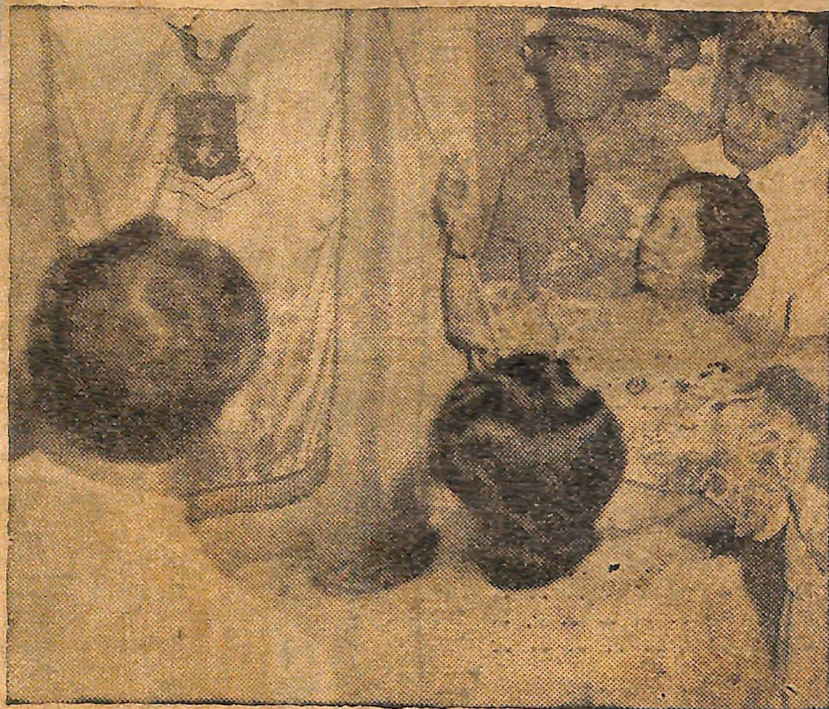
Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

mabuhay Aug. 20, 1941

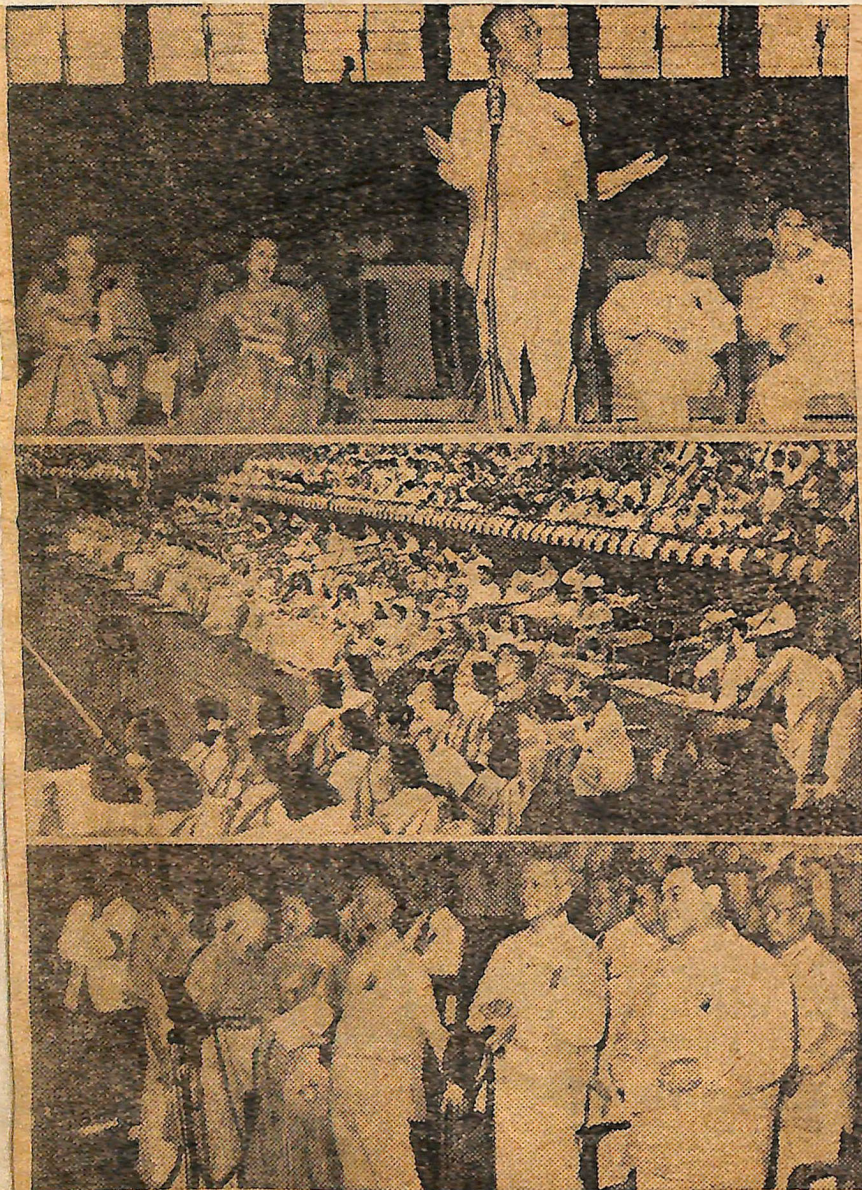
Bulletin Aug. 22 1941

Inalis Ang Talukbong Sa Alaala



Ang talukbong sa lapidang pangalaala sa pangulong Quezon na inilagay sa bagong City Hall, bilang pagkilala sa utang na loob ng Siudad sa punong tagapagpaganap ng Pilipinas, ay makikitang inaalis ni Gng. Aurora Aragon Quezon, sa pasinaya sa City Hall kahapon ng hapon.

mabuhay Aug. 22, 1941



SI QUEZON SA NEPA.—Itinagubilin ang ibayong pagpapahalaga sa mga yaring pilipino at sa mga mabubuting bagay na katutubo sa atin, ang pangulong Quezon ay makikita nang magsalita sa palatun-tunán ng NEPA na idinaos sa Rizal Memorial Stadium noong ika 23 ng Agosto ng 1940. Nasa larawan din ang pangalawáng pangulong Sergio Osmeña, pangulong Pedro J. Campos ng Nepa, Gng. Victoria L. Araneta at Bb. Maria Aurora Quezon.

Righting an Injustice

President Manuel L. Quezon's indignation over the failure of the Cavite government to pay the wages of nearly 200 laborers is understandable, and his action, carrying a warning to the governor and the provincial board, is wholly praiseworthy.

It is hard to understand the state of official mind which would, whatever the provocation, completely ignore the plight of men who had given good service for which they were guaranteed a wage, and who, because of a dispute in the upper reaches of officialdom, had to wait for weeks for their pay—men to whom life in the best circumstances is a matter of living from hand to mouth.

Because the governor and the provincial board could not see eye to eye with the district engineer, some 200 men, whose sole support was the scant wage which their labor earned for them, were forced to see their families suffer.

It is important, as the President pointed out, that the government, which compels private employers to pay their employes on time, should be as rigorous with its own agencies.

But it is even more important that a government agency should never allow itself to deprive its workers, particularly its low-paid workers, even for a single day, of the wages on which they depend.

The merits of the dispute among the high officials of the province have nothing whatever to do with the injustice which was perpetrated when about 200 men and their families were literally deprived of their livelihood for two months.

Gratifying

Assurance that the government of the United States will exert every effort to extend to the Philippines such aid as they may require, both in the existing emergency and in working out a long-range solution of basic Philippine economic problems, is given by Henry F. Grady, in his dual capacity as a member of the Federal Loan Agency and as one of America's key shipping executives.

The assurance that Mr. Grady gives is gratifying, not alone in its statement, but in his warning that conditions will have to be met and certain problems overcome before specific aid can be made available.

Mr. Grady does not question the capacity of the Philippines to meet the conditions and to approach the problems. Nor does he indicate a suspicion that there may be disinclination here to consider Philippine needs without considering either conditions or problems.

He simply states a fact, giving us both sides of the picture, and presenting the task before the Philippines in its major aspects. Both the desire and the capacity to extend help to the Commonwealth are present in Washington. The recognition of the difficulties involved, and the capacity and the desire to overcome them, are present in Manila.

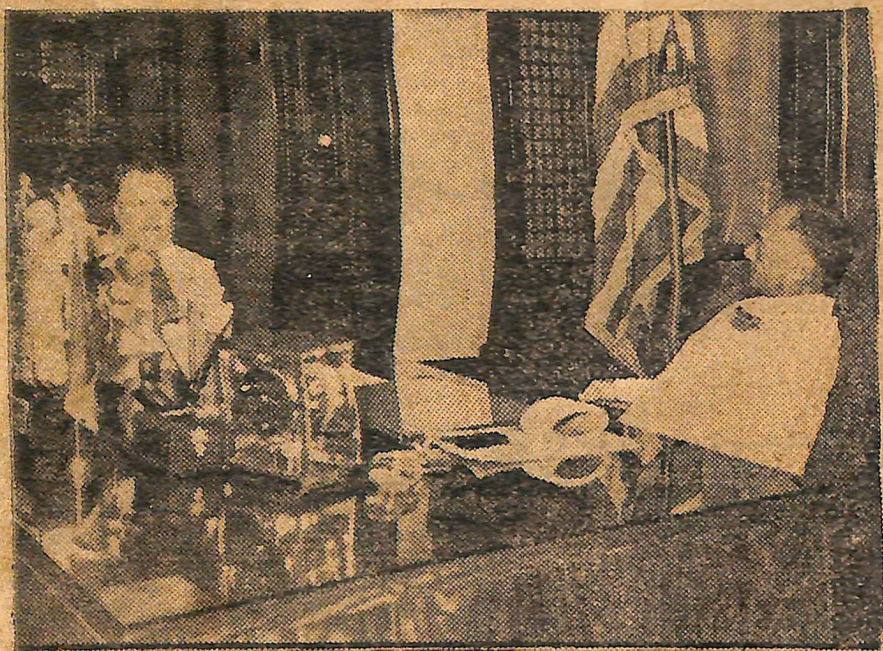
As for his remarks concerning the needs of the United States for Philippine products, and the hope that Philippine businessmen will cooperate to supply those needs to the limit of the country's resources, we cannot doubt that the cooperation he seeks will be forthcoming in full measure.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Talca Aug. 22, 1941

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Bulletin Aug. 23

Nagpapanayam Sina Quezon At Grady



Makikita sa itaás ang pangulong Quezon (kanan) at Henry Grady, tanging sugo ng pangulong Roosevelt sa Dulong Silangan upang mag-siyasat sa kalagayang ekonomiko ng mga bansang demokratiko sa Silangan, samantalang sila'y nagpapanayam sa Malakanyang kahapon ng umaga.

Herald Aug. 22, 1941

Where Charity Begins

THE indignation felt and expressed by President Quezon over the failure of the provincial government of Cavite to pay two months' wages of 200 public works laborers is wholly characteristic, and was to be expected the moment the matter was brought to his attention.

President Quezon's quickness to anger over isolated and glaring cases of injustice has been demonstrated on several memorable occasions. His threat to suspend the provincial board of Cavite unless it appropriates the amount corresponding to the laborers' wages at once is merely another proof of his keen sense of justice. His words were harsh and the remedy sought is harsher still, but the principle involved is of such importance that the President was well justified in brandishing the "big stick" the way he did.

It is unfortunately true that the President cannot always have the time to examine instances of injustice in this manner. He is only one man, while the men and women who fall victims to one form or another of unfair practices of the more powerful are legion. Yet it is sufficient that cases of this nature be brought occasionally to his personal attention to convince him that there are many more things that yet remain to be done before the poor and the humble of this land are fully safeguarded in the enjoyment of their democratic rights and privileges.

It is absurd, the President angrily declared yesterday, to enjoin private firms to practice the principles of social justice towards their workers so long as the government itself does not observe those principles in the treatment of its own employees. Well said; yet, the question of giving justice to every man is not a matter of example merely; it is a matter of duty devolving upon public and private enterprise equally—without distinction.

ASSEMBLY SEAT CONTESTED BY FOUR PEOPLE

Mitra, Gorospe, Jose,
Pacis Mentioned
Here

Baguio politics is beginning to wax hot as the Nov. 10 elections are fast approaching. Local party leaders have started mending their fences by conducting whispering campaigns for their respective probable candidates.

As far as could be learned in Baguio this week, there are so far four probable candidates for representative in the next elections: Ramon P. Mitra, incumbent assemblyman and head of the Nacionalista party in the second district of Mountain Province; Felipe E. Jose, former assemblyman and labor leader; Fernando Gorospe, a practicing attorney and proclaimed official candidate of the United Nacionalista; and Pascual Pacis, an independent Nacionalista.

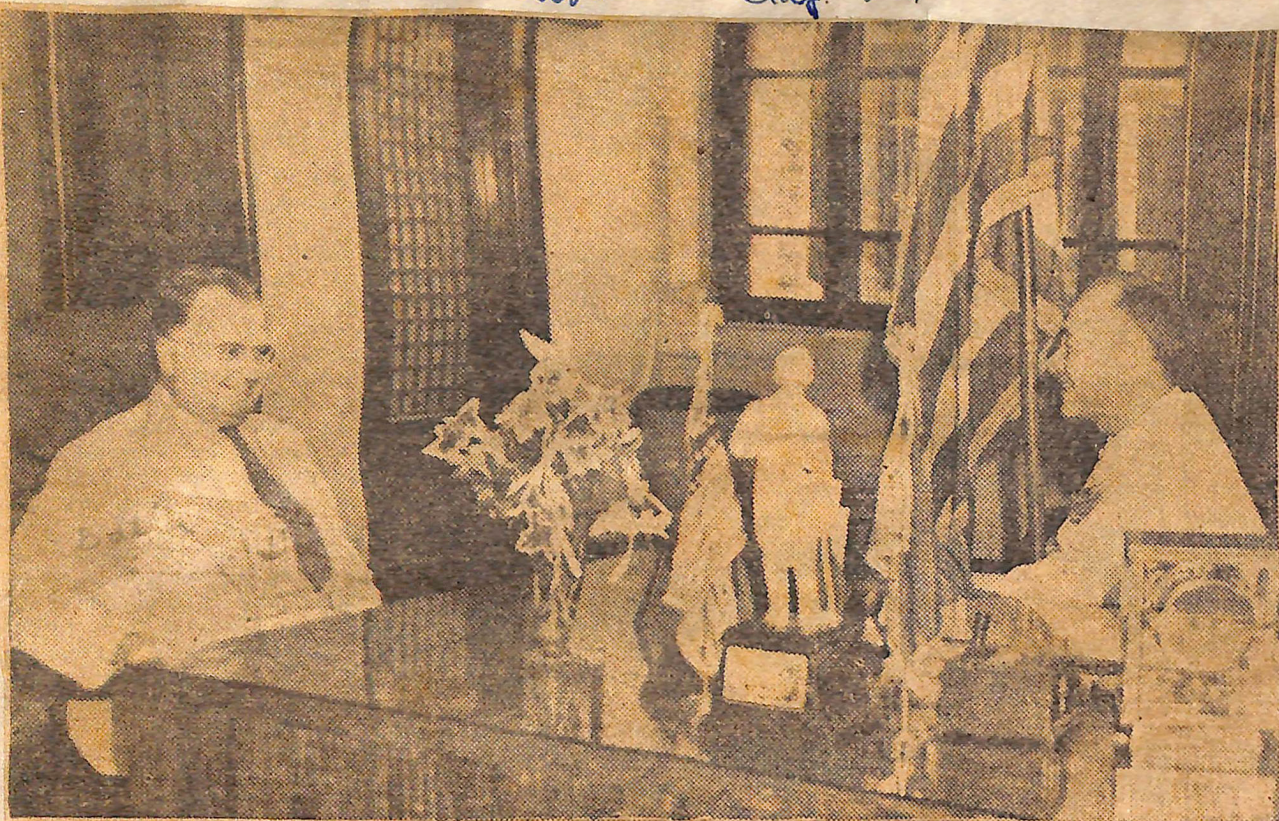
Another probable candidate is Miss Virginia Oteyza, Baguio's popular lady councilor. It was gathered in political quarters here that Miss Oteyza may throw her hat into the political arena at the insistence of labor elements who are urging her to run. When Miss Oteyza was asked by the Bulletin on whether she would be a candidate, she replied, she would rather not say anything about it.

Who will be the official Nacionalista candidate for the Baguio and second district for Mountain Province has not as yet been proclaimed. It was, however, held for sure that Assemblyman Mitra, a member of the Nacionalista directorate, may be declared official candidate.

In a communication sent to the President by Fernando Gorospe, proclaimed candidate of the United Nacionalista, a party opposed to that of Assemblyman Mitra, he and other members of his party, Isidro Siapno, Antonio Rimando and Alfredo Disini, petitioned the President to declare the second district as a free zone. Copies of the petition were sent to Speaker Jose Yulo, Floor Leader Quintin Paredes and members of the Nacionalista party directorate.

The petition claims that the candidates for representative in the coming elections are all loyal followers of the Nacionalista party; that all Nacionalista factions who opposed Assemblyman Mitra in the last elections jointly oppose the election of the incumbent assemblyman; that Assemblyman Mitra does not represent the majority of the electorate in the district; that Assemblyman Mitra has antagonized labor with the introduction of two bills, one vetoed by the President and another defeated in the Na-

can't
Please turn on the next page



HENRY F. GRADY, left, special economic envoy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Far East, yesterday morning called on President Manuel L. Quezon, right, at Malacañan.

La Vanguardia Aug. 8, 1941

MUCHAS FELICIDADES

EL pueblo filipino celebra hoy el día del natalicio de Su Excelencia, el Presidente de Filipinas Manuel L. Quezon.

Este homenaje cordial de la nación a su Presidente, significa que la vida de un Caudillo no se mide por los años, sino por los servicios que sigue prestando a su pueblo con la misma devoción y la misma energía de sus facultades mentales que Dios le sigue otorgando y conservando en toda su plenitud, para seguir guiándonos hasta la meta final de nuestras ambiciones nacionales. A los sesenta y dos años, el Presidente es como la cumbre elevada de una montaña donde brilla con su luz, siempre renovada por un idealismo que se nutre con su experiencia y le rejuvenece, siempre fortalecido con las lecciones de los grandes acontecimientos que reaccionan sobre su espíritu mentalmente inquisitivo y vigilante, ansioso de escoger con prudencia la senda segura que su pueblo debe seguir en medio de la presente convulsión universal.

En este sentido, su papel de hombre-guía resalta con más valor que nunca en estas circunstancias. No iremos nunca a la aventura mientras nuestro gobierno se halla fundado, como sobre una roca, en la sobresaliente personalidad del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, y de las demás personalidades y caracteres que le rodean y le ayudan con sus talentos y con sus experiencias atesoradas también, para una obra de continuidad histórica que se amolde adecuadamente al ritmo que una Humanidad más justa, más generosa y progresiva, y más atenta al bienestar de las familias trabajadoras, consiga imprimir después de esta guerra en la marcha de los destinos de cada pueblo que forma el conjunto de las naciones libres.

La Vanguardia, al unirse al homenaje que los filipinos tributan al Jefe de Estado de la nación con motivo del día feliz de su natalicio, como el más dulce regalo para su hogar, le desea sinceramente muchas bienandanzas.

1941
Cont. Bull. Aug. 23

tional Assembly.

Meanwhile, construction of precincts in Baguio is well under way in preparation for the registration of voters. First registration day will be on Sept. 27 and the second on Oct. 4. Revision of the voters' list is set for Nov. 1. b

Recently Felipe Jose, former assemblyman of this district, announced his decision to appeal to the Nacionalista party headquarters for a decision making him the official party candidate here. He published a letter from Dr. T. C. Arvisu, city councilman, in which the latter denied that he was a candidate for office. Dr. Arvisu later stated that he does not belong to any faction of the party, as has been alleged. As an appointee of President Quezon, he will abide by party decisions, he said.

Meanwhile Pedro Tawas, well-known native miner, protested the result of the recent United Nacionalista party convention, alleging irregularities in the method of balloting for official candidates in which Fernando Gorospe, practising attorney, was selected over Ciriaco Lopez, former justice of the peace, by a majority of three votes.

Assemblyman Ramon P. Mitra, present assemblyman for the contested district, was made a member of the national executive commission of the Nacionalista to succeed Juan S. Alano, Zamboanga assemblyman. Mitra has a very good chance of winning a seat in the lower house of the new congress, veteran political observers believe. This prediction gained further strength by the lack of unity among other party factions in Baguio, they said.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

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La Vanguardia Aug. 22

GRACIAS AL PRESIDENTE

EL Presidente Quezon ha advertido ayer al gobernador y miembros de la junta provincial de Cavite que serán destituidos sumariamente de sus cargos, si no aprueban cuanto antes los fondos necesarios para pagar a los doscientos trabajadores de obras públicas que no han cobrado sus salarios desde el 16 de junio último hasta la fecha.

No se comprende cómo pueden ocurrir estas cosas enteramente anómalas e inhumanas que ceden en daño de los obreros que viven al día, o que no pueden ahorrar ni medio céntimo de sus jornales para salvar sus necesidades cotidianas con lo poco que ganan.

Porque es inhumano dejar pasar días y más días antes de que el pobre hombre de calzón corto pueda cobrar lo que necesita para dar de comer a su familia, o a los niños que van a la escuela. Los infelices de esa clase, mientras no reciben sus míseros jornales, tienen que entregarse inevitablemente a manos del usurero sin entrañas para poder ir tirando mientras esperan el santo advenimiento. Tienen que vivir del préstamo o a crédito, y ya se sabe que lo que se compra a crédito siempre es más caro, especialmente en estos días de crisis.

Esta es una razón por qué el ladrón de usurero, el explotador sin alma de los necesitados, halla siempre un campo muy abonado en nuestro país, porque hasta nuestro gobierno, inconscientemente, se pone a veces en complicidad por su desidia, con esos chupadores de la sangre de sus semejantes que deberían estar ardiendo vivos en el infierno de los condenados de que nos habla la Doctrina Cristiana.

Gracias a esa enérgica advertencia del Presidente de Filipinas, esos desgraciados obreros que han tenido paciencia de esperar más de dos meses para tener algún dinero propio en sus bolsillos, cobrarán dentro de poco sus jornales atrasados, y es razonable suponer que todo lo que cobren se irá inmediatamente en pagos de las deudas contraídas, mientras no cobran, para que ellos y sus niños puedan vivir.

De ser posible, la ley debería establecer que el pago de los salarios de los obreros debe ser preferente, porque éstos no tienen reserva en ningún banco de que echar mano cuando se ven obligados por la desidia de una junta provincial a vivir apuradamente, cosa que no ocurre con los que tienen buenos sueldos fijos y ahorros en un banco.

Una demora de una semana o diez días, todavía puede explicarse por algún motivo justificado o imprevisto, pero dos meses para el desdichado que gana un peso diario o menos, cuando trabaja, y cuando no trabaja no recibe nada, es crueldad, no a los animales irracionales, como los caballos, sino a los hombres creados por Dios a su imagen y semejanza.

1941

Tribuna Aug. 24

Girl Scouts Campaign Group To Gather at Tea at Malacanan

Cosmopolitan Rhythmic Festival on Oct. 1;
Malaysian Fete Committee Told

ABOUT three hundred Manila girls and young matrons will be invited to a tea and meeting to be called by Miss Maria Aurora Quezon in connection with Girl Scouts Central Committee campaign activities. The tea will be held at Malacanan on September 14, the opening day of the joint fund campaign of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts. Miss Quezon is finance chairman of the Girl Scouts Central Committee.

Bulletin Aug. 26 1941

TO SUBMIT BILL ON P.I. DEFENSE

**\$50,000,000 Would Build
Pill Boxes, Forts
Across Luzon**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UP).—The administration will submit a formal request for approximately \$50,000,000 for Philippine defense projects soon after the house reconvenes Sept. 15, the United Press learned today.

It was understood the army and navy general staffs have completed work on a long list of defense installations for the Islands which when completed will give the Philippines the strongest possible defense establishment.

The defense installations are expected to be made on four feasible routes across the island of Luzon and will include machine gun pill boxes, gun emplacements, forts, airfields and anti-aircraft nests.

Informants said the new projects would not include the cost of aircraft or ordnance which would be charged to regular army departments.

An exchange of telegrams between President Roosevelt and President Manuel L. Quezon provided the basis for an agreement between U. S. and Commonwealth officials on terms for the appropriation which would be asked of congress, it was learned.

The money will be provided from sugar processing tax refunds and repayment of the loss to the Commonwealth government when the United States devalued the dollar.

It was understood the appropriation will be initiated by the interior department and other executive departments but now may be awaiting clearance on minor points.

A COSMOPOLITAN Rhythmic Festival on October 1 under the joint chairmanship of Misses Ruby Roxas and Nena Liboro forms half of a "double date" to which the public is being invited by the central committee of Girl Scouts of the Philippines in connection with the fund campaign.

The festival will consist of a program to be held at the Metropolitan Theatre. The young chairmen will be assisted by other members of the sub-deb group of Manila.

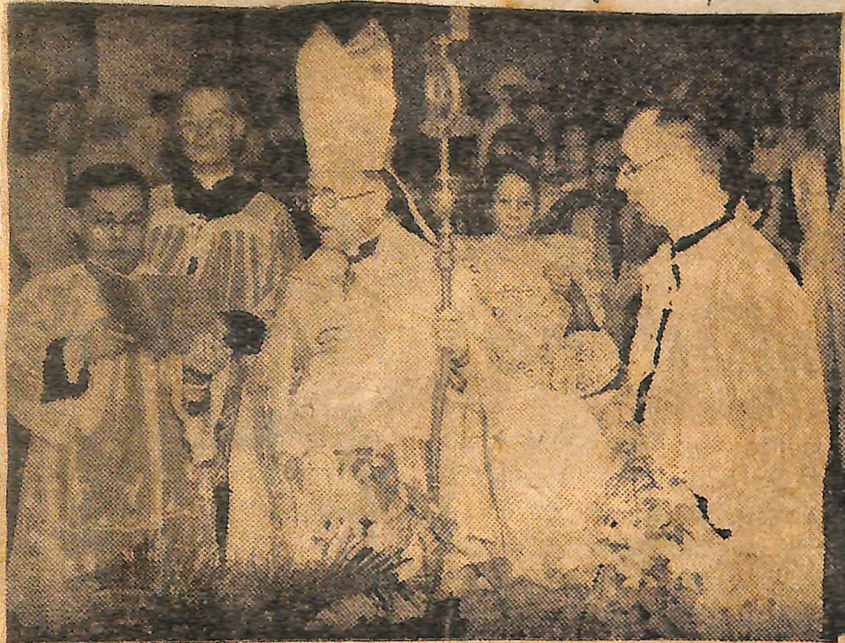
THE other half of the double date is the colorful Malaysian Fete, announced this week for October 12. Drawing from the list of central committee members, Miss Helen Benitez, chairman; has appointed several committees to take care of the Fete. These committees will be enlarged later from the ranks of

cont.

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Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Malaca Aug. 18, 1941



Nakunan ng larawan ang arsobispo Miguel O'Doherty nang binabasbasan ang bagong pabalyon at dispensario ng Quezon Institute sa kahiwang pakpak ng gusali ukol sa mga lalaki. Na sa likuran ng Primado ng Katolisismo sa Pilipinas si Cng. Quezon.

Tribune Aug. 24, 1941

Carmen Planas Gives Up City for National Politics

To City Hall, nerve-center of Manila's political life, Carmen Planas said goodbye yesterday, goodbye to stormy city council sessions, panhandlers and job-seekers, the long walk from her room to the session hall. She was going into the big-time and City Hall was her springboard.

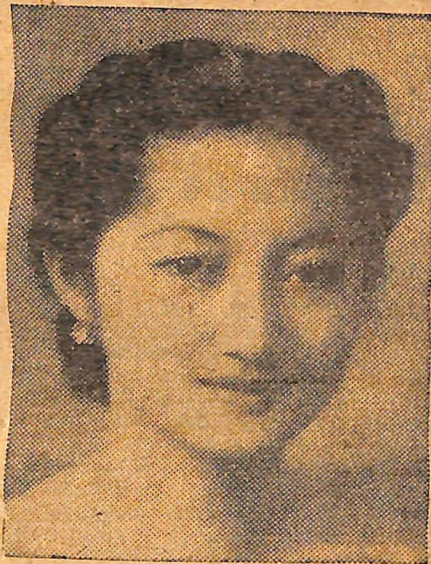
First elected to the city council in 1937, Miss Planas was returned in 1940, polling a record 80,000 votes. For a novice at politics, her showing was unprecedented, probably will never be equalled in many, many years.

When Miss Planas filed her candidacy for the house of representatives last night, she closed a chapter of a spectacular political career to open another. To be a candidate she had to give up her seat in the council, with practically two-thirds of her term unexpired.

No other councilor made the headlines oftener or in larger types than did Carmen Planas during the three years, seven months, 27 days that she was at City Hall. She was the first woman to sit in the city council.

In 1938 Miss Planas made news when she was ordered investigated by President Quezon for criticizing the conduct of that year's election for the National Assembly. The investigation dragged for months, and even after it was over it kept popping up at political meetings, oratorical contests, city council sessions.

During the 1937-40 term Miss Planas had to make the most of her being in the minority. She sponsored a few ill-fated ordinances, many resolutions, more motions, at times monopolizing the day's calendar. In 1939 she agitated for a ladies' rest room for City Hall employees. Miss Planas never got it.



CARMEN PLANAS

Harold Sept. 4, 1941

QUEZON REPAYS CALL OF ADMIRAL MEYERS

President Manuel L. Quezon this morning repaid the courtesy call made a few weeks ago at the Malacañan Palace by Rear-Admiral George J. Meyers, commandant of the Cavite naval station.

At 9 o'clock this morning, the President, accompanied by his aides, motored to the Cavite naval yard, where he was received with due honors. Upon arrival, a salute of 19 guns was fired. A review was also held in his honor. The chief executive returned to Manila after making the call.

non-members of the central committee.

One of the most important of the committees is that which all prospective guests who are faced with the question of what costume to wear will welcome. Its members, Misses Erlinda Kalaw and Aurora Difo, have devoted their spare time to research delving deep into things Malaysian to be able to report on the intricacies of costumes and head-dresses.

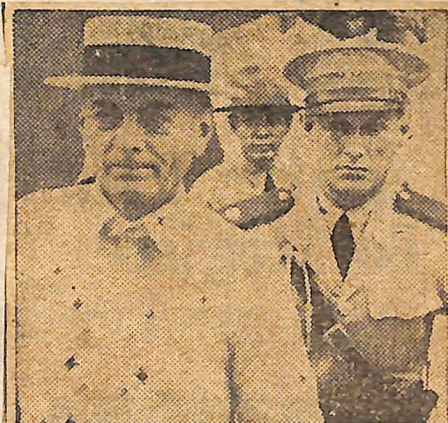
In this connection, Miss Benitez has suggested that modifications of Malaysian styles will be in order, as no one will be expected to sacrifice effect for the sake of authenticity.

The other committees are as follows: Mrs. Minerva Laudico and Miss Lourdes Ledesma, finance; Misses Bay Syquia, and Juliana Ledesma, refreshments; Miss-

es Inday Lacson, and Nina Estrada, program and entertainment; Misses Lulu Reyes, Amparito Natividad and Lily de las Alas, tickets and distribution; Misses Maria Aurora Quezon and Conching Sunico, bar; Misses Josefa Alunan, and Betty Magalona, assisted by Mesdames Susan M. Ledesma, Lucy P. Casanova and Amada L. Eraña, games.

1941

Graphic Aug. 25



AUGUST 24. — SCHEDULED TO DEPART for Iloilo the day before, President Quezon had to attend a cabinet meeting, did not leave until to-day on the s.s. Mayon. There were no rowdy assemblymen tagging along, only faithful aide-de-camp Major Manuel Nieto, admirers, and few curious onlookers, as the president, in straw hat and barong Filipino, walked up the gangplank. Photo shows him boarding the Mayon. Cheerio, Mr. President.

El Sol Sept. 4, 1941

Prolongación De Las Sesiones Especiales

El Presidente Quezon ha ordenado la prolongación de las sesiones extraordinarias de la Asamblea Nacional hasta el martes, 7 de actual. Debieron haberse clausurado este día.

Subscriber's Name

Dns. Manuel L. Quezon

La Vanguardia

Aug. 26, 1941

LA REHABILITACION DEL COCO ES DEBIDA AL PRESIDENTE QUEZON

Así lo dijo el secretario Salvosa, de la
Corporación Nacional en discurso por
el cumpleaños del Jefe Ejecutivo

La rehabilitación de la industria del coco gracias a los esfuerzos del Presidente Manuel L. Quezon fué descrita por el Sr. Benjamín Salvosa, que como secretario tesorero de la Corporación Nacional del Coco, pronunció un discurso por radio en la noche del pasado natalicio del Presidente Quezon, el 19 del actual.

El texto del discurso, que tiene por título "Quezon y la industria cocalera", es el siguiente:

"Compatriotas:

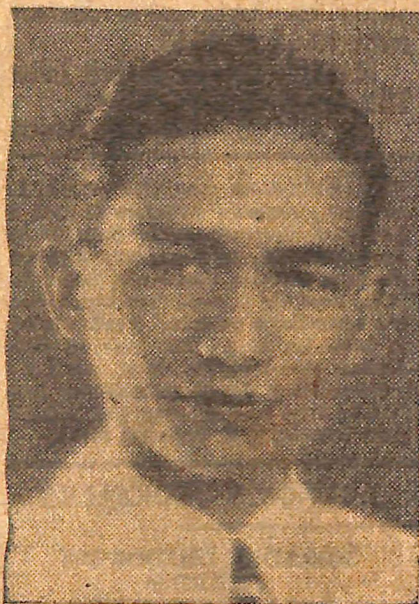
"Tal vez no existe ningún otro individuo que haya podido hacer tanto por la industria cocalera en este país como el Presidente de Filipinas, cuyos días celebra hoy el gobierno del "Commonwealth". Es una feliz coincidencia el que sus días cayese en la víspera del primer aniversario de la organización de la Corporación Nacional del Coco.

"Poco después de su sexagesimo cumpleaños en 1938, el Presidente recordó a los plantadores de Mindanao sobre las "numerosas necesidades y usos de nuestro coco", y urgió que "nosotros los re-descubramos para que de esta forma se aumenten no solamente nuestras exportaciones del coco sino también nuestros consumos locales". Allí por febrero de 1938, el Presidente dió seguridades a una numerosa delegación de plantadores de coco que él haría todo lo posible a fin de que se destinase una parte de la sisa del aceite de coco "para la promoción de la industria del coco en Filipinas, tales como trabajos de exploración que conduzcan al descubrimiento de nuevos usos del coco y pueda revitalizar nuestra industria coprera".

La Nacoco es cumplimiento de la promesa del Presidente

"La promulgación de la Ley del Commonwealth No. 518, que crea la Corporación Nacional del Coco y que provee un fondo especial conocido por "Fondos Para la Promoción de la Industria Cocalera" los cuales fondos no excederá a P20,000,000.00, fué el cumplimiento y ejecución de la palabra dada por el Presidente a los plantadores de coco en 1938. Dos millones de pesos fueron apropiados y hechos disponibles como capital inicial de esta Corporación—la primera cantidad tomada de los millones de la sisa del aceite de coco para el beneficio de la industria cocalera.

"Hubo un tiempo cuando ninguna porción de los fondos de la sisa del aceite de coco podía utilizarse para el beneficio de la industria cocalera. Es un hecho que los esfuerzos del Presidente hizo posible la disposición de una parte de los fondos de la sisa para el salvamento de más de cuatrocientos cuarenta y dos millones de pesos (P42,000,000.00) invertidos en la industria cocalera.



BENJAMIN SALVOSA,
Secretario de la Corporación
Nacional del Coco.

lera.

"El primer proyecto que emprendió la Corporación Nacional del Coco fué el llevar a cabo el programa de industrialización sugerido por el Presidente en 1938. La Corporación es ordenada por ley a emprender, como actividad principal suya la propia utilización de los productos accesorios del coco.

"Durante el breve periodo de un año, la Corporación ha demostrado que el coco tiene una extensa variedad de usos industriales y comerciales. Ahora ya es posible fabricar ganchos, tejas, sacos, tabloncillos para la pared, tabloncillos plásticos y aisladores; la chireta se puede utilizar para la fabricación de botones, hebillas, lámparas para luces eléctricas y utensilios del hogar; la "copra cake" se puede utilizar en la fabricación de abonos mixtos y alimentos de ganado y el carbón de la chireta es útil como absorbente en la máscara contra el gas, y como sustituto del carbon mineral capaz de proporcionar fuerza motriz para motores, coches y máquinas.

"El coco se consume constantemente en forma de jabón, manteca y mantequilla. Unas 300 confecciones culinarias que utiliza el coco como ingrediente principal va ganando popularidad en los hogares Filipinos.

Nuevos diferentes usos del coco se descubren

"Este descubrimiento de los numerosos usos del coco por los cuales abogaba el Presidente hace tres años podría ser la solución para los problemas y dificultades con que tropieza la industria cocalera estos días. Las demandas locales y de ultramar en cuanto a productos del coco son tan grandes que se puede considerar como el factor más halagador sobre el cual puede depender la salvación de la industria.

"Un mercado lucrativo tanto en el país como en el extranjero podrían desarrollarse para sacos, ganchos, tabloncillos, colchones y tejas. Una exportación anual de P100,000,000.00 puede realizarse en sacos solamente. Los Estados Unidos de América gasta \$50,000,000.00 en sacos de yute anualmente, para fines de defensa nacional y obras de presa. Las importaciones locales de sacos de la India ascienden al promedio de cuatro millones de pesos al año. Filipinas tiene todas las facilidades para eliminar estas importaciones de sacos en el país, así como para ganar dominio de su rico mercado en los Estados Unidos de América.

El yute necesita ser sembrado, cosechado, enriado, desfibrado y tejido en sacos. Las fibras

de bonote, siendo un mero producto accesorio, no necesitan ser sembradas para producirlos. Unas cuantas semanas de enriado, desfibración e hilación las pondrán listas para la máquina de telar. Tomando en cuenta la existencia de las industrias del arroz, azúcar y del coco que necesitan grandes abastecimientos de sacos, mientras por otro lado aun se halla en espera de su desarrollo el mercado de los Estados Unidos de América, no hay razón por que los 300,000 toneladas de fibras de bonote abandonadas a pudrirse anualmente en nuestras plantaciones cocaleras no han de ser utilizadas tomando en cuenta que equivalen aproximadamente a unos P75,000,000.00, anualmente.

"Europa es capaz de absorber 200,000 toneladas de la copra filipina. El Japón que consume 30,000 toneladas de aceite de coco en su industria del jabón, es un mercado potencial para 100,000 toneladas mas. No hay razón por que Filipinas no deberá aprovechar del comercio Europeo y del comercio Japonés después de la guerra. Ahora es el tiempo de preparar para aprovechar del rico mercado Europeo—por medio del mejoramiento de la calidad de la copra del país.

"La copra de Ceylon, siendo de calidad superior, impone precios preferenciales en el mercado Europeo. En 1937 la copra Ceylonesa se vendía a 20 libras esterlinas por tonelada, contra 17 libras esterlinas por tonelada de la copra filipina. Una idea de la ganancia en conjunto de los productores locales se puede formar cuando uno toma en cuenta que las exportaciones de Filipinas asciende a unos 400,000 toneladas al año. Si esta exportación se hubiese vendido en Europa en 1937, la ganancia correspondiente a los copreros filipinos hubiera sido de P12,000,000.00.

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. QuezonBulletinSept. 6, 1941Sept. 6La Vanguardia 1941**The Bulletin's Letter Box**

(Letters to the editor should not exceed 250 words. Any letter not signed by its author must be accompanied by signed identification.)

Santa Barbara,
Iloilo,
Sept. 1, 1937.

Editor,
Manila Bulletin,
Sir:

President Quezon has gone on record as publicly showing his antagonism toward the sugar industry. His threat to compel the sugar planters and the sugar central owners to increase the wages of their laborers must have been received with deep resentment in sugar circles. That presidential threat was at once unfair, uncalled for and unexpected.

People from the sugarlands have been the staunchest supporters and friends of President Quezon. He could have easily gathered their representatives around him and lectured them on the importance of higher wages for their workmen. But the President is want to be dramatic; he always wants to appear a hero in the eyes of his people. He forgets that in trying to please one class of his countrymen, he also causes irritation on the part of another class. Our leaders should take care that they are not the very ones who are sewing the seed of the much-dreaded class hatred in this country.

The President declared that he may withdraw his support of the sugar industry. He knows full well that that is one thing he could not afford to do. Everyone knows that without the revenues derived from the sugar industry, the entire budgetary system, not to mention the government, would collapse. It is like killing the goose which lays the golden eggs, or the dog that bites the hand which feeds it. It is hoped that the President will not put himself in a position to be accused of ingratitude.

We all believe in higher wages for our laborers so that they can improve their living condition. Just across the Pasig river, in full view from the Malacañan Palace balcony, and in the heart of the national capital, there are working people living in dilapidated huts and in squalor. Everywhere in the slums of beautiful Manila there are laboring people who are living like rats in their holes and cervices. If these city slaves could come to Negros, they would find the lot of the workmen here a heaven as compared to their wretchedness in the city, capital of President Quezon's Commonwealth of the Philippines.

G. DE LEON.

QUEZON INSISTE EN LA PRONTA LIBERTAD

En una revista de América se publica una declaración del Presidente

(De la "Associated Press")

Nueva York. 2 de septiembre.—En la última edición del *Colliers* el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, de la Mancomunidad Filipina, pide la pronta independencia para Filipinas.

La revista acoja la siguiente declaración del señor Quezon:

"En mi último viaje a los Estados Unidos expuse al Presidente Roosevelt la conveniencia de adelantar la fecha de la independencia y yo no he retirado mi proposición.

"Creo que sería mejor para Filipinas, no menos que para América, acelerar la separación política, dando de esta suerte al pueblo filipino plenos poderes y responsabilidad para dirigir su vida nacional, según sus propios ideales y por su propio elección y arbitrio, y relevando al mismo tiempo a América de cualquiera otra responsabilidad para la protección de Filipinas. x x x

"Todo lo que se necesita es continuar en su actual forma las relaciones comerciales entre los Estados Unidos y Filipinas, tal como se dispone en la Ley de Independencia, al menos durante el mismo número de años especificado en la citada ley.

"No hay ninguna objeción justificada ni injustificada a esta proposición".

BulletinAug. 29, 1941**P. I. Man Power And Democracy Pass Test As 20,000 Mobilize For Service**

Yesterday, in the 14 hours between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., the Philippines put its man power and democracy to a test. Both passed with honors. Some 20,000 free men, aged 21 to 26, did what they had been told to do: report to mobilization centers.

Leaving their families, work, studies, they went to appointed places in Tarlac, Pampanga, Batangas, Albay, Iloilo, Occidental Negros, Cebu, Leyte and Zamboanga.

All day yesterday they stood in line. They answered questions. They signed small registration cards. They upheld President Manuel Quezon's pledge of loyalty to the United States: "The Philippines offers its man power to the U. S."

When the 20,000 reservists will be permitted to return to their homes has not been announced. They were called, as the mobilization order reads: "...to render active military service for an unlimited period for the duration of the emergency." On Monday, Sept. 1,

they will be incorporated into the U. S. Army.

As previously announced, all Philippine Army elements which come under American control will maintain their organization identity. They will retain their own uniforms, scale of pay, promotion list and code of military law.

Their salaries will be paid from U. S. funds. An estimate of what the incorporation of the Philippine Army reservists and P.A. Air Corps will cost the U. S. Army in salaries to the men alone may be had by glancing at the following grades and monthly pay of the regular enlisted men of the regular force of the Philippine Army at present:

Master sergeant, P45; first sergeant, P42.50; technical sergeant, P40.50; staff sergeant, P36; sergeant, P30; corporal, P22; first class private, P17; and private, P14.

Air corps: master sergeant, P85; technical sergeant, P80; staff sergeant, P75; first sergeant, P42.50; sergeant, P36; corporal, P27; first class private, P22; and private, P17.

Medical service: master sergeant, P45; first sergeant, P42.50; technical sergeant, P40.50; sergeant, P36; corporal, P28; private, P22.

The rates of pay per annum of reserve officers called into active duty follow: majors, P3,300; captains, P2,700; first lieutenants, P2,200; second lieutenants, P1,920; third lieutenant, P1,800.

Cebu National Park Created By Proclamation

President Manuel L. Quezon today signed a proclamation reserving more than 15,000 hectares of public forest-covered land in the municipalities of Balamban and Toledo, and the city of Cebu, Cebu, for park purposes. The park is to be known as the Central National Park. It shall remain under the administration of the bureau of forestry.

The park is practically the only forested portion of the entire island of Cebu, the greater portion of the province being denuded of vegetation. One of the main purposes in setting aside this region as a national park is to prevent wanton destruction of trees, thus allowing remaining trees to grow unmolested by the hands of men.

Herald Sept. 17, 1941

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Palibon Sept. 4, 1941

Sept. 8, 1941

La Vanguardia

Tutuginin ang kalooban ng bayan

Na, kung hindi man kumakatig ngayon ang pangulong Quezon sa pagdaraan sa halalan ng dapat na maging alkalde sa Maynila ay sumasang-ayon naman siya sa isang balak na kung hihirangin man ito ay tutugon sa nais ng bayang manghahalal ng ciudad, ay siyang balitang natamo namin ngayong araw na ito sa lipunang politiko, matapos na maisaalang-alang ng mga lider ng koalisyon ang suliranin sa paghirang ng mga ikakanidato sa Kapulungang Pangbansa, sa darating na halalan.

Ang isa sa mga kinatawan sa Maynila na ayaw na ipahayag ang pangalan ay siyang nagpatunay sa aming kinatawan sa balitang ito, sapagka't ang Pangulong Quezon ayon sa paliwanag na natamo namin, ay may malaking nais na makapagpasok ng kabaguhan sa ciudad ng Maynila, sa pamamaraan sa

pagpili ng mga magsisipam tuugot, subalit hindi niya ibig na magkabisa agad ang ano mang hakbangin, lalo na ang pagdaraos agad ng halalan sa ciudad upang hiraing ang dapat na maging alkalde ng Maynila.

Napag-alaman sa mga karapat-dapat sa paniniwala sa lehislatura na may kasunduan ang magkabilang panig ng koalisyon upang isaalang-alang ang isang balak ng Pangulong Quezon na kung hihirangin man ang alkalde, gaya nang ginagawa sa kasalukuyan, ang dapat na mahirang ay ang isang tagong sadyang tumutugon sa damdaming bayan sa ciudad ng Maynila.

Dahilan diyen, matunog ang balita na sa pagpapasinaya ng panahon ng commonwealth, ay pagpasiyahan din kung sino ang dapat na humalili sa kasalukuyang alkalde.

Herald Aug. 28, 1941

Ready for the People's Verdict

THE filing of the papers of candidacy for President Quezon and Vice-President Osmeña yesterday completed the formal requirements of the procedure by which the merits of this leadership shall once again be presented for approval by the whole nation in November.

It is fitting that the party and not the candidates themselves should file these papers, for, as President Quezon announced long ago and repeated at the time of the Nationalist party convention, he is not a candidate for re-election by his personal will and choice, nor will he campaign for votes. If, in spite of this, he shall be elected by the people, then he will have to serve, for it is not seemly that any man should run away from a mandate of the people.

Accordingly, the papers have been accomplished and filed for him and his worthy team-mate in the Nationalist party presidential ticket. The Quezon-Osmeña leadership is once more to be weighed in the balance of the popular mind. Nothing is more certain than that when election day comes around, the verdict of a wise and grateful people shall be overwhelmingly in favor of a vote of confidence for this leadership.

LARGO APAGON EL SABADO POR UNA TEMPESTAD

También hubo anoche aunque por breves momentos en la ciudad Quezon

Por dos noches consecutivas, Manila, la Ciudad de Quezon, y otros pueblos limítrofes experimentaron apagones parciales, el sábado y anoche domingo, por fuertes tempestades eléctricas que desfogaron sobre ellos, causadas, según el Observatorio por los vapores acumulados por el intenso calor.

La Ciudad de Quezon fue la que mas experimento terribles descargas electricas que horroizaron a sus residentes, especialmente en la tarde del sábado, en que la gran cantidad de lluvia que cayo, inundó caminos y paralizó todo el trafico vehicular, especialmente de los de motor.

Las luces se apagaron totalmente en la Ciudad de Quezon desde las seis de la tarde hasta proximately las ocho y media de la noche.

En Manila, muchas partes también quedaron sin el servicio de electricidad por la misma causa, y calles y casas se mantuvieron en la obscuridad por varias horas.

Anoche, las mismas dificultades volvieron a registrarse por otra tempestad, acompañada de fuertes lluvias que cayó en Manila y en la Ciudad de Quezon.

Los residentes de la Ciudad de Quezon se muestran quejosos por la frecuencia con que se apagan las luces en dicha ciudad, aun en noches en que no hay tempestades. Según estos, las luces de las calles se apagan sin más ni más, y si no se apagan, a veces se encienden con demasiado retraso, algunas veces ya las siete de la noche.

La Vanguardia

Sept. 9, 1941



Conversando con el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon a quien estuvo a saludar a su llegada ayer tarde a Manila se ve, a la izquierda, el Hon. Alfred Duff Cooper, coordinador de alimentos de Gran Bretaña y anteriormente ministro británico de informaciones. La fotografía se tomó en el despacho del Presidente en el Palacio de Malacañang.

Palibon Sept. 7, 1941

TINAPOS NA NG KONGRESO ANG PASIYA SA TANGGULAN



KOTABATO-BUKIDNON—Nang pasinayaan ang bagong lansangan sa Mindanaw noong nakaraang Martes. Ang komisionado Say-ye (may hawak na susi) ay siyang nagbukas na opisial, samantalang pumapalakpak naman ang pangulong Quezon. Ginugulan ng P1,000,000, ang lansangan ay may 115 kilometro.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

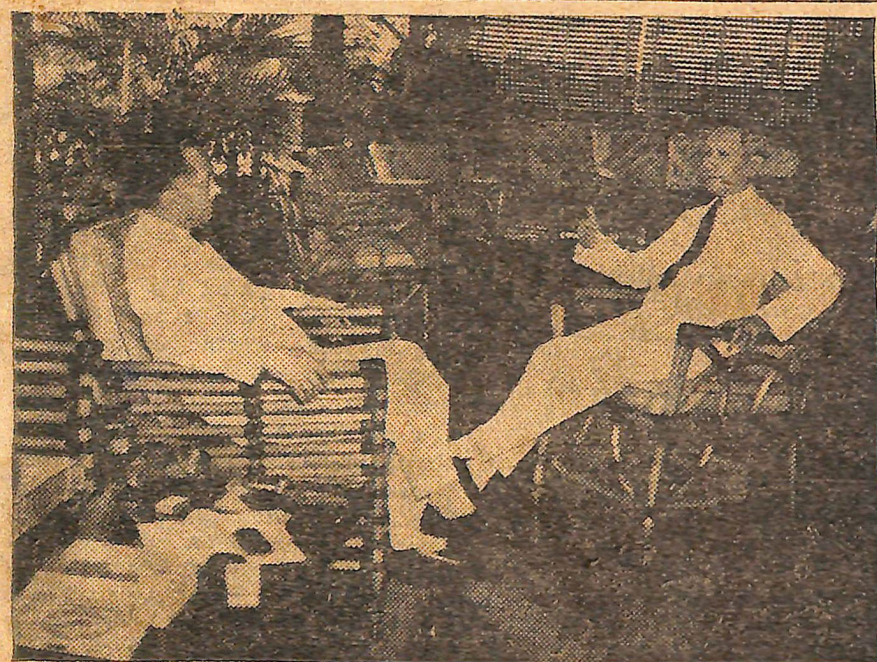
Talib Sept. 17, 1941

Nakilugod Ang Butihing Dilag Ng Malakanyang



Makikita sa larawan si Bb. Maria Aurora Quezon, Butihing Dilag ng Malakanyang, kapiling ang ilang kamag-aaral sa Unibersidad. Kabilang sila sa mga tumungo sa tahanan ng Pangalawang Pangulo, Kgg. Sergio Osmeña, bilang paghahandog ng bati at pakikilugod sa kaarawan sa pagsilang nito, noong nagdaang Martes.

Herald Sept. 7, 1941



SPLIT OR FUSION?—This was the topic of an intimate all-morning conversation in Malacañan today between President Quezon, left, and Vice-President Osmeña, right.

Quezon Forbids Use of "Pull"

Irrked by the practice of some government employees of soliciting the intervention of supposedly influential persons to work for their promotions or salary increases, President Manuel L. Quezon yesterday issued an administrative order enjoining strict compliance with a civil service rule which considers recommendations from unauthorized persons as "unwarrantable interference with the public service."

Under this rule, no recommendation can be considered by the corresponding officials unless it comes from the superior officer of the employee concerned. It also provides that employees who solicit the recommendation of third persons shall be debarred from the promotion proposed, and a repetition of the offense will be considered sufficient cause for removal from office.

The President expressed himself strongly against "pull," saying that such practice is repugnant to the merit principle upon which the civil service rules are based, as promotion in the service depends primarily on demonstrated efficiency.

The civil service rule cited by the President in his administrative order reads:

"No recommendation of any

person for promotion, whether verbal or in writing, shall be received or considered unless it be made by the officer or officers under whose supervision he is or has been employed, and the presentation of any other recommendation shall be considered an unwarrantable interference with the public service; and such a recommendation made at the solicitation or with the knowledge or consent of the employee shall be sufficient cause for debarring him from the promotion proposed, and a repetition of the offense shall be sufficient cause for removing him from the service."

El Doble Oct. 2, 1941

El Presidente Devuelve La Visita Al Almirante Hart

El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon correspondio ayer tarde la visita de cortesia del Almirante Thomas C. Hart, Comandante en Jefe de la Flota Asiatica, yendo al buque insignia "Augusta," donde fue recibido por el almirante, segun se informo anoche en Malacañang.

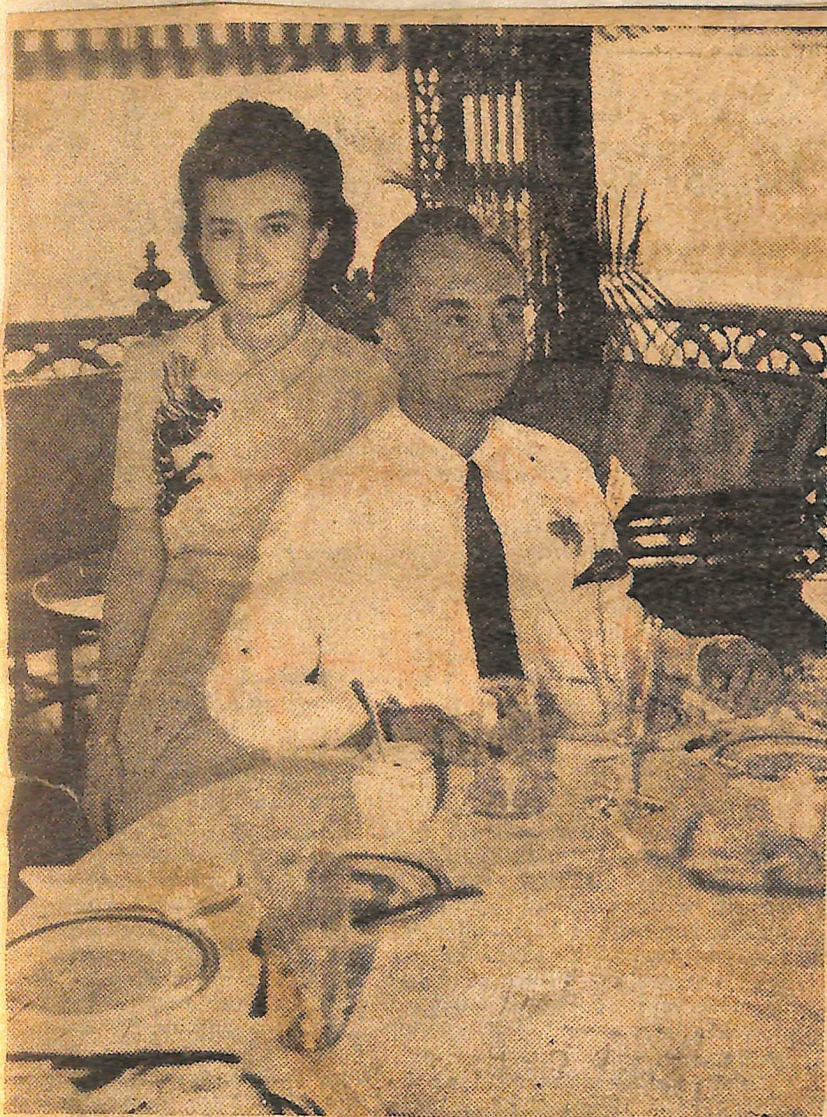
El Almirante Hart, que llevo el lunes a Manila procedente de China, visito ayer por la mañana al Presidente Quezon, siendo recibido por este en Malacañang.

El Presidente Quezon salio luego para su hacienda de Arayat, Pampanga, donde su señora, Da. Aurora, se encuentra indispueta, segun se informo anoche en Malacañang.

Subscriber's Name Don Manuel S. Quezon

Tribune Sept. 24, 1941

Sept. 29, 1941
La Vanguardia



STANDING beside her father, President Manuel L. Quezon is Maria Aurora Quezon, whose twenty-second birthday occurred yesterday. The picture was taken during the breakfast which followed mass held in the private chapel at Malacañan.

Herald Oct. 3, 1941



MRS. AURORA ARAGON QUEZON

First Lady of the Land who will act as sponsor at the laying of the cornerstone for the new chapel and school at Quezon institute next Saturday afternoon, Oct. 11, at four o'clock. His Grace, Archbishop Michael J. Doherty will officiate at the ceremony.

QUEZON NO QUIERE HAYA MAS DEMORAS

Quince dias de plazo para toda investigaci3n de funcionarios

EXPIDE OTRA ORDEN

Fija normas que deben de seguirse en la depuraci3n de acusaciones

Todas las investigaciones administrativas que se practican contra los funcionarios y empleados del gobierno deberan terminarse dentro del plazo de quince dias y todo el expediente completo de la investigacion, incluyendo el comentario y la recomendacion del investigador, debera enviarse al Comisionado del Servicio Civil dentro de quince dias despues de terminada la investigacion, a menos que el plazo sea especificamente extendido por el Presidente de Filipinas, de acuerdo con una orden ejecutiva dictada hoy por el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon.

La orden es para evitar la repeticion de las largas demoras en las investigaciones administrativas practicadas en el pasado, las cuales duraron hasta mas de un a1o. Un caso especifico es la presente investigacion en el cuerpo de policia de Manila que ya ha durado un a1o y la pasada investigacion en la division de inmigracion que duro mas de dos a1os.

La orden del Presidente dice lo siguiente:

"Para fines de uniformidad en la investigacion de los cargos administrativos contra funcionarios o empleados del gobierno y para suplementar las disposiciones de la orden ejecutiva No. 39, de fecha 23 de junio, 1936, por la presente se prescribe el siguiente procedimiento que ha de regir en la practica de dicha investigacion:

(1) Los expedientes administrativos pueden ser iniciados contra un funcionario o empleado del gobierno por el jefe del bur3 u oficina correspondiente motu proprio o por queja de alguna persona que ha de ser suscrita bajo juramento por el denunciante: e n t e n d i e n d o s e que si no puede jurarse la queja por el denunciante, el jefe del bur3 u oficina correspon-

cont.

Please turn on the next page

THE PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.

Subscriber's Name Don Manuel L. Quezon

1941

La Vanguardia Del 8canl. La Vang. Sept. 29 1941Jurando su nuevo cargo

Ante el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon y en presencia de varios Diputados de la Asamblea Nacional y los dos miembros de la Comision, el recién nombrado presidente de la Comision Electoral, ex-magistrado Pedro Concepcion presto su juramento de cargo esta mañana. En la fotografia se ven al Magistrado Concepcion, a la izquierda, Vice-Presidente Sergio Osmeña y el Presidente Quezon.

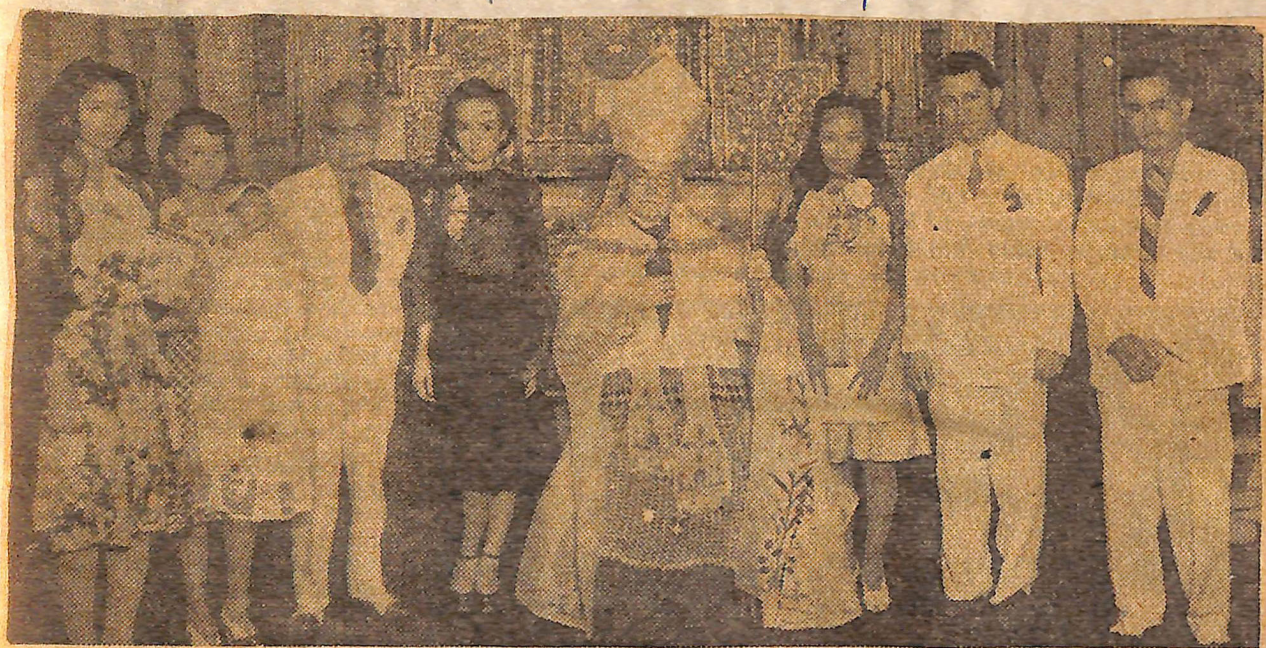
diente puede, a su discrecion, tomar accion sobre la misma si el interés publico o las circunstancias especiales del caso asi lo justifican.

(2) El recurrido debera ser notificado por escrito de los cargos formulados contra el por el jefe del buró u oficina correspondiente y se le concedera un plazo de no menos de 72 horas despues de recibir los mismos para someter una contestacion detallada juntamente con cualquiera prueba por escrito que quiera someter en apoyo de su lado de la cuestion. Tambien sera notificado que si asi lo desea, se practicara una investigacion formal de los cargos en una fecha dada.

(3) Si el recurrido prefiere ser oído sobre dichos cargos, se celebrará una investigación en la cual se le dará oportunidad de defenderse personalmente o por medio de un abogado; entendiéndose, sin embargo, que en todos los casos deberá terminarse la investigación dentro de quince dias, a menos que este plazo sea específicamente extendido por el Presidente.

(4) El expediente completo del asunto, con el comentario y recomendación, deberá trasmitirse por el conducto ordinario al Comisionado del Servicio Civil dentro de quince dias despues de terminada la investigación, a menos que este plazo sea específicamente extendido por el Presidente.

"Será deber del Comisionado del Servicio Civil procurar que las disposiciones de esta orden sean estrictamente cumplidas en todos los casos de investigaciones administrativas."

Philman Del 8, 1941

MARIA AURORA QUEZON headed the group of sponsors at the baptism and confirmation of Nelly Elena, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Deocareza, last Sunday October 5, at five o'clock p. m. His Grace, the Most Rev. Michael J. O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila, officiated at the ceremonies which was held in the Archbishop Palace. Sponsors for the baptism were Mrs. Dolores Hernandez-Sison, Rosalia Refugio, Commissioner Vicente de Vera who was proxy for Governor Teodoro de Vera of Sorsogon, and Jesus Jaucian. For the confirmation Maria Aurora Quezon was the only sponsor.

The picture above was taken immediately after the ceremonies. From left to right are: Mrs. Sison, Mrs. Pacita Perez, Deocareza with her daughter, Commissioner de Vera, Miss Quezon, His Grace, Miss Refugio, Mr. Jaucian, and Mr. Deocareza.

Subscriber's Name Don. Manuel S. Quezon

Herald Sept. 26, 1941

Promotion Of 400 PA Officers Under Study

Ranks Ranging From Captain To Colonel Reported Affected; Lower Brackets Will Be Considered Later

The temporary promotion of army as part of the expansion of of the rapidly increasing enlisted

President Quezon, it was learned
The promotions affect only of- ficers from the rank of captain to

colonel, but several hundred more promotions are due when officers of the lower brackets are considered.

The new promotions, it was learned, include 10 colonels, 28 lieutenant colonels, 86 majors and 233 captains, five judge advocates and one professor in the Philippine Military Academy.

Several important changes in the assignment of Philippine army officers are expected to be announced soon as a result of the detail of 106 PA officers to the division school in Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio city.

Among the vacancies to be filled are three in the high command, three district commanders and a commander for the first regular division in Camp Murphy.

The vacancies in the army high command will be created when Brigadier General Vicente Lim, deputy chief of staff, Colonel Juan C. Quimbo, assistant chief of staff, G-2, and Colonel Pastor Martelino, assistant chief of staff, G-3, leave for the school.

After the 45-day refresher course in Baguio all the officers attending will be appointed to positions in the command of the ten divisions to be mobilized and incorporated into the United States army. General Lim and Colonel Mateo Capinpin, one of the six colonels called, will command a division each, it was learned.

All the officers detailed to the school will report for duty next Monday to Colonel Clifford Blue- mel, commander of the school. The classes will open on October 1.

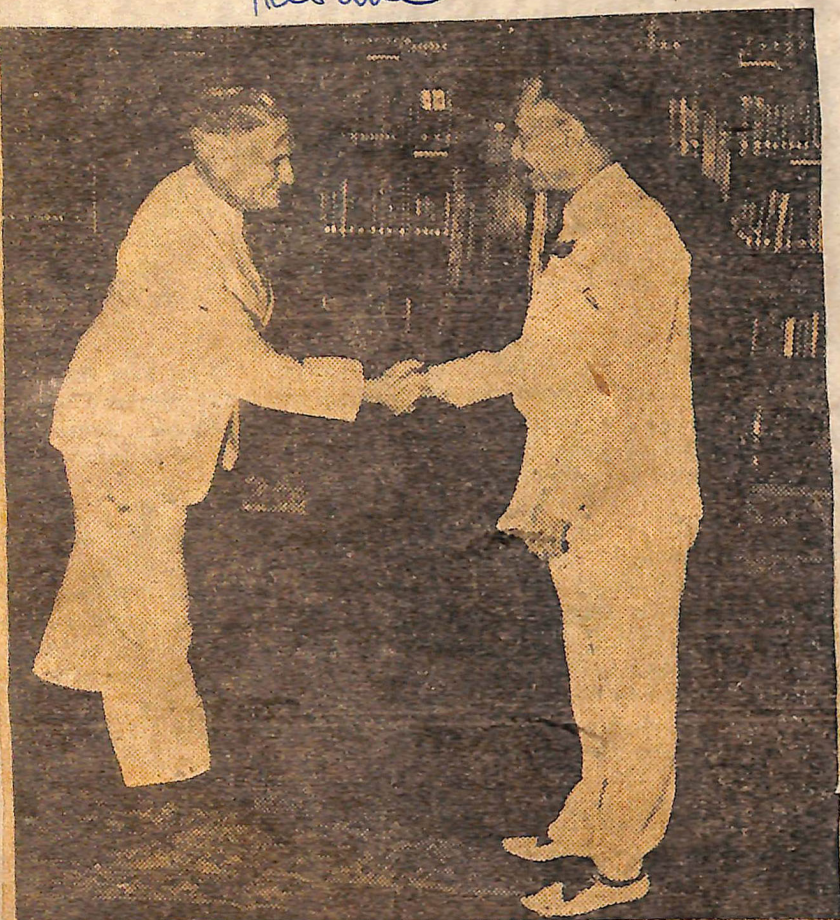
General Lim, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Mamerto Montemayor, who will also attend the classes, is leaving on Sunday.

Lieut. Ricardo Papa, aide-de-camp to Major General Basilio J. Valdes, PA chief of staff, will attend the school and will be relieved by Lieut. Antonio Perez, it was announced.

Quarters for the officers in Baguio will be provided on the post for division commanders, chiefs of staffs and G-3 officers. Others will be accommodated at four Baguio hotels, the Zigzag, Shamrock, Vallejo and Aster, where arrangements have already been made. A mess will be operated at Camp Allen for officers living on the post. No facilities or accommodations are available at the post for families of officers.

The training period will be intensive. Classes will be held daily from 8:00 to 11:30 a.m., and 1:30 to 4:00 p.m. Outdoor exercises will be undertaken from 4:00 to 5:00 p.m., and from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. officers will attend staff conferences and study. There will be no duties from Saturday noons to 7:00 p.m. Sundays, or on holidays.

Tribune Oct. 8, 1941



CALLS ON PRESIDENT.—Sir Earl Page, left, Australia's representative in Britain's war cabinet, yesterday morning paid a call to President Manuel L. Quezon, right. He was accompanied by British Consul-General S. Wyatt-Smith.

Herald Oct. 13, 1941

"Pray in Secret"

PRESIDENT Quezon's request that the plan to hold a nation-wide day of prayer for his recovery be discontinued and that the people's prayers instead be "expressed more in the privacy of homes and churches" is thoroughly in keeping with true Christian practice.

There is not the slightest hint of even a mild reproof in the letter, and we are certain that the President intended to convey no such thing to the committee which had already been formed to take charge of the national prayer demonstration. As the object of the demonstration, the President merely indicated a preference, and everybody will agree that this expressed preference is much more dignified and in better taste.

The entire nation wishes to see President Quezon recover speedily and is greatly encouraged to hear him affirm that he is almost completely well. The people's universal prayer is that his health will continue to improve in order that he may be in a condition to meet the difficult problems of the anxious months ahead.

GRAN TRIUNFO SE ESPERA EN EL PLEBISCITO

Los informes oficiales aseguran que habra gran mayoria de votos en favor de las enmiendas a la Ley Tydings-McDuffie

Alentadores informes se están recibiendo en Manila desde varias provincias en relación con la campaña por la aceptación de las enmiendas económicas a la Constitución que se someterán en el plebiscito del 24 de este mes.

Fundándose en estos informes, los círculos políticos esperan que las propuestas enmiendas serán ratificadas por una abrumadora votación. Las confusiones que anteriormente habían producido cierta desorientación en el público han quedado clarificadas en la campaña de propaganda emprendida por empleados y altos funcionarios del gobierno, políticos y no políticos.

Los funcionarios del gobierno abrigaban al principio el temor de que no habiendo controversia envuelta en el plebiscito que viene habría muy poco interés entre los votantes y que muy pocos electores irían a los precintos el 24 de este mes.

Se ha sabido, sin embargo, que la importancia que tanto el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon como los miembros de la Asamblea Nacional conceden a la ratificación de las enmiendas propuestas, ha producido la necesaria reacción en las masas.

El "Floor Leader" Quintín Paredes que fué designado director de campaña en las provincias del norte de Luzón, es esperado en Manila este día, de regreso de su campaña por Abra y otras regiones ilocanas donde estuvo celebrando mítines para explicar los beneficios que dará al país la ratificación de la Ley Tydings-Kocialkowski que enmienda las disposiciones económicas de la Ley de Independencia Tydings-McDuffie, las cuales son las que van a ser votadas en el plebiscito.

Los diputados Eulogio F. de Guzman y Delfín A. Flores de la provincia de La Unión, informan que la campaña en sus respectivos distritos está en pleno apogeo con mítines diarios en diferentes municipios de La Unión. Siendo una provincia productora de tabaco, La Unión se muestra muy interesada en la ratificación de las enmiendas.

También los informes que se reciben del Valle de Cagayan, especialmente las noticias que vienen de Isabela, la mas importante región dedicada a la producción del tabaco, dicen que la gente se muestra muy interesada en el plebiscito y que se espera en todo el valle una votación mas numerosa.

De regreso de un viaje de campaña por la provincia de Zambales el diputado Dr. Valentín S. Afable dice que el pueblo de su provincia está listo para acudir a los precintos electorales en grandes numeros para votar afirmati-



Hon. Eulogio Rodriguez

vamente.

El gobernador interino de Cavite Emilio P. Virata, ha convocado a los alcaldes de Cavite a una conferencia este día para pedir que los mismos efectuen intensa campaña en sus respectivos municipios.

En el entretanto un grupo de legisladores, incluyendo los diputados Anacleto B. Ramos, Valentín S. Afable, Tomas S. Clemente, Crisanto M. Guysayco, Isidro Vamenta y Eugenio Perez, ordenaron la impresión de miles de copias de los siete beneficios que derivaran de las enmiendas a las Ley Tydings-McDuffie. Estas copias impresas serán distribuidas en todo el país.

Rodriguez hablará por radio en la víspera del plebiscito

El ex-Secretario Eulogio Rodriguez, ahora Gerente General de Campaña del Partido Nacionalista, hablará en favor de la ratificación de las enmiendas económicas a la ley de independencia en un discurso que se diseminará por radio desde la estación KZRF a las 8:30 de la noche del 23, víspera del plebiscito.

Este programa de radio se celebrará bajo los auspicios de la Liga Juvenil Pro-Enmiendas Constitucionales.

Otros oradores en este programa serán Ernesto Rodríguez Jr., Domingo Songalia, Th. Rama Alan, Praxedio S. Villaluz y Cipriano G. Garraton, presidente de la Liga.

La Liga también distribuirá copias del discurso pronunciado por el Presidente Quezon apelando al pueblo elector para que ratifique las enmiendas económicas.

Intensa campaña en San Francisco del Monte

Maestros y funcionarios de San Francisco del Monte, están haciendo campaña activa sobre el plebiscito del día 24 del actual. El principal de la escuela elemental de dicho pueblo, Gil A. Umali, está intensificando la campaña, juntamente con los funcionarios del pueblo.

El día 21 del actual celebrarán un miting con el siguiente programa:

1. Selección de piano por la Srta. Anita Nera.
2. Discurso preliminar, por el Sr. Gil A. Umali, principal.
3. Presentación del conferenciante, G. V. Felipe, concejal.
4. Conferencia, por el Sr. José C. Hilario, de la Junta de Información Nacional.
5. Tribuna libre.
6. Conversación, por el Sr. Eugenio Valentino, supervisor de distrito.
1. Selección de piano por la Srta. Gloria Canseco.
8. Conversación por el Alcalde Daniel Santiago, de San Juan.
9. Danza folklórica — danza del kakawate — por maestras de la escuela de San Francisco.
10. Marcha.

Los fiscales estarán de guardia todo el día

Para atender cualesquier consultas, quejas y cuestiones que surjan durante el día del plebiscito, el 24 de los corrientes, el fiscal de la ciudad Alejo Mabanag asignó ayer a los fiscales que estarán de guardia en dicho día con el personal subalterno correspondiente, en el siguiente orden:

7 a. m. a 12 m.: Fiscal Albert,

chairman, con los Fiscales Mendio-la, Victoriano, Villamor, Ruperto, Gerónimo y Yatco; Sra. de Gacanes; Srtas. Herrera, López y Roxas; Sres. Prado, Marasigan, Abad, Tigno y Padilla.

12:30 p. m. a 5:30 p. m.: Fiscal Narvasa, chairman; Fiscales Montesa, Dacumos, Barot, Monsod, Lim, Dumaul y Nafawa; Sra. de González, Srtas. De la Rosa, Del Prado y Develos; Sres. Magpoc, Velicaria, De Vera y Azárraga.

5:30 p. m. a 10:30 p. m.: Fiscal Dinglasan, chairman; Fiscales Abasolo, Ombac, Lavadía, Vega y Viola; Sres. Asis, Aguayo, José, Ferrer, Villar, Cabacungan, Resurrección, Alegría y Guieb.

Subscriber's Name Mr. Manuel L. Quezon

Tribune Dec. 8, 1941

1941
Tribune Dec. 27

Will Resume Drive On Profiteering

The Emergency Control Administration yesterday started to strengthen its machinery for the enforcement of the anti-profiteering order issued by President Quezon under the Emergency Powers Act and to resume its campaign against profiteering, hoarding and various forms of trade manipulations.

The appointment of at least 11 special agents with powers to carry out all instructions and orders of the ECA is under advisement. A recommendation to this effect has been referred to Malacañan.

Meanwhile, the ECA will today or tomorrow start the distribution of the revised price schedule which President Quezon has approved together with the anti-profiteering order. Copies will be distributed throughout the country, advertised and conspicuously posted on public places for the information of all concerned.

Provincial committees are composed of the governor, the provincial treasurer and the district engineer. These provincial committees will have powers and supervisions over all the municipal sub-committees in their respective provinces.

To supplement the order on anti-profiteering, the ECA will shortly recommend to the Pres-

ident the promulgation of several other orders on hoarding, and other forms of violations.

Meanwhile, the trial of Cua Lian, a Chinese businessman accused of profiteering, will be held this morning before Judge Buenaventura Ocampo of the Manila court of first instance, who had denied a motion that trial of the profiteering case be held in abeyance until after the supreme court had decided the appeal of Assistant Fiscal Agustin P. Montesa from the ruling of Judge Jose R. Carlos that no law exists which punishes profiteering.

The filing of additional profiteering cases with Fiscal Montesa has slackened lately, due, it is believed, to the fact that DI-men and agents of the ECA are waiting for the issuance of the revised price schedule under the new executive order on price-fixing.

URGES SALE OF GOVT. PAPERS

President Manuel L. Quezon last night issued an executive order designating provincial, city, and municipal treasurers, librarians of the branches of the National Library, and principals of central schools to sell and distribute government publications.

The executive order follows:

"With a view to giving as wide publicity as possible to the activities being undertaken by the government in the promotion of the political, social, and cultural welfare of the people, provincial, municipal, and city treasurers, librarians of the branches of the National Library, and principals of central schools under the Bureau of Education are hereby designated representatives of the bureau of printing in their respective jurisdictions to sell and distribute government publications.

"The Director of Printing may therefore consign from time to time to said officials under proper documents and invoices, a reasonable quantity of government publications which in his opinion are of value and/or interest to the general public for sale at such prices as may be fixed therefor under section 1651 of the Administrative Code."

Free Press Dec. 19, 1941



SOCIETY GIRLS DO THEIR BIT AT MALAYSIAN FETE

Thousands of Manilans attended the colorful, highly successful Malaysian Fete at the Malacañang Recreation Park for the benefit of the boy scouts and girl scouts of the Philippines, last Saturday night. Above, left to right: Lourdes Vargas, daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas, was in charge of the Holy Ghost College's booth; President Quezon at the booth supervised by his daughter, Maria Aurora, and Mrs. Carlos Ledesma (the former Susan Magalona); captivating Telly Albert as a Siamese princess.

1941
Herald Dec. 25

Quezon Issues Order On New P. I. Airports

President Quezon today issued an executive order establishing new airports and landing fields and classifying those already in existence. He issued the order upon the recommendation of the National Transportation board.

The order established the following classification of airports and landing fields: 1. National airports and landing fields; 2. National emergency landing fields; 3. Provincial airports and landing fields; 4. City airports and landing fields; 5. Municipal airports and landing fields; 6. Private airports; and 7. U. S. military airports and landing fields.

In making the above classification the President specified what landing fields and airports are to be placed under each. The reason for the classification is to better fix the responsibility for their proper construction and maintenance.

Secretary Jorge B. Vargas said that the oath-taking of Secretary Jose Avelino, who has been appointed to the portfolio of public works and communications, has been tentatively set for Monday at

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Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

1941
Tribune Oct. 22

Ep. Debate Del. 22, 1941

Not for Party Unity

No better reply to the charge that he is dabbling in sectional politics could be made by President Manuel L. Quezon than in his speech in Naga, when he counselled his hearers to vote in the coming elections for the candidate they regarded as the best man, and when he promised them that their choice will receive the full cooperation and support of his administration.

This is the only answer that could be given by the President of the Commonwealth, both to the charge of playing politics that has been leveled against him, and to the clamor for "party unity" which has been raised in the effort to handpick candidates and to regiment the majority party's voting strength behind the selected aspirants.

Party unity is necessary to the party machine, to keep the mechanism working and to make possible smooth and unbroken application of political control. It is not essential to that greater unity—the unity of the nation—which can never be regimented, which can only come through popular conviction that individual rights are sacred, and that individual opinion and its expression have full and free play.

It is the duty of the President of the Commonwealth to maintain the unity of the people. To this end he must command the respect, the confidence of the people. It is not his job to work for the unity or the prosperity of any single party.

President Quezon is retaining the loyalty and the confidence of the people, both by working for the interests of all the people, and by refusing to be involved in the struggles which only factions of the Nacionalista party find important, and only to the interests of the several factions.

As American Editors See Us

—REPRINTED EDITORIALS—

Manuel Quezon, Realist

Uncle Shylock Sam, that busy land-grabber of the Nazi portrait painters, was handed the other day an unsolicited testimonial to his disinterested benevolence. Mr. Manuel Quezon, the President of the Philippines, was accepting the re-nomination by his party convention, the Nacionalistas, whose principal plank is independence. Mr. Quezon himself has been all along the man who demanded independence, first, last and all the time. He is the man who once said in language more emphatic than polite, "We would rather govern ourselves like hell than be governed by anybody else."

And what was Mr. Manuel Quezon telling his Nacionalista brethren about their cherished program? Nothing except their only chance for independence is for the democracies to win the war.

This country has of course guaran-

teed the independence of the Philippines by 1946. Even before the present conflict began, the moves were made to prepare the Philippines for complete autonomy. We will live up to our word. Indeed most of the objections to the legislation providing for separation have come from the Filipinos, not from Americans. And admittedly something ought to be done about autonomy for the Moros, to whom we are morally as responsible for protection against their fellow Filipinos as to the latter for nationalism and independence.

Quezon is a realist. He knows that if the democracies fall, the Philippines will come under the grasp of Japan, perhaps later of Hitler, and that independence will be gone forever. Our land-grabbing faults are played up by the Nazis and their friends, but there is Cuba free and here is the Philippine government fully aware of the only course that can win it freedom.

Dallas (Tex.) News

Herald Nov. 4, 1941

Reelection Of Quezon Indispensable To U.S. Pro-Democracy Policy

Washington Circles Consider Philippine President Spokesman Of Malayan Peoples; Manila Nacionalistas United Behind Quezon-Osmena Team

By JULIUS C. EDELSTEIN

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Capitol newspapers are displaying interest in the forthcoming Philippine election and they generally forecast the reelection of President Manuel L. Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña.

While a few officials associated with Philippine affairs commented somewhat cynically that the Philippines had a virtually one-party system and stressed the desirability of a more active opposition party, most impartial quarters agreed that the Philippine national election, in the midst of the Far Eastern turmoil, was a healthy symbol of democracy in the Axis-menaced Orient.

Official and unofficial circles agreed unanimously that President Quezon's reelection was as indispensable to the United States' policy as was Mr. Roosevelt's reelection a year ago.

They said it was unwise to risk a shift in the administration of the Commonwealth at the present time when all energies must be

conserved in the interest of national self-preservation and defense.

Quezon's supporters said he was not only best acquainted with the administrative problems of the Philippines, but had international views which are known and recognized throughout the world, making him an ideal spokesman for the Filipino people during the current war period.

They said Quezon has already established his diplomatic skill, which has made him the virtual United States diplomatic representative among the Malayan peoples.

It was explained the Commonwealth president also was valuable in connection with the United States' good neighbor policy since he is personally known throughout Latin America.

can. Herald Del. 25, 1941

10 o'clock in the morning. Secretary Avelino flew back to Manila from Iloilo this morning. While in Iloilo, he was unable to meet President Quezon, who is due back on Sunday.

Secretary Vargas released a letter received from Bishop Santiago Fonacier of the Aglipayan church in reply to one sent to him by President Quezon. In the letter Bishop Fonacier pledged the cooperation of his church to the Commonwealth.

Three Press Nov. 22, 1941

Defiance?

Over a fortnight ago, President Manuel L. Quezon ordered the opening of the public streams in Pampanga, which were converted into private fishponds by owners of the land adjacent to such streams. Accordingly, the government proceeded to remove the obstructions, in the form of dams, some of which were blamed for the recent flood in the province. Latest reports from Pampanga say that a number of fishpond owners have defied the President's order by replacing the removed obstructions.

Monday Mail Nov. 17, 1941

Tribune Nov. 21 1941

Editorials

The Verdict Of History

IN PREVIOUS celebrations of the anniversary of the Commonwealth, it has been customary to emphasize the social and economic gains which have accrued to the people under the leadership of President Quezon. Last Saturday, it seemed highly appropriate that the President himself, in the course of a speech reiterating Filipino loyalty to America, should have stressed that aspect of the national effort in which his administration has been most signally successful; namely, the planning and execution of the national defense program.

With justifiable pride, President Quezon could point to the fact that the present impressive defense set-up of the Philippines is owing largely to the vision and enterprise which enabled him to push through a program of national military preparedness despite the skepticism of "experts" and the opposition of "liberals" here and in the United States. Today he has the satisfaction of seeing the wisdom of his defense policy confirmed in every respect by the imperative realities of the present-day world.

Against the "expert" testimony of people who declared that the Philippines is indefensible, President Quezon proceeded resolutely to set aside funds for national defense and to train soldiers for the Philippine Army. Charged with establishing an army to suppress freedom and to help maintain himself as dictator, he went ahead, secure in the conviction that the independence of the Filipino people must someday be defended by Filipino arms against the threat of aggression.

Today, President Quezon can point with pardonable satisfaction: first, to the fact that America's decision to defend the Philippines has been inspired mainly by the determination of the Filipino people to defend themselves; and second, to the fact that an army which hostile critics feared might someday be used to suppress freedom is today being prepared to defend freedom.

Is it gilding the lily to say that in this, as in various other matters hardly less important, history has once again given its verdict in favor of the Quezon leadership? Yet the reminder is important, not so much as proof of the wisdom of this leadership in the past, but rather as comforting assurance that its policies and decisions in the perilous and uncertain future shall be marked by a wisdom equally unerring. The same foresight born of reason and experience and the same persistence born of truth and courage shall continue to be placed in the service of the nation.

But for this foresight and this persistence of President Quezon in pursuing his original program of national defense, this impressive phenomenon of complete Filipino-American collaboration in defense, of absolute Filipino loyalty to America would be a futile and meaningless gesture. The United States might have thought it useless and unwise to undertake the active defense of the Archipelago against attack by a first-class power, and the United States Army Forces in the Far East might never have been organized at all.

But because President Quezon was firmly persuaded that the Filipino people must forge a weapon for their own defense—and not a token force merely but an army capable of repelling invasion—he has today the immense satisfaction of seeing that the sovereign power has declared itself willing to defend the Philippines as thoroughly and as effectively "as any state of the Union."

And so, today, we can speak of Filipino loyalty to America, of Filipino determination to fight side by side with the American nation with full knowledge that this loyalty and determination shall have concrete demonstration in action when and as the need for such action may arise. The great American battle for democracy shall become our battle too in the truest sense of the word, and we shall be able to say, fighting back-to-back with the American people, that their ideals are our ideals too—to bleed for and to die.

Leadership In Congress Faces Test

State of Emergency Factor to Keep Harmony Intact

By VICENTE J. GUZMAN
Of the Tribune Staff

A strong congressional leadership will be needed in the future to preserve the harmony that has existed between the administration and the legislative department, according to the belief in political circles.

These quarters see no likelihood that President Manuel L. Quezon will lose the cooperation of the legislature, but they see several factors pressuring a spirit of insurgence in the legislative department. One circumstance, however, favors the preservation of the close harmony that has been maintained between these two departments.

The factor is the national emergency. The state of national emergency is an insurance against any quarrel of Congress with the administration.

It is not likely, it was said, that the President will have difficulty in pushing through emergency legislation for many of the newly elected members of Congress, realizing the gravity of the situation, have expressed themselves in favor of cooperation to help in meeting it.

But this will probably last only as long as the emergency, many believe. The conditions created by the revival of a bicameral legislature and the temperament of the men elected to the Congress are rich with any number of possibilities, in the opinion of many.

Observers do not go so far as to predict an open break in the future, but they hold that legislation will not be as easily obtained as it has been in the past.

To keep Congress in line and to maintain the harmony that has existed between the two branches of the national government, a strong leadership, is obviously needed, according to observers.

In the first place, unlike in its first six years, the administration has to contend now with a bicameral legislature, the control of which, as shown by past experience, would naturally have to challenge the political ability of the national leaders.

A more important factor than that, however, is the human equation. Although both houses are predominantly Nacionalista, only three opposition men having been elected, a study of the pol-

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cont.

Subscriber's Name Jes. Manuel L. Quezon

EP Debate Nov. 8, 1941

1941
Cant. Tribune Nov. 21



POCO DESPUES DE LLEGAR ayer tarde en el "Hongkong Clipper", el emisario especial japonés Saburo Kurusu se dirigió a la residencia del Alto Comisionado Francis B. Sayre para saludarle. En la foto superior se halla el Sr. Sayre (izquierda) con el Sr. Kurusu.

En la siguiente foto, tomada en Malacañang ayer tarde, se ve a Kurusu (izquierda) con el Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, a quien fue a saludar inmediatamente después de verse con el Sr. Sayre.

La foto inferior fue tomada en el Oak Room del Manila Hotel poco después de las 6 de ayer tarde durante el vino ofrecido por el distinguido diplomático japonés. De izquierda a derecha se hallan el consul general japonés Katsunai Nihro, el Sr. Kurusu, el Vicepresidente Sergio Osmeña y Don Vicente Madrigal.

La Vanguardia

1941
Nov. 18



A la derecha: El Presidente Manuel L. Quezon, el Vicepresidente Sergio Osmeña y el Speaker Gil Montilla, fotografiados mo-

mentos después de aprobarse la fusión de los partidos "anti" y "pro" en la tarde del lunes pasado.

tical background of many of the men in Congress has led observers to believe that they will not be easily led.

Yet another consideration is the apparent attempt of a certain group to show its influence, if not to control not only the senate but also the house. So far the move of this group remains unchecked and is said to be about ready to upset preconceived plans involving the congressional leadership.

The situation created has already manifested itself in the preliminary organization plans for both houses, political quarters believe. Unless administration leaders step in and with determination, these moves may hinder an immediate organization of Congress, especially the senate, where the moves of the Roxas-Recto combine are being carefully watched.

In this connection, political observers thought that his desire to pave the way for a speedy organization of the senate prompted Floor Leader Quintin Paredes to renounce the senate floor leadership. Paredes said in a press statement that he is directing his efforts to "facilitating a harmonious organization" of both houses.

The Roxas-Recto combination is reported to claim a following of 11 senators-elect, which is four short of the number to enable it to elect the senate president and the floor leader and to gain control of the upper chamber.

These claims are laughed at by the Yulo-Paredes group, which, it was said, has a sufficient following to capture the senate leadership. It is known, however, that any winning combination in the senate will gain control of the lower house and, consequently, of Congress. This is obvious because the senate, despite constitutional restrictions, is bound to exercise the leadership in Congress because of the caliber of the men in the upper chamber.

The house of representatives, although predominantly composed of conservative elements, finds itself with a small but vociferous group of independent-minded congressmen. Besides, no clear-cut policy has yet been established with respect to the nine Nacionalista rebels, including the three who won in special provinces.

It would be to the advantage of national leaders to take these nine congressmen into their circle for unless this is done they might join forces with the three opposition representatives. Properly led, these 12 might wield an influence of no mean proportion.

Likely to stray to the opposition wing within the house are Congressmen-elect Margarito E.

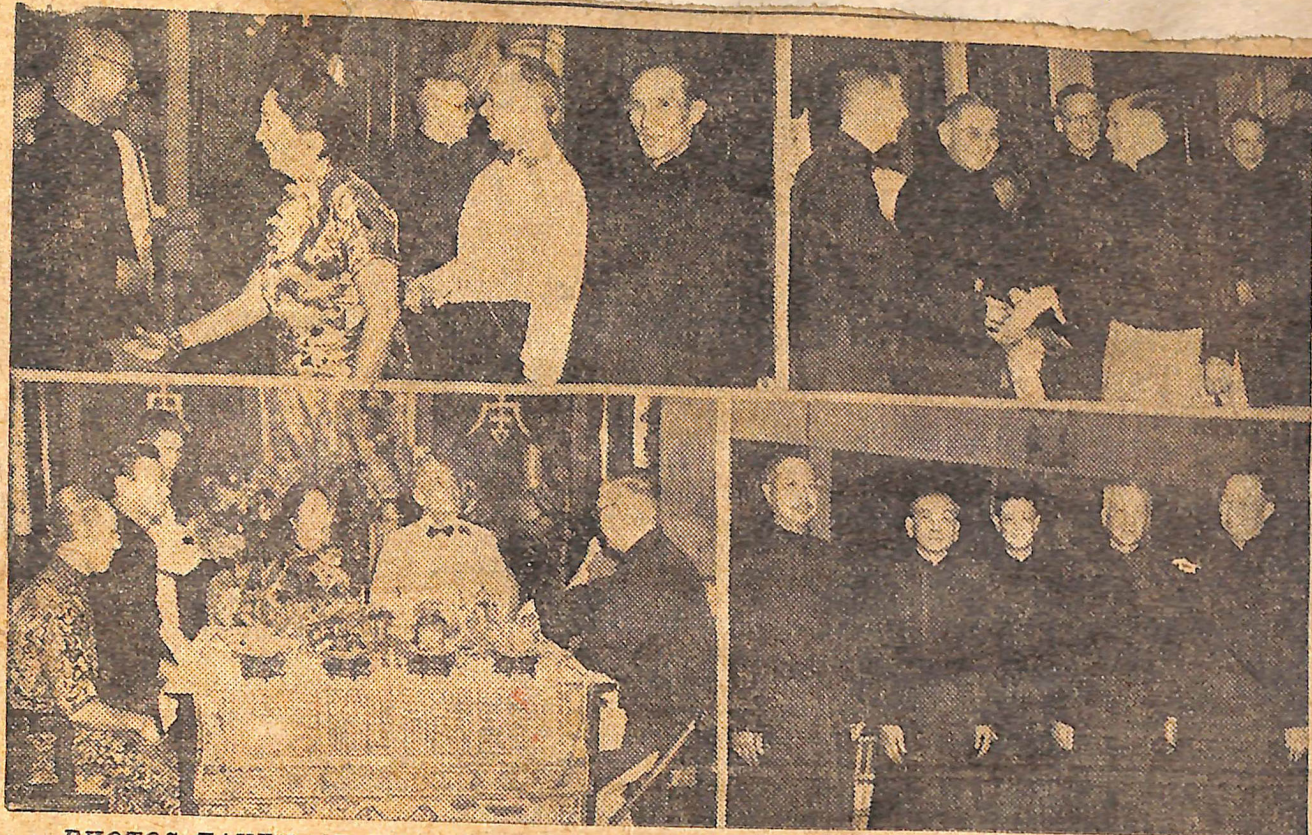
Reviles, Justiniano S. Montano, Nicolas Rafols, Francisco I. Crtega, Cecilio L. Maneja, Cipriano P. Primicias, Salvador T. Lluch, George K. Tait, Gregorio Marrero, Alfonso E. Mendoza, Wenceslao Q. Vinzons and Emigdio V. Nietes.

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Monday Mail

Nov. 24, 1941



PHOTOS TAKEN AT THE Chinese reception in honor of President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon given by Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso SyCip and members of the board of directors of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce last Saturday evening at the Oriental club. Upper left panel shows Mrs. Quezon and the President at the reception line. Next picture shows Speaker Yulo with Yu Tiao Kun. Lower left picture shows the principal table in which are seated Mrs. Alfonso SyCip, Consul C. Kuangson Young, Mrs. Quezon, the President, Mrs. Young hidden by Mr. Alfonso SyCip. To the right are: Vice President Sergio Osmeña, Cham Samco, Chua Cho Cheng and Yu Tiao Kun.

Bulletin

Nov. 18, 1941

Quezon Tells Hawaii Filipinos To Fight Side By Side With America

President Quezon drew the Filipinos in Hawaii into a side-by-side stand with America in a two-way radio broadcast yesterday afternoon, a post-script to the sixth anniversary of the inauguration of the Commonwealth.

The program originated from Honolulu, sponsored by the Filipino community there, and a return broadcast was made over KZRM in Manila, which carried the speech of President Quezon from the Malacañan Guest House over the Columbia Broadcasting system to Hawaii.

A salient part of the President's speech was that portion wherein he declared the Philippines owes the United States a debt of gratitude that knows no bounds and that "we are determined to fight for her and, if necessary, to lay down our lives so that the ideals and principles for which she stands shall not perish from the earth."

He said he was confident that the Filipinos shared the sentiments of

their countrymen in the Philippines as he had voiced them in his repeated pledges of loyalty to and support of the United States in case of war, adding, "I am confident that if and when words have to be translated into deeds, not a single one among us will be found lagging behind."

President Quezon thanked Hawaii residents for their expressions of loyalty and support of his administration and for their congratulations on his reelection. He said the people back home are proud of the Hawaii Filipinos because they have made good, improved their lot and sent home their savings which have been invested in productive enterprises.

Nov. 30, 1941

Sunday Tribune

Representative-elect Nicanor Carag of Cagayan and Representative-elect Lino Castillejo of Isabela called on President Quezon yesterday morning at 9 to pay their respects. Major Manuel Nieto accompanied the sons.

1941

Tribune Nov. 30

Manuel L. Quezon is president of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. He entered upon his second term of office on November 15, 1941.

Tribune Nov. 28, 1941

Quezon to Speak To P.I. Youth

President Manuel L. Quezon will deliver an address at the University of the Philippines this afternoon after he has reviewed the university cadet corps at 4 o'clock, as part of the annual National Heroes' Day celebration of the state university. The Heroes' Day observance starts today and ends on November 30.

The speech of President Quezon, according to advance reports, will be addressed to the youth. About 3,000 are expected to be present.

A 21-gun salute will be fired by an artillery battery upon the arrival of President Quezon at the campus. After inspecting the escort company he will proceed to the drill grounds to review the corps. The convocation will be held immediately after the review. The President will be introduced by President Bienvenido M. Gonzalez.

The program will be broadcast over station KZRM. President Quezon's speech will go on the air at 5 p.m.

Subscriber's Name

Des. Manuel. & Quezon

Bulletin

Nov. 28, 1941

TWO WEDDINGS FEATURE MIDWEEK ACTIVITIES

De Veyra-Avila Nuptials At Apostolic Delegation; Carolina Chicote Weds Luis Zabaljauregui

Two society weddings took place yesterday morning, the first being the De Veyra-Avila nuptials at the Apostolic Delegation and the second the Zabaljauregui-Chicote rites at the Paules Church on San Marcelino Street.

In a ceremony solemnized at 6:30, Miss Rosario Avila, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jose Avila of Cebu, exchanged marriage vows with Lieutenant Manuel de Veyra, son of Professor and Mrs. Jaime C. de Veyra.

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon and the bride's father acted as sponsors. The bride was attended by Miss Remedios Avila as maid of honor,

while the bridegroom had Dr. Teodoro Herrera as his best man. Sponsors for the veil ceremony were Miss Soledad Avila and Jesus de Veyra, while Miss Pureza Abella and Francisco Romualdez were sponsors for the cord ceremony. Little Antonio Reyes acted as ring bearer.

During the ceremony, Mrs. Fanny Calvin Tuason sang, accompanied at the organ by Miss Carmen Larracas.

The bride wore a lovely terno of white satin featured by a draped skirt and applique with Chantilly lace and a design of lilies of the valley. She carried several small bouquets of white orchids and cadena de amor. Her long veil of bridal illusion was held in place by a cluster of lilies of the valley and a lace bonnet.

Immediately after the church rites, the newlyweds received a group of close friends and relatives, headed by President Manuel L. Quezon, at the Manila Hotel, where the wedding reception and breakfast were held.

The bride is an alumna of St. Theresa's College in Cebu and the school of fine arts of the University of Sto. Tomas, while the bridegroom is a graduate of the Ateneo de Manila and University of Sto. Tomas and is connected with the medical corps of the Philippine Army.

Nov. 20, 1941

Bonifacio Day Observance Today

Center of today's nation-wide observance of the 78th birthday anniversary of the Father of the Katipunan will be the Bonifacio monument in Balintawak, where a patriotic program at about 5 p. m. will climax the holiday.

Highlights of the program include the hoisting of the Katipunan flag by Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, the offering of a victory wreath by Mrs. Marina Dizon, one of the first women members of Bonifacio's revolutionary society. Secretary Jorge B. Vargas will be the principal speaker.

The program will be preceded by a pilgrimage which starts at 4 p. m. in front of Ang Tibay at Rizal Avenue extension. The Katipunan flag, flanked by the American and Filipino flags, will be carried in the parade. Counselor Eustaquio C. Balagtas is in charge of the pilgrimage.

At 6 a. m. today, skyrockets will be set off near the Bonifacio monument to indicate the start of the day's festivities. Floral offerings will be made by various educational, civic and labor organizations under the auspices of the Labi ng Katipunan, and the public, at 8 a. m.

Last night the Bonifacio monument was ablaze with electric lights. At 7 p. m. a band concert was held, a contribution of Mayor Cornelio Cordero of Callocan. A radio program was broadcast from 9 p. m., with Secretary of Labor Leon G. Guinto as principal speaker.

November 30, besides being Bonifacio Day, is celebrated at the University of the Philippines as National Heroes Day. Last Friday the U. P. had as its speaker President Manuel L. Quezon.

In Caridad, Cavite, at 4 p. m. today, the Caridad Civic Club will hold a National Heroes program, with Senator-elect Emilio Tria Tirona as guest speaker.

The monthly dinner last night of the Lodge Perla del Oriente was dedicated to Bonifacio Day and St. Andrew, patron saint of the Scottish constitution. Among those who took part in the ceremonies were George W. Cruickshank, J. de S. Hernandez, Frederick H. Stevens, Louis Rifkin, Dr. Camilo Osias, Ernesto Vallejo, and John R. McFie, with James Stevenson, as master of ceremonies.

Among the educational institutions celebrating Bonifacio Day is the Philippine Women's University which will present a radio program at 8:30 tonight. The program opens with a talk by Miss Helena Z. Benitez. A feature will be a presentation called "Youth Speaks," with representatives of various PWU departments taking part.

CLU PREPARING REPLY TO PRESIDENT

The Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines is preparing a reply to the speech of President Manuel L. Quezon at the University of the Philippines last Friday. The statement of the CLU, which is being prepared by a special committee, will be released in a few days.

Governors May Convene Here Soon

A convention of governors may be called prior to the inauguration of President Manuel L. Quezon on December 30 or 31, according to Secretary of the Interior Francisco Zulueta.

The convention may be held to coincide with the inauguration in order to permit the governors to attend the ceremonies in a group.

Various problems affecting the provinces and in which the national government is interested may be taken up during the conference. This conference will also give Secretary Zulueta an opportunity to meet each governor, whom he has not had occasion to meet him since his appointment to the department.

Secretary Zulueta, who is chairman of the committee on inauguration named by President Quezon, will call the committee to a meeting some time next week.

GUINGONA TO CALL ON QUEZON TUESDAY

Mindanao Commissioner Teopisto Guingona will call on President Manuel L. Quezon on Tuesday morning to report on Mindanao affairs, particularly on the Moro problem in Sulu. He will be accompanied by Secretary of the Interior Francisco Zulueta. The commissioner arrived in Manila last Tuesday.

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Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Nov. 30, 1941

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Palanca Dec. 1

Jane Ellen's DIARY

The splendor of China was evident at the party given by Mr. Alfonso Z. Sy Cip and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in honor of His Excellency President Manuel L. Quezon and Mrs. Quezon last week. It was the splendor of an ancient culture of gracious manners, of centuries of breeding that manifested itself in the suave hospitality extended to the nearly a thousand guests, and in the perfection of the decor and the pains taken to make the party worthy of the distinguished honorees.

It must be said that the large majority of non-Chinese women present who elected to come in ordinary evening dress made a wise decision. The all-revealing and beautiful Chinese costume is not kind to the goldfish silhouette, and few American women, except the very young, can wear it.

The uninvited to this party who, seen through the huge windows, unwittingly patterned themselves into an interesting human frieze on convenient boughs, reminded one that it is the East. Technically trespassers, their silence and immobility, their good manners, made one glad that they too might see and enjoy.

Harvard-Yale men are congratulating themselves on their good fortune in having had Allen A. Michie as their guest speaker at their annual dinner held last week. Either due to modesty, or because thrills have almost become a commonplace in his recent life, Mr. Michie said never a word about the six hundred air raids which he had personally experienced during eighteen months in London, but he gave his audience a ringside seat at the battles of shell and strategy which he witnessed in the Middle East. His speech was tremendously timely, and his analysis of the war in the Middle East masterly.

The Libyan campaign is being followed with desperate interest by at least one Manilan. Awaiting confirmation of the fate of her brother, Brigadier General Wallington Pope, who was in charge of some of the forces in the present struggle in Libya, the annihilation of whose command was reported in the press, Mrs. J. L. Bromfield is resignedly conceding another precious member of her family

as having joined her brave son in the Legion of the Dead who died for Britain. Carrying on in true British fashion, Mrs. Bromfield, a graduate of London University with the degree of A.B., has added to her multitudinous activities by accepting a position in Far Eastern University as a member of the Faculty Staff.

With two important weddings in the offing, the Nathorst-Fahnestock, and the Brias-Andrews nuptials, whose dates have been announced, social Manila will have few free evenings until after December 22nd. The Nathorst-Fahnestock wedding promises to be a brilliant spectacle—lovely bridesmaids, crossed swords, gleaming epaulettes and all the pageantry of a formal ceremony in which the groom is an officer of the U. S. Navy.

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Last Night Heavy With Social Activities

LAST night was a "heavy" night for most Manilans, who even now may still be in the midst of weekend activity.

ONE of the most important social affairs was the dinner dance of the Philippine Columbian Association for President Manuel L. Quezon. Sharing honors with the President were Vice President Sergio Osmeña and the following other Columbian members, who were recently elected senators: Messrs. Antonio de las Alas, Ramon Fernandez, and Vicente Madrigal.

CLOSE to a thousand reservations were made for the "Big Game" broadcast at the Army and Navy Club last night, where spirits are most likely still running high. Three orchestras were pressed into service to alternate from midnight on. Regular dinner was served from 7 to 10 p.m., a la carte from 10 to midnight; special buffet from 12 to 2:30 a.m.

THE Nucleo Solteril's big dance of the year had the Los Tamaraos Polo Club for its setting, several hundred guests driving out to Parañaque for the event. The rigodon de honor highlighted the evening.

THREE plays by Wilfrido Guerrero and performed for the St. Anthony's Institution drew a big crowd to the Ateneo Auditorium last night. This evening one of the playwright's works, "Laughs and Laughter," will be staged as part of the matinee benefit program for the San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan, Parish Church. Prof. Jose Mossesgeld Santiago is organizer of the benefit.

Makatitipid Ng 1 Angaw Sa Halalan

Hihirangin ng lupon sa halalan ang mga inspektor sa bawa't presinto

Ang pagbabagong itinatagubilin ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa kanyang kalatas sa Kapulungang Pangbansa, na ipinalilipat sa komision sa halalan ang paghirang ng mga inspektor sa halalan ay makababawas ng mahigit sa P1,000,000 sa gugulang binabalikat ng pamahalaan sa tuwing nagdaraos ng halalan, sang-ayon sa komision sa halalan.

Napag-alamang maraming kagawad ng asamblea ang nakapagpahayag na ng kanilang pag-sang-ayon sa pagbabago, hindi lamang dahil sa ito ay makapagpapatipid para sa pamahalaan kundi makapagpaaliit pa ng suhiranin para sa mga pangkating politiko at mga kandidato. Sa balak ay aalisin na sa mga pangkatin at kandidato sa mga tungkulin ang kaabalahan ng makialam sa pagpili at paghirang ng mga inspektor sa halalan. Dahil dito, ang matitirang gawain na lamang ng mga pangkatin at kandidato, sakaling mapagtibay ang pagbabago, ay ang humarap sa mga mamamayan at ilahad ang kanilang mga isyu at hingin ang kanilang pagkatig.

Hindi kukulangin sa P2,700,000 ang ginugugol ng pamahalaan sa alin mang halalang idinaraos. Ang malaking bahagi ng halagang ito ay iniuukol sa dieta ng mga inspektor. Sa pamamagitan ng isang pagbabago sa paraan ng paghirang ng mga inspektor ay ipinalalagay ng komision na maaaring bawasan hanggang sa P1,500,000 na lamang ang dating gugulin ng pamahalaan.

Inaasahan din na sa pamamagitan ng pagbabago ay lalong magiging maayos ang pagdaraos ng halalan. Mga taong sadyang kilala lamang na may katangian ang hihirangang inspektor. Nahiwatigan din na ang bilang sa kasalukuyan ng mga inspektor ay malamang na bawasan din.

Marami pang ibang pagbabagong malamang na isama sa balak na pagsusuri sa kodigo sa halalan. Sinasabing ang mga komisyonado sa halalan ay nakati-pon na ng ilang pagbabagong isiningit sa dating kodigo.

Maliciosa y dañina

DE todos es sabido que en la vida social son grandes e irreparables los daños que producen la murmuración, la calumnia, la falsedad, las verdades a medias, la mentira, en una palabra.

Por esto, una personalidad ilustre y respetada de nuestros tiempos ha afirmado que la campaña de falsedades que se ha iniciado casi al romperse las hostilidades del actual conflicto, produce mayores daños y más irreparables que los que causan los bombardeos de la artillería y la aviación.

Los efectos de una mentira, de una verdad dicha a medias, perduran años y años, y aun siglos, hasta que aparecen hombres sinceramente amantes de la verdad que, tras laboriosa y paciente investigación, logran descubrirla y exponerla, aunque, desgraciadamente, tarda la verdad así expuesta en abrirse paso en la inteligencia y la voluntad de las gentes. Se podrían citar como ejemplo, ciertas supuestas historias fundadas en falsedades y calumnias o medias verdades que justamente se han denominado leyendas negras.

Casi todos los pueblos han padecido alguna vez de esta ofensiva de la mentira, pero no hay duda de que es en nuestros tiempos cuando la campaña es más extensa y amplia, y hasta puede decirse que ha perfeccionado su técnica, como consecuencia de los adelantos singulares puestas al servicio de la más rápida difusión de las informaciones y multiplicación de los impresos, por lo que es más eficaz, es decir, más dañosa.

En nuestras relaciones con los Estados Unidos, se ha interpuesto con mucha frecuencia esta ofensiva de mentiras o falsas representaciones, encaminada a obscurecer la situación de las Islas y los verdaderos sentimientos de nuestros caudillos y de nuestro pueblo ante la opinión del pueblo norteamericano. Uno de los casos recientes es el que ha sido enérgicamente denunciado y combatido por el Presidente Quezon en su discurso último, que reveló con toda claridad quienes fueron los autores de los juicios temerarios y las falsas representaciones que ocultaron ante la opinión norteamericana los verdaderos propósitos en que se inspiró la petición de poderes extraordinarios para el Presidente, y cuáles fueron los efectos de aquella actitud.

Pero, no obstante esta denuncia y tomando pie precisamente de ella, los habituados a la malicia continúan en su maligna actitud y han transmitido a Estados Unidos el discurso del Presidente, pero en tal forma que se da a entender cosa distinta de la que realmente dijo, por lo que se ha visto obligado a dar a publicidad una declaración que, no hay duda, que la ratificamos todos los filipinos que sabemos cuál es nuestro deber en el momento actual.

Con el Presidente Quezon bien puede afirmar cada ciudadano de Filipinas que el Presidente Roosevelt, al igual que el pueblo norteamericano, pueden contar con él hasta el fin, sea éste cual fuere, y aunque ello requiriese el mayor sacrificio.

Esta es la única actitud factible en contra de la maliciosa y dañina campaña de quienes persisten en valerse de todos los medios que tienen a su alcance, menos del único legítimo: la verdad.

President, Comr. Sayre Lead Early Influx Of Visitors

Led by President Manuel Quezon and High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, many visitors have already arrived for the Christmas season, and despite Far Eastern tension, or perhaps because of it, the season has begun days earlier than normal.

President Quezon arrived Thursday morning for a rest at his own home near Burnham Park, and the High Commissioner was expected to arrive Thursday or Friday. Mrs. Sayre preceded him by several days.

Kennon road traffic in November showed a considerable increase over that of 1940, reversing a trend which had been noticed during the rainy season.

Many persons who usually travel abroad have been unable to do so this year, and as a result are breaking up their vacation into occasional trips to Baguio. Instead of staying for a week-end, they remain here two or three weeks. Likewise, those who own houses here have kept them open since the end of the rainy season, with husbands working in the lowlands and coming up to see their families on week-ends.

Homeowners from Manila and the Visayas are coming to realize that Baguio is a far safer place than some cities in the lowlands in the event of war, and many of them are planning to keep their Baguio residences open for several months instead of going back after New Year's.

Also, there is a steadily growing realization that Baguio is at its best at this time of the year. Improved communications, which have made the trip up from Manila a very comfortable ride lasting a matter of minutes by plane or a few hours by car or railroad, have helped in the early season opening.

Baguio's stores are now stocked for Christmas shopping, and many of them offer a surprisingly fine collection of goods at reasonable prices. Shopping trips to Manila are almost unnecessary nowadays.

Malila Dec. 10, 1941

Magpupulong bukas ang batasan

Hindi mapipigil ng digmaan ang tanging pulong ng Asambleya Nasional na nakatakdang ganapin bukas nang iká 4:00 ng hapon. Bagaman ang pangunang layon ng tanging pulong na ito ay upang alamin at pagpasiyahan ang tunay na naging wakas ng katatapos na halalang pangban-

sa, nguni't inaasahan ng mga mangbabatás na ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ay maghaharap ng mga panukalang-batás na may kinalaman sa kasalukuyang mga panganib na ibinababala ng digma.

Marami na sa mga mangbabatás ay natitipon ngayon sa Maynila at inaasahang magkakaroon ng sapát na bilang ang kapulungan upang maipagpatuloy ang nakatakdang tanging pulong.

Tinawagan ng Pangulo ang buong bayan

"Nakikipaglaban tayo sa piling ng Amerika sa pagtatanggol sa ating mga kalayaan at nang upang makamit ang ating pagsasarili; gayon din sa pagsasanggalang ng kalayaan at ng kata-rungan sa lahat ng lahat ng dako, at sa karapatán ng lahat ng bayan upang maging mga panginoon ng kanilang kapalaran," anang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon sa dakong huli ng kanyang panawagan na binigkas ngayong ika 1:00 ng hapon sa lahat ng himpilan ng radio sa Pilipinas.

Ang talumpati ay ito:

"Ibig kong magsalita ngayong hapon sa lahat ng mamamayang naninirahan sa Pilipinas, lalong-lalo ná sa mga minamahal kong kababayan.

"Gaya nang batid ninyong lahat, tayo ay mga biktima ng pananalakay. Walang babala, nang umaga noong ika 8 ng Disiembre, ang hukbo ng pamahalaan ng Kaharian ng Hapon ay sumalakay sa ilang dako ng Pilipinas. Simula noon ay kung makailang ulit nang sumalakay sa atin sa araw-araw, at ang mga kawal ná hapon ay nakalunsad ná sa ilang dako sa Kahilagaang ng Luzon at sa lalawigan ng Albay. Bagaman biglaan ang pagsalakay at lumikha ng mga kapinsalaan ang hukbong hapon ay mabisa naman ang pagtatanggol natin sa lahat ng larangan at ang kalagayan ay kayang pakiharapan ng ating hukbo. Ang mga pilipino at mga amerikano sa Pilipinas ay magkakasamang nakikipaglabang angkin ang katapangan sa pamumuno ni heneral MacArthur ná ang katapangan at kakayahán ay lubos kong pinagtitiwalaan. Ang mataas ná komisyonado Sayre at ako ay buong puso nagtutulung sa lahat ng bagay ná, dapat naming pakiharapan. Lubusang nauunawaan ng pangulong Roosevelt ang kalagayan dito at pinuri niya ang kahangahangang katapangan ng ating mga kawal. Nagtitiwala ako ná gagawin ng Estados Unidos ang lahat nang magagawa upang tulungan tayo sa pagdirigmaan sa larangang ito.

"Ang ilan sa ating mga kawal, mga amerikano at mga pilipino, ay nakapagpakita na ng kahangahangang kabayanihang nakapagpapasigla sa mga puso ng ating mga mamamayan. Walang inaaksayang hakbang na tungod sa pagtatanggol ng kapuluang ito at ang mga kawal nating nakikilaban ay nagsusumakit sa pakikipaglamas sa mga kalaban sa lahat ng dako.

"Ang ating mga mamamayang sibil ay nagpakita ng kahangahangang pagtupad sa disiplina at ng katapangan. Nagtitiwala ako na ang diwang ito na siyang pumapatnubay sa atin ay mapangngalagaan sa boong panahong itatagál ng digmaan.

"Ginagawang lahat ang makakaya ng pamahalaan ninyo upang mapangalagaan at mailigtas ang mga mamamayang hindi nakikipaglaban, lalonglalo na ang mga babai at mga bata. Tungkulin ng lahat na makipagtulungang lubos sa lahat ng kaparaanan sa mga pinuno. Itinatagubilin ko sa inyong lahat na maging mahihinahon at magpatuloy sa inyong

negosyo at hanapbuhay na gaya ng dati, ginagawa ang lahat upang matulungan ang ibang na sa panganib. Lalo nang kailangan ninyo ang pagtitipid sa lahat ng pagkaing panustos at gawin ang lahat nang magagawa upang mag-ani ng mga pagkain na kailanganin ninyo at ng iba. Lubhang mahalagang gawin natin ang lahat sa abot ng ating lakas upang makapag-ani ng mga pagkaing kailangan ng ating mga mamamayan, lalo na ng ating mga kawalan na nakikipagbaka. Ito ay lalo nang nadarama ng mga naninirahan sa mga pook na hindi pa tuwirang inaabot ng mga kilusan ng kaaway.

Ibig kong ipagunita sa mga mamamayang naninirahan sa Kabisayaan at Mindanaw ang kanilang tungkulin upang tumulong sa bansa sa bagay na ito. at gawin ito kalakip ang gunita na ang gayon ay siya nilang tungkulin sa pangbansang pagsisikap na ating ipinakiita alang-alang sa ikapagtanggol ng tinubuan nating lupa. Ang mga pinunong bayan sa mga pook na iyon ay siyang dapat na manguna sa gawing ito, at pinahihintulutan ko silang tumipon ng mga lupa at paggawa, kung kinakailangan, upang mapalakas ang produksion. Kailangan natin ang bigas at mais, baka at baboy, manok at gulay, at ang mga ito ay lalo nating kailanganin habang luma-lon.

Ibig kong pagpagunitaan kayong lahat laban sa mga alingaw-

ngaw at pagpapalaganap na ikinalalat ng kaaway o ng mga nabibilang sa ikalimang hanay. Ang mga ito ay naglalayong sumira ng ating loob o magpabagsak ng matatag na kalooban ng ating mga mamamayan. Ang balita ay ipagkakaloob sa inyo sa pamamagitan ng mga patalastas na opisial at ang mga balitang ito lamang ang dapat ninyong panatwalaan. Huwag ninyong paminsanang minsan ang ano mang pahayag o ano mang uri ng lathala na nagtatangkang puminsala sa inyong pagtitiwala sa pamahalaan at mamamayan ng Estados Unidos at sa katumpakan ng kanilang ipinakikipaglaban. Wala nang buti pang kaibigan mayroon tayo maliban sa pamahalaan at mamamayan ng Estados Unidos. Tinupad nila ang bawat isang pangakong kanilang ginawa sa atin at talaga namang tinutupad ang pangakong linalaman ng batas Tydings-McDuffie na magkakaloob ng pagsasarili sa Pilipinas sa 1946, nang ang ating bansa ay salakayin ng mga nasasandatahang hukbo ng Imperio ng Hapon. Gayon din ay ibig ko kayong

yong pagpagunitaan laban sa labis na pagmamalasakit sa pakikitungo sa mga mamamayan ng mga bansang kaaway na na sa ating piling. Ang mga pinuno ng hukbo at ang konstabularia ay mabisang nakikitungo sa mga mamamayang ito. Ang marami sa kanila ay pipigilin ngunit pagkakalooban ng tumpak na pakikitungo, sapagka't pakikiharapan natin ang digmaang ito alinsunod sa mga kinikilalang tuntunin sa pakikidigma. Dapat nga tayong makipaghamok na tulad sa mga bayani, ngunit maging sa pakikilamas ay kailangang gumawi tayo nang maginoo at tulad sa mga binyagan.

Itinatagubilin ko sa lahat ng mamamayan ng Pilipinas na matiling payapa at nagtitiwala. Magkakaroon ng maraming pagpapakasakit, ngunit nagtitiwala ako na papasanin ninyo ang mga ito nang kalakip ang kagitingan at katapangan ng loob. Dumurugong katulad ng sa mga inang nawalan ng mga anak at sa mga nawalan ng kaanak at kaibigan ang aking puso. Nakikiramay ako sa mga nawalan ng kanilang tahanan at ariarian.

Subalit ang digma ay isang malagim na pangyayari kaya dapat nating asahan ang lahat nang ito. Umaasa ako sa Dios na tayo ay pagkakalooban ng pananggol na mabalikat ang mga pagpapakasakit na kailanganin sa digmaang ito.

Ang mga mamamayang pilipino, sa pagpapahayag ng kanilang mga simulaing tinutukoy sa Konstitusion, ay iniukol ang kanilang sarili sa mga dakilang aral ng kapayapaan, katarungan at kalayaan, subalit nararapat din nating isumpa na ipagtanggol ang ating bayan laban sa pananalakay sa labas at ipakilala na natin ito na siyang pangunang tungkulin ng ating pamahalaan at ng bayan.

Ngayon ay tinutupad na natin ang tungkuling iyan. Hindi pa nalalaunan, nakikita sa ating pawirín ang mga ulap ng digma ay nasabi ko ang ganito: "Ang ibang bayan ay maaring tumalagá na maging makabayan sa karaniwang kahulugan ng katagá, ngunit maililigtas lamang ng mga pilipino ang kanilang sarili at ang kanilang bansa ngayon at magpakailán man sa pagka magiting na makabayan."

Nakikidigma tayo sa piling ng Amerika sa pagtatanggol sa ating mga kalayaan at sa ikatutupad ng ating pagsasarili at hindi lamang sa nagtatanggol sa kalayaan at sa katarungan saan mang dako at sa karapatán ng lahat ng tao na maging panginoon ng kanilang kapalaran. Hindi ako nag-aalinlangan na sa wakas ay makakamit natin ang tagumpay. Ang Amerika, sa bisa ng kanyang hindi natatakdaang kayamanan at lakas ay darating sa pagtulng sa atin. At higit sa lahat, nagtitiwala ako na ang Dios ng Katarungan—ang ating Dakilang Ama—ay kapiling nating Nawa ay bapasan Ninyo tayong lahat.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel S. Quezon

Tabla Dec. 10, 1941

Magpupulong ngayon ang gabinete

Upang magsaalang-alang ng mga hakbang pang kailangan sa kapakanan ng tanggulang pangbansa ay nakatakdang magpupulong ngayon ang gabinete na mataling tinawag ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon. Hindi ibinunyang ang oras at pook na pagdaraan ng pulong.

Ang Pangulo ay maagang dumating dito buhat sa Arayat, Kapangpangan, sapagkat kinaon niya roon ang kanyang asawa at mga anak. Ang Pangulo ay umulak sa Bagyo noong Lunes, ngunit nagpalipas ng gabi sa Arayat.

Ang pangulong Quezon ay nakapagpahayag ng lubos na kasiyahan dahil sa kahinahunan at katibayan ng pagtitiwala ng boong bayan sa pagsalunga sa kalagayang kinasusuungan ngayon ng bansa. Garito ang pahayag ng Pangulo:

"Narito ako uli sa Maynila,

matapos kong makita na ang unang mga aeroplano ng kalaban ay maghulog ng mga bomba sa Bagyo. Nagagalak ako, sapagkat ang aking bayan ay mahinahon at lipos ng matibay na pagtitiwala. Inuulit ko ang inihandog kong katapatan at pasiya sa paglilingkod sa Estados Unidos sa oras na ito nang pagsubok. Sinasabi kong muli na inaasahan kong ang bawat lalaki at babai ay tutupad sa kanyang tungkulin."

Ang Pangulo ay matagal na nakipagpanayam sa mataas na komisionado Francis B. Sayre at sa teniente heneral Douglas MacArthur, komandante ng USAFFE at marahil ay pinagtalakayan nila ang malulubhang suliranin ngayon.

Nanaog ang pangulong Quezon

Ang pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ay nanaog sa Maynila buhat sa Bagyo upang tuwirang mangasiwa sa mga gawain at hakbang na gagawin ng pamahalaan sa tanggulang ng mga mamayang sibil sa panahon ng digma.

Kapagkarakang mapatalastasan ng pagsisimula ng digma, ang pangulong Quezon ay naglagda kahapon ng isang pahayag ukol sa mga mamamayan buhat sa siudad ng mga pino. Nanawagan ang pinunong tagapagpaganap na itilaga ng mga mamamayan ang buu nilang makakaya at pagpapakasakit alang-alang sa kapakanan ng kanilang bayan.

Tinawag na muli sa paglilingkod na aktibo sa hukbong pilipino, ang teniente koronel Manuel Nieto ay madaling umakyat kahapon sa Bagyo upang samahan ang pangulong Quezon sa pagbabalik nito sa Maynila. Si Nieto ay nataas ng ranggo na pagka teniente koronel sapul kahapon.

Actual Dec. 3, 1941

Next Assembly To Push Amendment Of Charter

Will First Secure 300,000 Votes Demanding Second Term For Quezon

While President Manuel L. Quezon is apparently against the plan to amend the Constitution so as to allow the re-election of the President, members of the National Assembly and provincial governors have tentatively agreed to make the electorate demand directly his re-election by means of a plebiscite. President Quezon, it is said, will agree to serving again only if 300,000 affirmative votes are secured.

The proposal to take up the amendment in this session has been given up, it is said. The re-election proposal will be acted upon by the next Assembly when 300,000 citizens have voluntarily petitioned for the President's re-election. Otherwise, the chamber will not proceed with the constitutional amendment.

Solons and provincial executives plan to conduct a drive to secure the required number of signatures to the petition, which will be sent to the President before the coming election for assemblymen. The petition will be submitted before the end of the year so that the next chamber will be able to adopt a resolution amending the constitution early next year and submit

the proposal to the people for a vote in accordance with constitutional requirement.

Legislators are certain that more than 300,000 citizens, especially those belonging to labor organizations, will demand President Quezon's re-election. If the Chief Executive bows to this petition he is as good as re-elected, Assemblyman Dominador M. Tan declared.

President Quezon, according to legislators, is more interested in the re-election of assemblymen than in his own. He told legislators that their re-election would mean a ratification by the people of the present administration.

The members of the Assembly and the provincial governors were President Quezon's guests at lun-

cheon at Malacañan yesterday. After the luncheon, the President and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña spoke of the necessity of strengthening the Nationalist Party by erasing factional differences.

In reorganizing the national executive commission of the Nationalist party, it was agreed to give the provincial governors participation in this body. As agreed upon, the commission will be composed of a chairman, who is the president of the party, a secretary, and 15 members including a cabinet member, nine assemblymen and five governors.

Upon President Quezon's suggestion, it was decided to make Speaker Gil M. Montilla the permanent president of the Nationalist Party and chairman of the national executive commission.

1941
Tabla Dec. 13

"Daylight saving time" mula bukas

Sa bisa ng isang proklamang ilinagda ng pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, mula sa hatinggabi ng iká 15 nito ay muling pailalin ang pagpapaaga sa oras (Daylight Saving Time), kilala sa tawag na pagtitipid sa oras kung araw. Ang utos ay magkakabisa mula sa iká 16 ng kasalukuyan hanggang sa Enero ng 1942 at mula sa buwan ng Marso hanggang Hunio ng nabanggit ding taon. Pag-itaal ng bisa ng utos na ito, ang mga oras ay pagagahin nang isang oras.

Subscriber's Name

Mr. Manuel S. Quezon

By Tanguen dea

Dec. 12, 1941

Varios actos por el aniversario de la Mancomunidad

Un concierto sinfonico, entrega de premios por Doña Aurora y otro concurso nacional

Además del concierto sinfónico que se celebrará el sábado, 15 de noviembre, a las 9 p. m., en el Rizal Tennis Stadium, bajo la dirección del Coronel Walter H. Loving, el subcomité de aniversario, encargado del concierto mencionado, ha preparado para la misma noche un programa especial de entretenimientos. La admisión al concierto será por invitación.

Doscientas alumnas del colegio del Holy Ghost, Universidad de Filipinas y Far Eastern University, bajo la dirección de la Sra. Francisca T. Reyes y la Sra. Carmen W. Ylanan, ejecutarán la ceremonia de la bandera. Las colegialas, trajeadas de blanco, azul y rojo, formarán la bandera filipina. Teniendo esto por fondo, la Prof. Kaethe Hauser presentará dos números coreográficos.

El número principal del programa será la presentación de Miss Philippine Commonwealth, la Srta. Nena Vargas, hija del Secretario Jorge B. Vargas y señora; de la Srta. Luzon, Pacita La O; la Srta. Visayas, Lourdes de la Rama; y la Srta. Mindanao, Virginia Pamintuan.

La Sra. de Quezon entregará los premios

Doña Aurora A. de Quezon, esposa del Presidente de Filipinas, hará la distribución de premios a los ganadores del concurso literario del Commonwealth de este año, en el programa literario-musical que se celebrará el jueves proximo, 13 de noviembre a las 8:30 p.m. en el auditorium de la Escuela Normal. La velada se celebrará bajo los auspicios del comité de aniversario del Commonwealth.

El programa de la velada viene a continuación:

1. Overtura "Calif of Bagdad" por la orquesta de la Constabularia, bajo la dirección del Capitan Alfonso J. Fresnido.
2. Observaciones, por el Secretario Jorge Bocobo, "chairman" de los jurados del concurso.
3. Trio "Noche de Luna" de Hernandez, por la Sra. Veneranda A. Carreon, violin; Srta. Carmen Reyes, cello; Srta. Benedicta Macaisa, piano.
4. Anuncio de los ganadores en tagalo por el Sr. Faustino Aguilar, "chairman" del jurado en tagalo.
5. Intermezzo "Le Secret" por la orquesta de la Constabularia.
6. Anuncio de los ganadores en español, por el Hon. Claro M. Recto, "chairman" del jurado en español.
7. Solo de canto "Voices of Spring", por la Srta. Rosita M. Ocampo, acompañada al piano por el Prof. Bernardino Custodio.
8. Anuncio de los ganadores en inglés por el Dr. C. P. Romulo, "chairman" del jurado en inglés.

9. Solo de violin, "Serenity", por el Prof. Luis Valencia, acompañado al piano por el Prof. Bernardino F. Custodio.

10. Distribución de premios por la Sra. Aurora A. de Quezon.

11. Gran marcha, por la orquesta de la Constabularia.

Exhibición de arte en la Biblioteca Nacional

Una exhibición de las obras y cuadros de autores y pintores locales, escritos y ejecutados durante los primeros seis años del Commonwealth se abrirá al público en la Biblioteca Nacional, en relación con el sexto aniversario del actual régimen.

La exhibición, que se celebrará bajo los auspicios de la Biblioteca Nacional, tendrá lugar en el salón de sesiones de la Asamblea Nacional, en el edificio legislativo.

Mabigat na parusa sa mga mangungulimbat

Ibibilanggo nang hindi na isasailalim ng ano mang paglilitis ng hukuman at papatawan ng mabibigat na parusa ang mga taong sa ilalim ng kasalukuyang kalagayan ay nagsisipagnakaw sa mga bahay, tindahan at ng mga ariariang tangi. Sa bisa ng isang kautusang tagapagpaganap, ang mga alagad ng kapayapaan ay inatasan ng Pangulong Quezon na dakpin at ipiit nang hindi na isasailalim ng paglilitis ng hukuman ang nagsisipagnakaw sa mga tahanan at tindahan.

Sa isa ring kautusang tagapagpaganap ay pinawalang bisa ng Pangulo ang dating batas na ipinagbabawal ang pagbabayad ng sahod sa pamamagitan ng mga pitsa. Itinulot ng pinunong tagapagpaganap ang pagbabayad ng pitsa na sa dakong huli ay maaaring palitan ng kaukulang halaga, pagkat sa kasalukuyang kagipitan ay ipinalalagay na may mga purok na magsasalat sa pananalapi.

Kasunod nito, ipinalalastas ng polisya ng Maynila at ng konstabularia na sila ay tumanggap ng utos ng USAFFE na isailalim ng paglilitis ng hukumang militar ang mga nadadakip na nagsisipagnakaw sa mga tindahan o pintungang hapones na ipininid. Parurusahan nang mabigat ang mapatunayang nagkasala.

Ipinalalagay na ito ang hahanging kailangang gawin ng mga pinuno upang masugpo ng lubusan ang mga pagsasamantalá sa mga tindahan at pintungang hapones, na ang ilang pangungulimbat ay ginagawa kahi't na sa liwanag ng araw.

Sa utos ng USAFFE ay ipinahayag ngayon ng konstabularia at ng polisya na labat nang taong mahuli na nagnanakaw sa mga

pintungang hapones na nakapinid, ay ipailalim sa "corte marcial" at kung mapatunayang nagkasala ay lalapatan ng mabigat na parusa.

Upang mabatid ng lahat, ang konstabularia at ang polisya ay maglalagay ng mga babala sa bawa't panulukan ng mga daan.

Ipinalalagay na ito ang naisipang mabuting paraan ng mga pinuno upang lubusang masugpo ang nakawán sa mga tindahan at pintungan na malimit gawin kahi't sa araw.

Kahapon, ang Miyako Hotel sa daang P. Gomez, Kiyapo, at ang Tokyo Grocery sa daang R. Hidalgo, blg. 625 at dalawang tindahang hapones sa mga daang Paz at Herran, Pako, ay pinagnakawan gayong araw at labing-apat katao ang dinakip hinggil sa pagnanakaw na ito.

Sapagka't walang bisang nababalik ang utos na ito, ang mga taong naipagharap na ng sakdal sa mga hukumang sibil ay lilitisin na rin sa ilalim ng mga hukumang ito.

Upang masugpo ang mga pagsasamantalá ng ariarian sa kasalukuyang kalagayan, ang mga mangdarambong ay papatawan ng lalong mabigat na parusa kay sa ilinalagda ng mga hukuman kung nagbahari ang mga karaniwang kalagayan, alinsunod sa pahayag ng piskalia ng ciudad.

Ito ay pinatutunayan ng mga sakdal laban sa mga dinakip sa pangdarambong sa mga tindahang hapones. Sa sakdal ay binabanggit na pangpabigat sa paratang ang pangyayaring ang kasalanang ibinibintang ay naganap sa panahong may digma.

Ang mga huling isinakdal pagnanakaw sa mga basar hapones ay sina Francisco Baltazar at Luna, Feliciano Ojeda, Vicente de la Cruz at Gonzales, Serafin Santos at Ariston, Virgilio Patdu at Vergara, Vicente Pepita at Pegar, Ignacio Parajino at Anzuers, Leni Arcilla at Horillo, Maximo Perez, Basilio Trinidad at Almazan, Domingo Flores, Solomon Gonzales at Dizon.

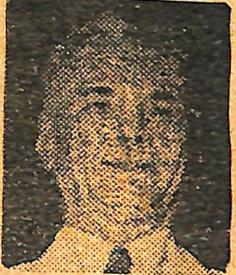
1944
Tribune Aug 2

Quezon Dies In New York Sanatorium

Ex-Commonwealth
President Victim
Of Lung Ailment

Special to the TRIBUNE
LISBON, Aug. 2 — President Roosevelt yesterday issued a statement concerning the death of Manuel L. Quezon, former president of the Philippine Commonwealth, according to a dispatch received from Washington.

LISBON, Aug. 1 (Domei) — Manuel L. Quezon, former President of the Philippine Commonwealth, died today at the tuberculosis center at Saranac Lake, New York, of tuberculosis, according to a dispatch received from New York.



Manuel L. Quezon Former President Quezon was 65 years old.

The dispatch said Mrs. Quezon, two daughters and one son, Manuel Jr., were at the bedside.

Born in Baler, Tayabas, on August 19, 1878, Mr. Quezon was the son of Lucio Quezon and Maria Molina.

He was elected first President of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on September 17, 1935, and took his oath of office as head of the new government on November 15, 1935.

Oct. 30, 1945
Manila Times

Club Visited By Quezon Is Burned

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Oct. 28 —(UP)—The Dunes Nightclub was destroyed by fire Wednesday. Al Wertheimer, the owner, estimated the damage to the building at \$250,000. He said he would rebuild the desert entertainment spot soon.

Wertheimer said a cigarette caused the fire.

The Dunes was established in 1931 and numbered among its guests such world-famed persons as the late Franklin Roosevelt, the late Manuel Quezon, Greta Garbo, Walter Winchell, Samuel Untermyer and Al Capone.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
1945
Manila Times Aug. 20

Have You Lost a Car?

Missing Cars Released Through Transportation
Pool—1,200 Salvaged Vehicles Repaired
At Pool's Compound During Three Months

Have you lost a truck, automobile or motor cycle? Has any motor vehicle been commandeered from you when the Japs, in desperate need of anything that had wheels under them, were leaving for their respective fighting areas last December?

If you have, then drop in at the Civilian Transportation Pool with your papers. If you are lucky your car has been dumped into the deep ravines of Antipolo and Ipo, then you have an even chance of recovering it through the pool.

During the first three months of its operation, the pool has repaired over 1,200 motor vehicles, according to Ben F. Estrella, chief of the civilian personnel of the compound. Of this number, 370 have been released to their rightful owners. About 263 have been repaired and issued to the various agencies of the government, including the ECA. The American Red Cross, too, got its share. These vehicles, according to Estrella, were recovered from places far and near, including Antipolo, Fort Stotsenburg, Clark Field and Baguio. Manila and the suburbs gave up their own contributions of trucks and automobiles abandoned by the Japanese when they ran to their holes.

The Civilian Transportation Pool, under the direction and supervision of two Army Ordnance officers, Major Ralph W. Dempsey and Lieut. Fred H. Wilcke, was organized on February 9, six days after the Americans entered the city. Abandoned civilian vehicles, and captured enemy automotive

equipment were being looted and pilfered. The pool's staff immediately stepped in and saved what little was left by the Japs to be saved.

Then as now, not everyone could lay his hand on a jeep. Not even police officers, and hospitals answering urgent emergency calls. The fire department received fire alarms, but the Fire Department was likewise hampered by lack of motor equipment.

In answer to all these, the pool worked on a 24-hour a day shift. In no time, repaired trucks and automobiles were rolling out of the pool's rehabilitated shops for ready use. Even President Quezon's favorite Lincoln and Cadillac, the first a gift of Henry Ford through former Governor-General Murphy, were serviced and repaired at the pool for Malacañan's use. They were riddled by shrapnel in the garage of the Palace. Now, they are in harness again, thanks to the CTP.

June 13, 1945
The Liberator

During President Quezon's time, the Tayabas gang ruled the country and Messrs Guinto and Morato belonged to the charmed circle. When Jose P. Laurel took over, every able-bodied son of Tanauan was mustered to help the town's fair-haired boy run the nation. It was open sesame for every Batangueño and if one could speak with the Batangas accent getting a sin-cure was no difficult job.

Aug. 19, 1945
Manila Chronicle

Osmeña to Talk on Close Relations with Pres. Quezon

A grateful Filipino nation will celebrate President Manuel L. Quezon's birthday today, August 19, 1945.

President and Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, close friends of the departed leader, have arranged to dedicate the day with appropriate ceremonies in honor of the late President of the Commonwealth.

President Osmeña will visit military and civilian hospitals this morning, it was announced by Malacañan yesterday. In the afternoon, the President is scheduled to speak on his intimate associations with Manuel L. Quezon at a function organized by Mayor Juan Nolasco of Manila and the members of the municipal board. The function in honor of the late President will be held at the City

Hall. President Osmeña is expected to reveal in his speech certain matters which transpired in Washington and which are unknown and unpublicized in the Philippines. Speakers at the City Hall ceremony include Mayor Nolasco and Councilors Valeriano Fugoso, Pascual Santos, Vicente Cruz, Felicidad Manuel, and Col. Hermenegildo Atienza.

1945 Subscriber's Name Manuel L. Quezon

Courier Oct. 17

Tribune Aug. 3, 1944

Businessmen, Priests Arrive On S.S. Doña Nati

Recent arrivals on the s.s. *Doña Nati* of the De la Rama Steamship Co., which arrived from Los Angeles, U.S.A. under the command of Capt. Ramon Pons were seven Coluban Fathers, who have come to replace the priests of the order massacred by the Japanese in Manila last February.

They are Rev. Frs. Q. Kalick, J. O'Kane, R. Crimme, J. Oliver, J. Novak, R. Cullen, and L. Lyons. Prior to their departure from Los Angeles, U.S.A., they were given a warm reception by Mrs. Aurora Aragon-Quezon at the palace of Archbishop Cantwell who spoke of the great opportunities for apostolic work in the Philippines.

Mrs. Quezon, who plans to make the trip back to the Philippines as a member of the Osmeña party, entrusted part of her baggage to the fathers.

The other passengers who came over on the *Doña Nati* include ex-internees of Santo Tomas internment Camp.

Among them were Lou Hayden of the Goodrich Rubber Co., Ray Rankin of the Everett Steamship Co., San Guernsey of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co., Michael Coelman of Union Oil, and Capt. Mario Sulit, U.S. Army retired.

The *Doña Nati* made the trip from Los Angeles to Batangas in 23 days, stopping at Tinian Island on the way.

Oct. 23, 1945

Evening News

Pension, Expression Of Gratitude, Friends Of Mrs. Quezon Say

Upon learning of the approval by President Sergio Osmeña of the bill providing for a life pension of P1000 a month to Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, widow of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, her friends expressed gratitude to the Chief Executive and the members of the Congress of the Philippines who saw fit and proper to approve the law.

However, the Quezon group spokesman declared that the pension is not really a necessity of Mrs. Quezon as she is can support her family, but as an expression of profound gratitude of the Filipino people for the life-long public services of the late President.

With the approval of the life pension, the monthly pension of P2,000 which the government has been giving Mrs. Quezon since the untimely death of her illustrious husband in August, 1944, will automatically cease.

Mrs. Quezon and her three children are expected to return to the Philippines before the end of the present year, possibly together with the remains of the late Chief Executive.

Quezon's Death

It is with a heavy heart that we learn about the death of Manuel L. Quezon in a sanatorium in New York. Whatever be his sins and mistakes in the past, we cannot but deplore his death, especially knowing that he died in virtual exile, far from the country and people for whom he had labored for well-nigh half a century. We condole with all those who share in the grief over his unfortunate demise.

No matter what our political leanings and loyalties in the past, we cannot but admit the role played by Mr. Quezon in fighting for Filipino autonomy. As resident commissioner at Washington, he secured the passage of the first Philippine autonomy act, the Jones Law, in 1916. His is the now classic line, "Better a government run like hell by Filipinos than one run like heaven by Americans". Had he his way, the Philippines would probably have been spared most of the horrors of this war of liberation. But he was thwarted in his efforts, and was always conceded only half-way successes in his bargaining with the American congress and president. Wall Street had Philippine economy in its vise-like grip and Quezon had to submit to many humiliating compromises, most disgraceful of which was the recent independence act with its onerous military and naval reservations clauses, a Machiavelian political gesture forced upon a dying man's unresisting will by an unfeeling American president. Knowing how loudly Quezon protested against those clauses in the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act, we can only surmise how its imposition hastened his death.

But death has something final about it. Death has put finis to his career. As far as we of the Philippines are concerned, while we respect his memory, we accept the unalterable fact that his death also put an end to the agreements and compromises he had willy-nilly entered into with the American government, in the latter's efforts to keep a hold on Filipino sympathy in this war. The curtain falls completely on the Commonwealth Government in captivity, and the lights of the stage are turned off on the disgraceful independence measure forced by the U. S. Congress upon a dying man.

And now, we turn our realistic eye on the contemporary scene at home. Since Quezon's forcible departure from the Philippines, things have happened so fast and so decisively that they stand out in clear contrast to the many half-way accomplishments allowed by the past regime. In less than two years of Military Administration, the Philippines was proclaimed an independent Republic with a Constitution framed and approved by the best Filipino minds, a law-making body composed of elective Filipinos, and a President who is presently devoting all his efforts to reconstruct the country and help the nation rise over the ruins of war.

Under the unilateral Pact of Alliance entered into with Japan, the Independent Philippine Republic enjoys the help and protection of Nippon's fighting forces in these trying times of actual warfare. How different from the onerous and humiliating conditions imposed by America! For while the Pact of Alliance with Japan gives actual protection to our freedom, the military and naval reservations proposed by America, as the price of a dubious independence to be granted us if and when America shall have violated our peace once more and reconquered our free country, will stand as an affront to our national sovereignty and as a provocation to our neighbors, thus, to inspire ill-will if not actual war. Such an arrangement offered by America would never leave us peaceful and secure.

Fortunately, America does not run the whole show while Japan's gallant forces stand on guard by our side in this mighty fortress of defense, ready to defend our liberty. It is incumbent upon all Filipinos to protect and still perfect this freedom which has become ours. And now that the man who accepted America's offer is dead, let that offer be interred, too, and forgotten.

May Manuel L. Quezon's soul rest in eternal peace!

Dec. 28, 1945

Manila Times

Zulueta Endorses Mrs. Quezon's Plea

Mrs. Aurora Quezon's speech before Rizal officials in Antipolo last Sunday in which she pleaded for national unity and the burying of political hatchets for the sake of the public interest received the endorsement yesterday of Speaker Jose Zulueta.

The speaker said that President Quezon would have said the same thing and that as a matter of fact the late chief executive was speaking through Mrs. Quezon when she spoke last Sunday.

Oct. 28, 1945

Manila Chronicle

CIRO'S.... easy name to remember especially if you know your perfumes. This used to be the residence of a former Manila mayor, Don Tomas Earnshaw, a great friend of the late President Quezon. The place was looted of nearly everything, except the facade so the place is really new. When you drive down Santa Mesa boulevard you can see Ciro's name in bright lights atop the high Santa Mesa surroundings. For dancing and winning and seeing your friends....

Oct. 17, 1945 *Subscriber's Name* Mrs. Manuel J. Quezon
Manila Times

22 Bills Await President's OK

The deadline for presidential action on legislative measures enacted by the Philippine congress during its second special session of 30 days will expire today.

Word of the Chief Executive's action on these measures is awaited at Malacanán possibly this afternoon. Dr. Jose S. Reyes, secretary to the President, said last evening that President Osmena has all the measures yet pending action in Washington.

The President has 30 days within which to act or veto any Congressional measure.

Congress passed 28 bills during its second session. Of these, 23 were house and five senate bills. Six of these have become laws including the bills making Catanduanes a separate province, changing of Tirad Pass to Dalton Pass, giving the three months advance pay to congressmen and government employees before the Japanese invasion as bonus to the recipients and venereal disease and tuberculosis control bills setting aside funds for these purposes.

The people's court bill which was passed during the last session was signed in a hurry by the President in view of the need for quick action.

It is believed most if not all the 22 remaining bills will receive his favorable action. Only possible cause of rejection for any of these bills would be the insertion of provisions which congress incorporated on its initiative.

Some of the bills pending action are: the bill making Manila's mayor elective, the nationalization of labor, nationalization of retail trade, pension for Mrs. Quezon, creation of an agricultural machinery and equipment corporation, creation of the bureau of labor, rehabilitation of the insurance system and the bill on Philippine membership in the Bretton Woods agreement.

The cabinet had recommended approval of the P10,000,000 item in the appropriation act for a 45-day back salary payment to government officials and employees. The cabinet likewise urged approval of 12 bills passed during the last special session of congress as follows:

1. Appropriating P20,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the Manila Railroad company.
2. Prohibiting the slaughter of cattle in certain provinces.
3. Setting aside a gratuity for the widow of Justice Jose Abad Santos, Mrs. Amada Teopaco Santos.
4. Organizing the National Urban Planning commission and providing for its administration and activities.
5. Appropriating funds to continue payment of retirement gratuities and pensions under existing laws.
6. Appropriating P5,000,000 for the National Land Settlement Administration.
7. Providing for bonus for public school teachers.
8. Creating the commission on reparations.
9. Creating the Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
10. Setting aside P2,419,000 from the coconut excise tax funds for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for certain specified purposes.
11. Extending the period of filing of income tax returns.
12. Changing the name of Barrio Monreal to Ago, Masbate.

Daily News Oct. 25, 1945

Doing The Town...

Fond memories float us back to old times...when Manila was really Manila and society was with a big capital S. Those were the days indeed...luncheon at the Keg Room...followed by a show or two perhaps...cocktails at the Manila Hotel lounge...to the Sky Room for a savory dinner...winding up at the Casa Mañana where the "rhumbas and tangos will tickle your spine"...and we still remember when your host will nonchalantly tell you when you have designs to leave—"Why, it is so early"...when she knows darn well the early hours of morning have already struck. Can we ever forget those elaborate receptions and balls...the Rho Alpha, Kahirup, Barangay, the Nepa shindigs, Nucleo Solteril, the Red, White and Blue affairs to mention just a few. The Fashion Forecast at the Manila Hotel started the ball rolling and with a bang...and knowing Manila...we expect her to catch up with her old glory...only, give her time and the results will be amazing.

They were the leading figures then...but evidently they still are but with some new additions...Witty Baby Quezon, the late President's daughter, representing the First Lady of the Land in many a state function...vivacious Conchita Sunico, with all vim and verve managing a fashion show, a charity ball and always on the go...Lulu Reyes, ex-prexy of the Rho Alpha, ever gracious to lend a hand in benefits and the like...Inday Lacson Fernandez, that sweet personality, a "must" in the ladies committee, a manager, a muse, or something else but always responsible for its success—she won a soft spot in everybody's heart...we remember stylish Dellie Rodriguez Mendoza, with the two biggest burdens on her frail shoulders...presidency of the Rho Alpha and the Nepa...and charming and "brains" Helen Benitez, the power behind the Girl Scouts movement and a moving spirit in the P.W.U.

Tina Araneta Singh, Amada de Leon Eraña, Guia Balmori Avellino, Pacita and Ester Lerma, Eleonita Onrubia Nolasco, Pacita Madrigal Warns, Macaria Madrigal de Leon and Nena Liboro Benitez...they unselfishly contributed to the success the Nepa was...while at the helm of the Rho Alpha was Babe Arranz with Lily de las Alas Padilla, Meny Sevilla Alvarez, Betty Favis, Leni Alano Rivera, Clarita Tankiang, Mabait Concepcion Lopez, Emma Benitez

and Alice Escaler Gana actively helping her...Nelly Villonco Katigbak, Nena Siochi de Villa, Noneng Rodriguez Lontok, Leonor and Pinang de los Angeles and Nena Ampil were the loyal guards of the Barangay...and there were those who caused many a Lochinvar's heart go sommersault...Susan Magalona Ledesma and sister Betty Magalona Gomez, Chona Recto Ysmael, Mary Whitacre Ansaldo, Paching Chuidian del Rosario, Luz Mendoza Santos and sister Angelica, Nelly Lacson Gonzales, Pacita de los Reyes, Nena LaO Manotok and sister Pacita, Pacita Roxas, Nena Vargas Ledesma and more and more...the fourth estate, in the persons of Corazon Grau Villanueva, Alice Feria Obordo, Esperanza Garma Labez and Lydia Zulueta Menchaca...and the Kahirup with its Lizareses, Gamboas, Ledesmas, Yulos Lacsons, Lopez, Jaladonis, and Loesins who virtually made their anniversary affairs a "Gala de Diadema."

Not a few have passed the Great Divide...Lydia Ysip, a sister at the Adoration convent in Baguio...smart Mila Nieva Zamora of Pygmalion and School of Expression fame...Pilar Campos of the Herald and VSAC...Maring Urquico Borja, mastermind of that colorful Rho Alpha Colonial ball...Margarita "Bay" Syquia, simplicity personified...Clarita Legarda Price, Amelia Reyes...they, and many more...may they sleep peacefully.

And so, boys, don't say we didn't warn you, for your pockets are bound to cry out loud again...flowers, chocolate bonbons, corsages...these are the orders of the day—because they are going fashionable again. It will be fun...won't it?—Marichu.

Oct. 25, 1945
Manila Times

Who used to say, "Better one day red than three days blue?" — **MANUEL QUEZON**—and his father before him.

Nov. 24, 1945
Manila Chronicle

Boost Mrs. Quezon

Labor leaders, headed by Jose Robles Jr., former provincial governor of Nueva Ecija, will stage a parade to the home of Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, on Gilmore Avenue, Quezon City, next week.

Robles said that the leaders will present to Mrs. Quezon a resolution urging her to run for an elective office at the coming national elections.

Subscriber's Name Don Manuel S. Quezon

Manila Times

Nov. 1, 1945

I Wish I Weren't The President's Son

By SERGIO OSMEÑA, Jr.

Most boys are proud, sometimes inordinately proud of their father. That seems quite natural. In their admiring and uncritical eyes, their fathers are heroes in the flesh.

Needless to say, I, too, am proud of my father. My pride in him has been justified not only by his attitude toward me, but more particularly by his own achievements.

So loyal and faithful has he been to his country that in appreciation of his fidelity, devotion, and statesmanship, the Filipino people have bestowed upon him the highest gift within their power. They have made him their President. In fact, they elected him at the age of 28 their Speaker when they had their First National Assembly under the American regime in 1907.

But for all my love of him and admiration for his accomplishments, I sometimes wish I were not his son and did not have to carry his full name. Queer and foolish this may sound at first blush—it may even seem ungrateful, particularly because he made me his junior. Still, I have my reasons, and, in the light of succeeding events as well as my experiences, I am sure they are cogent ones. So good are they that were you in my place you would surely entertain the same wish.

Blamed for Father's Acts

Let me explain. During the more than three years of Japanese occupation, which in reality was a veritable reign of terror in *crescendo* to the end, with mass rape and massacre thrown in for good measure, the Jap *kempei* blamed me for everything my father said or did or failed to say or do. Ruthless and sadistic to the core as the *kempei* was, one can readily imagine how unpleasant were the consequences.

With President Quezon my father went to Corregidor and later to Washington, leaving behind his loved ones. (Why he had to go alone while President Quezon was allowed to bring his entire family with him including his valet is still a puzzle to me.) He was in America with the refugee Philippine Commonwealth government. Thus he was where he could talk and act freely without fear of being later grilled, slapped, and *judoed* by heartless gorilla-like *Kempei* agents, who are past-masters in all the refinements of torture.

Had To Face The Music

Not being in the States, I had to face the music here, or whatever sounded like music to the unmusical ears of the Japanese masters, who never failed to show us that our misery was their "prosperity." In truth, on the very day the *banzai-ing* Japanese forces entered Manila I experienc-

ed the lot of bearing my father's name. Failing to find him in our home, they told me point blank that he was "no good." "Why, he go away?" they asked with characteristic insolence. "Maybe, your father rike Americans better?"

Being on the defensive, I had to parry the thrusts the best way I could. The close and dangerous proximity of the sharp Japanese bayonet and razor-like *samurai*

sword was too brutally convincing an argument to be ignored or brushed aside. So I had to swallow whatever bitter pills the *kempei-tai* prescribed for me. "He was forced to leave," I tried to explain. "General MacArthur ordered him to go."

Frequent Kempei Visits

If father happened to lash at the barbarous invaders as he was wont to do altogether too often for my health, apparently without realizing how he was exposing his family here, I was in the islands to bear the full brunt of Japanese ire.

Every time my father had a broadcast in the States, three or four Jap *Kempeis* would pay me an unpleasant visit. "Why," they would ask with murder in their eyes, "why your father make speech against Japan. Maybe, he no rike you. We can kir you." (It may be mentioned in passing that most Japanese cannot pronounce the letter L, so when they wish to say "I love you," they only succeed in grinning, "I rob you," which is probably what they really mean.)

"I don't know father make speech," I would plead.

"Yes, he make speech. He say, 'Filipino be, patient — America come back.' That's bery no good. your father bery no good. Osmeña bery bad. No good father, no good son." And then they would add, "Bye and bye — better we catch you and famiry — so your father stop speech."

Too Near Fort Santiago

"Father," I would insist, "make no speech. Maybe Americans prepare speech. Then maybe Americans tell father, 'you deliver speech.' So father speaks radio. Americans very clever propagand."

I could not say much in cold rebuttal. I remembered too well the proclamation of the Jap Commander-in-Chief imposing death penalty on "any person who disturbs the minds of the officials or the people." You see, I was not enjoying either the freedom or the security of a refugee in distant Washington, like my friend General Romulo whose charming wife had to change her name and leave her residence during the Jap occupation, travelling incognito from place to place I was too near Fort Santiago where the ruthless *Kempei-tai* was applying hourly such

inhuman methods of torture as water-cure, nail-pulling, and acid-burning to all suspects.

Wainwright Had To Yield

Even General Wainwright, the hero of Bataan and Corregidor, had to yield to imperious Japanese demands, and much against his will had to broadcast before haughty Jap officers an order to all his brave and trusted men to lay down their arms and surrender. So did all the spiritual leaders of the Philippines from the highest prelate down to the lowest minister, priest, or missionary. Life is so dear sometimes that even the golden promise of eternal life in the hereafter fails to convince us to throw off our mortal coils.

And what shall we say about General Manuel Roxas whose patriotism and loyalty to America

are beyond dispute? Did he not succumb like the rest of us who are not super-patriots to the threats of the Jap *Kempei*, going to the extent of signing the puppet Republic's constitution, accepting the chairmanship of the National Planning Board and tacitly approving, as ex-officio cabinet member, the declaration of war against the Allied Nations? Certainly, he was not a collaborator for all that. Nor for that matter was General Wainwright in the eyes of the American people. But I venture to say that had I been either General Wainwright or General Roxas and done what each did, the public would have branded me as a damnable and hopeless collaborator.

Heroes And Heroes

Yes, my elder brother Emilio had the audacity to answer the Japs in May, 1942, that he would not cooperate with them, but, to my extreme sorrow, he did not live to tell the tale. They cut off his head after they had forced him to dig his own grave. People say Emilio was a hero — I think he is and am quite proud of him—although he was never a refugee like my good friend, General Romulo, now a self-made hero, or the mountain-sheltered and mountain-bred guerrilla leader, Tomas Cabili, whom the Commonwealth government had to send to the United States as a post-war refugee.

Although I am not here or Washington or Lanao, still I could have emulated my elder brother. I was sufficiently stirred and inspired to do something reckless when I heard of his heroism; but then why give the Japs the satisfaction of butchering all the Osmeñas?

Preferred To Live For Country

Besides, would my death, how-

Please turn on the next page

Nov. 1, 1945
Cen. Man. Times

ever, heroic and dramatic, change the tide of war? True, it is highly patriotic to die for one's country, although most of our living super-patriots today have not even shed a drop of blood in actual combat; but is it less patriotic to live for it and to continue serving it with love and devotion? Impulsively, we do rush in at times where angels fear to tread. My esteemed friend, Dean Maximo Kalaw, did this once and now he, too, is in the United States regretting it. Another post-war refugee!

In the eyes of the Japanese, the mistakes of the father are imputable to the sons and to the rest of the family, no matter how innocent they are. Japan's bloody history shows that when Japs torture or kill the father for political or military reasons, they do the same to his family, especially the male members. Responsibility to them is collective, not individual. The dreaded "zona" amply proved this. And when they fail to get the father, they take his family instead, as was shown in the case of Mrs. Emmanuel Baja and her children whom they confined and tortured in Fort Santiago, Manila's most dreadful dungeon. The same they did to the families of Col. Narciso Manzano, Atty. Antonio Bautista and Dr. Vicente Domingo.

Nov. 10, 1945
Manila Chronicle

Our Town

MISCELLANY...fresh oranges were distributed by Mrs. Sergio Osmeña yesterday morning to the sick soldiers in the 1st and 2nd General hospital at Camp Murphy...this was another of Mrs. Osmeña's frequent visits to hospitals, civic centers and such to spread a little ray of sunshine to those most in need of it... the secretary of national defense, Alfredo Montelibano, and Mrs. Osmeña's daughter, Rosie, accompanied Mrs. Osmeña... rumors emanating from here and there are to the effect that the presidential secretary is becoming quite adept at doing the boogie-woogie... his means of exercise these days... the ladies are becoming quite excited over the visit of Mrs. Quezon... and it looks like she will actually be here after the 15th, not any earlier... and talking of excitement, Zoilo Garcia of El Cairo's has some ideas about having a masquerade dance at the club... on or about December 1... just why December 1 isn't mentioned... this will be a public affair of course... by the way, you will want to be extra careful these days... so many night prowlers being loose... one of the victims recently were the Paternos of R. Hidalgo... and they are naturally quite put out about it... you would be too if someone silently carted away your strong box....

PHIL. PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, INC.
Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Manila Chronicle Nov. 12 1945

The Commonwealth Inauguration.....



Ten years ago today, the Filipinos gloriously inaugurated the Philippine Commonwealth. These souvenir photos show (left) the late President Manuel L. Quezon taking his oath of office as first chief executive; and (right) the then Vice-President Sergio Osmeña (now President) being sworn in. (Chronicle cuts)

Chronicle Nov. 12, 1945

SECRETARY Jose S. Reyes also appeared at the committee hearing on government corporations. We gathered from his observations that the present administration has no intention whatever of chucking the existing, if wobbly, government corporations. He gave us the impression that the Osmeña government is sold on the philosophy behind the organization of the NDC, National Coconut Corporation, and other state corporations. It is our considered opinion that, ideologically and basically, there is nothing wrong with the state corporations. But there has always been something the matter with their administration and management. For one thing, Mr. Quezon gave them the wrong start by appointing to their directorates men whose business interests and connections are the very antithesis of the philosophy underlying the establishment of state corporations. For another, the stewardship of the NDC and its multiple subsidiaries was committed by the Quezon administration to men, who, with a few possible exceptions, have no business occupying high positions in firms that are not motivated by the profit motive.

Daily News Nov. 12, 1945

Mrs. Quezon Makes Plea For National Unity In Talk Before Rizal Folks

Thanking the people of Rizal for their warm reception in Antipolo Saturday morning during her first public appearance since she arrived from the United States, Mrs. Aurora Aragon de Quezon, widow of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, asked her countrymen to unite in these critical times. Following an old tradition in the Quezon family to hear mass and pray at the altar of the Virgin of Antipolo whenever they come from abroad, Mrs. Quezon was honored by the people of Rizal, led by Congressman Emilio de la Paz. Arches were constructed in the towns through which the Quezon family passed on their way to Antipolo.

Rep. de la Paz, declared that the people of Rizal wanted to show Mrs. Quezon that despite President Quezon's passing, their love for the Quezon family has not changed at all.

Osmeña Is Due November 21

Mrs. Quezon And Children Arriving With President

News received by Mrs. Esperanza L. Osmeña from Washington this morning indicated that the tentative date of the arrival of President Sergio Osmeña in Manila from the United States will be November 21, according to Presidential Secretary Jose S. Reyes.

The President is expected to leave for the islands immediately after the hearings on the trade bills before the Congress of the United States next week.

Believed in his party are Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, widow of the late President Quezon, and her three children, Aurora, Zenaida, and Manuel Jr.

1945
Chronicle Nov. 11

Manilans Returning With The President

Friends of Misses Carmen Montinola, Jenny Araneta, Alice Afable and Baby Yulo will be interested in the news of their forthcoming arrival in Manila, with the Presidential party and the late President Quezon's family. Miss Montinola completed social science studies in Fordham University, while Misses Araneta, Yulo and Afable took courses at Marymount College, and were active in social and religious work in the States during the war.

Quezons Enroute To P.I. Now In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11—(AP)—Mrs. Manuel Quezon, widow of the late president of the Philippines, and her three children are here enroute to their home in the Islands.

Corrier Nov. 11-45

MRS. QUEZON ENROUTE TO PHILIPPINES

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11—(AP)—Mrs. Manuel Quezon, widow of the late president of the Philippines, and her three children are here enroute to their home in the islands.

Manila Chronicle June 28, 1945

Steward On Short Visit To Hometown

BATANGAS, Batangas, Nov. 11—Emilio T. Enriquez, of Nasugbu municipality, chief steward of the U.S.S. Iowa, arrived in the Philippines after more than three-year absence. He is now on a short furlough in his hometown where his wife and other relatives are busy holding a series of fetes in his honor.

One the many souvenirs treasured by Enriquez is the fountain pen which President Roosevelt used in signing the act of U.S. Congress, extending the term of the late President Quezon to two more years. He also had an opportunity to have a personal chat with the American president.

1945

Corrier Nov. 11

LEGAL ADVISERS HOLD OSMENA CAN REAPPOINT REJECTED MEN

The Commonwealth President can reappoint his nominees even after they have been rejected by the congressional commission on appointments, according to legal advisers in Malacañan.

It was explained that through informal understanding the President may not reappoint his nominees once they are definitely rejected by the appointment commission, but this does not prevent the Chief Executive from reappointing them, if he so desires.

This opinion, which proves of great significance in view of pending action on some presidential nominees by the appointment commission, is supported by Prof. Edward S. Corwin, professor of jurisprudence of Princeton University, in his book "The President's Office and Powers," in which noted professor cited the case of Pres.

Woodrow Wilson and the U. S. Senate appointment committee. Wilson, said Malacañan advisers, continued reappointing one postmaster, Mrs. Marjorie Bloom, despite the committee rejection.

It was also pointed out that during Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood's time, the Senate, then under the presidency of Pres. Manuel L. Quezon, rejected on several occasions the appointment of Judge Antonio Opisso, but Gov. Wood always gave him a recess appointment.

Speculation is rife in Malacañan, however, whether President Osmeña may resort to the use of his rightful privilege in case some of his appointments are turned down.

Nov. 17, 1945

Evening News

Osmena Starts For Home; Will Pick Up Quezons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—(UP)—Sergio Osmeña, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, left the national airport this morning en route to the Philippines.

He was accompanied by Serapio Canceran, his private secretary, Dr. Domingo Antonio, his private physician, and Secretary of Finance and Mrs. Jaime Hernandez.

The party is picking up the members of the Quezon family, Mrs. Quezon, Maria Aurora, Zenaida and Manuel, Jr., at San Francisco.

They expect to arrive in Manila on November 21 at 2 p.m. (Manila Time).

QUEZON MEMORIAL BEING PLANNED BY ATIMONAN FOLKS

The board of directors of the Atimonan Civic League recently decided to raise a Quezon Memorial Statue Fund through voluntary contributions.

The fund will be spent in the erection of monument to the memory of the late President Manuel L. Quezon at the Atimonan side of the Quezon National Forest Park.

The Atimonan Civic League was organized by prominent men and women of Atimonan, Tayabas, a couple of months after the town's liberation.

PRES. OSMENA AND PARTY LEAVE FRISCO FOR MANILA

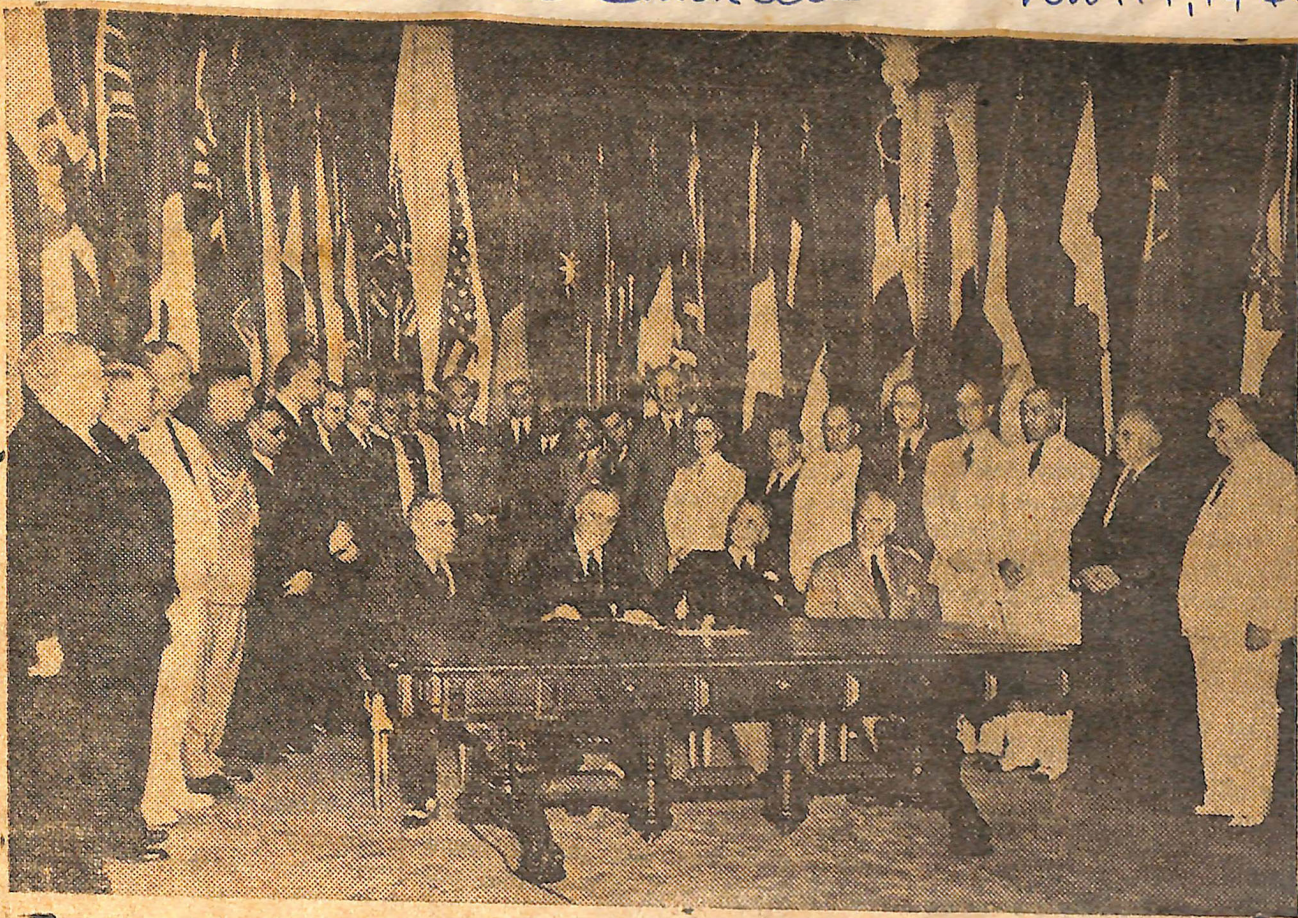
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18—(AP)—President Osmeña and a party of 15 Commonwealth officials and friends left here last night aboard an ATC plane for Manila via Honolulu, Kwajalein and Guam. They are scheduled to arrive at the Philippine capital November 20.

Members of his party include Secretary of Finance Jaime Hernandez, Professor Vicente J. Sinco and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, widow of the late President.

1945

Corrier Nov. 18

Star Reporter Nov. 10 1945



Representatives of the Republic of Mexico and the Commonwealth of the Philippines sit beside President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States and U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington, the U. S. capital, in June 1942, at a ceremony which marked the adherence of the two nations to the declaration of the United Nations. The declaration was signed originally on January 1, 1942, by 26 countries which promised to bind themselves together to defeat Germany and Japan, and to work together to establish a just peace for all the people of the world. Yearly, on June 14, celebration of United Nations Day throughout the world marks a reaffirmation of the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, on which the declaration is based. At the table are seated, left to right: Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican ambassador to the United States; President Roosevelt; President Manuel Quezon, who, until his death on August 1, 1944, was president of the Philippine Commonwealth; and U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Behind them are representatives of the other United Nations, each standing before the flag of his country. (USIS cut)

Oct. 27, 1945

Manila Times

BUILDING CODE WORK KEPT UP

The building code committee met at Malacanang yesterday afternoon to continue its work in the preparation of a master building code for all chartered cities and urban centers in the Philippines.

The body was created three months ago to study and prepare a building code to be adapted by city boards and town councils, engineers and architects, and the national legislature, according to A. C. Kayanan, secretary of the committee.

The late President Quezon created a similar committee before the war. The committee was getting ready to submit its work to Malacanang when the war broke out and subsequently all the records were destroyed.

President Osmeña has re-created the committee appointing most of its members. In the present committee are Alejo Aquino, city engineer; Dean Gonzalo T. Vales, of the Mapua Institute of Technology; Teodato Macabulos, designing engineer of the bureau of public works; Fernando Ocampo, civil engineer and architect; Manuel I. Felizardo, mechanical and electrical engineer; Prof. Justo Arastia, of the U.P. college of engineering; Manuel Manosa, sanitary engineer of the MWD; Vicente Villanueva, electrical engineer; and Capt. Cipriano Cruz, city fire department chief.

Daily News

Nov. 22

1945

BY THE PEOPLE

Guerrilla Widows

Sir: The enactment of a legislation providing for a life pension for the widow of our late President is certainly laudable and we hope that the legislature in its next session will not forget the plight of the widows of fallen guerrilleros who gave their lives for the same cause for which Pres. Quezon sacrificed his life.

Our true and real guerrilleros should not be overlooked, those guerrilleros who, for three years, more or less, had lived in the malaria-infested forests and jungles of the country, covering their backs with burlap, subsisting on roots and suffering all kinds of privations. These people now expect to receive their full back pay because they received no more than the so-called partial salary given them by their officers during the emergency.—Mateo Mene Odiongan, Romblon.

—(O)—

1945

Chronicle

Nov. 20

Late MLQ Monument Envisioned

FLAS Also Prepares Public Reception For Former P.I. First Lady

As a fitting welcome to Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, who is returning to the Philippines tomorrow with President Osmeña after an absence of four years, civic-spirited citizens of the city met yesterday under the leadership of Dr. Pedro J. Velasco, vice chairman of the Farmer Labor Auxiliary Service supreme council, and decided to launch a P250,000 fund drive to erect a monument for Manuel L. Quezon.

Citizens will be asked to contribute to the fund. Any amount, from one centavo up, will be accepted. When the goal of P250,000 is reached, the monument will be erected.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon 1945

Chronicle Nov. 15, 1945

Daily News Nov. 17

Labor Under The Commonwealth

By **ESMERALDO E. DE LEON**
COURIER Editorial Staff

Ten years ago today, the late President Manuel L. Quezon on the occasion of the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth said:

"We are living today amidst the storm and stress of one of the most tragic epochs of history. Acute unemployment and economic distress threaten the stability of governments the world over. The very foundations of civilized society are shaken. The common man alone can save humanity from disaster. It is our duty to prove to him that under a republican system of government he can have every opportunity to attain his happiness and that of his family. Protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, just regulation of the relations between labor and capital in industry and agriculture, solicitous regard on the part of the government for the well-being of the masses are the means to bring about the needed economic and social equilibrium between the component elements of society."

That was ten years ago to the day.

How near to that social equilibrium that the late President had dreamed of are we today?

The answer to this is the present social and economic status of the working class. While it is true that the government has from time to time enacted progressive measures designed to ameliorate the living conditions of the masses, labor at this juncture finds itself bewildered in a maze of social upheavals, the most tumultuous of which was the recent global conflict which razed the whole world to the ground.

It is true that Philippine labor has struck out for itself and gained some latitude. The Filipino wage earner is now aware of his prerogatives. He is no longer the timid and passive peon who is content with the pittance his master casts at him.

Thru the processes of labor legislations and the awakening of labor conscious elements to the new channels opened to them by a democratic form of government, Philippine labor marched abreast labor

trends in other progressive countries.

Today the ordinary Filipino laborer knows that under the law he should work only eight hours a day. He also knows that as union member he is protected against any exploitation by an unscrupulous employer. He knows farther that he is entitled to over-time pay and to compensation, if injured in line of duty.

All these have been brought about by the unselfish attitude of the government towards the welfare of the laboring class.

But principally the gratitude of Philippine labor for whatever concessions it now enjoys must be consecrated to the late President Quezon who as early as 1908 already manifested his progressive stand for the social security of the masses by presenting in the initial session of the first Philippine Assembly a bill creating the Bureau of Labor.

This bill was approved and the Bureau of Labor began operation in July, 1909. This was followed by the enactment of the Woman and Child Labor Law in 1923, the Workmen's Compensation Act in 1927, the Philippine Rice Share Tenancy Act in 1933, the creation of the Department of Labor in the same year, the enactment of the Eight-Hour Labor Law, also in 1933, the creation of the Court of Industrial Relations in 1936, and the enactment of the Minimum Wage Law, also in 1933.

On August 23, 1928, the National Assembly enacted a law authorizing the President to enter into negotiation with owners of landed estates for the purpose of leasing such estates and to sublet the same to bona-fide occupants or similarly qualified persons.

These, in chronology, are the various steps taken by an almost paternal administration in its desire to enhance the life of the common effort of the "Union Obrera Democratica", a labor union founded in 1902 which spearheaded the local movement for the recognition of the rights of labor in its dealings with capital.

Necrological Rites For Jap Victims

With Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, wife of the late President, as the probable guest of honor, the True Filipino Labor Organization will hold necrological services in memory of thousands of known and unknown Filipinos who died, one way or the other, during the Japanese occupation, on the City Hall grounds on Sunday, December 9, at 8:30 a.m.

Speeches, songs and musical numbers will be on the program. Among the speakers are Mayor Juan Nolasco, Board President Segundo Agustin, other members of the municipal board and G. E. Pascual, president of the organization

1945

Chronicle Nov. 20

WOMEN LEADERS TO WELCOME MRS. QUEZON TOMORROW

A delegation of local women leaders, headed by Mrs. Esperanza Osmeña, will be on hand to welcome Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, wife of the late president, when she arrives with the Osmeña mission tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

On Dec. 9, Mrs. Quezon will be guest of honor at the necrological services for Filipino war dead which will be held at the compound of the city hall. This event was previously scheduled for November 11, last, in connection with the armistice day, but was postponed for this later date.

1945

Chronicle Nov. 20

Necrological Rites For Jap Victims

With Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, wife of the late President, as the probable guest of honor, the True Filipino Labor Organization will hold necrological services in memory of thousands of known and unknown Filipinos who died during the Japanese occupation at the City Hall grounds on Sunday, December 9, 1945 at 8:30 a.m.

Speeches, songs and musical numbers by the students of the Centro Escolar de Señoritas will be on the program. Among the speakers will be Mayor Juan Nolasco, Board President Segundo Agustin, Mr. Vicente Navarro of the Daily News, Mrs. Felicidad Manuel, Dr. M. C. Icasiano and Mr. E. Pascual, president of the organization.

Nov. 20, 1945
 Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
 Star Reporter
 Conner Nov. 19, 1945

Nonong Is Back, Too

MLQ's Only Son Says He Is Glad To Be Home After Long Exile

Manuel (Nonong) L. Quezon, Jr., was the cynosure of all eyes yesterday afternoon as he greeted friends and relatives alike in what is perhaps the wildest kissing orgy since the liberation of the Philippines. Everybody was kissing everybody else as tears flowed in torrents of joy at the Nichols' airfield.

Closetted by a STAR REPORTER representative, whom he recognized as having interviewed him for the Philippines Herald nearly ten years ago, the namesake of the great President readily expressed joy at being back to his native land.

"Oh, I'm so glad," he said, his heart overflowing with happiness. "I completed my high school at the Georgetown preparatory school," he answered when he was asked whether he had gone to school while in America. "I finished one and a half years ago."

He said he was not sure, as to what course he will take, and he may either enroll at the Santo Tomas University, alma mater of his father, or return to America.

Manuel, Jr. was the only one whose eyes was not wet with tears even when he was embraced by his godmother.

PROGRAM INCLUDES FOOD PROCUREMENT SAYS PRES. OSMENA

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—(AP)—President Sergio Osmeña of the Philippines left here Sunday afternoon enroute to Manila, saying he was pleased with the outcome of his trip to Washington to secure over half billion dollars in reconstruction funds.

"We now have a program which includes the procurement of supplies such as food, clothing and medicines; the reconstruction of homes, schools and public works, the re-establishment of credit facilities for farms and assistance to veterans," the greying Filipino leader declared.

He declined to discuss Philippines politics.

Earlier a reception given California Filipinos the president urged his countrymen in the United States "to unite in the program for the rehabilitation of our shattered homeland."

Osmeña told newsmen that the Philippine government, with American help, will turn its early attention to solving the difficult problems of the restoration of inter-island shipping, foreign trade, industry and agriculture.

Speeches At Plaza Miranda

There will be no special reception for Mrs. Aurora Aragon-Quezon, widow of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, who is arriving tomorrow afternoon with President Sergio Osmeña and his official entourage. Mrs. Quezon is accompanied by her two daughters.

According to late reports from Malacañan, the plane carrying the Chief Executive is expected to land on Nichols Field at 2 o'clock p.m., following which there will be a gun salute in his honor.

After an inspection of the special guard of honor by President Osmeña, he will be received by the reception committee headed by Secretary of National Defense Alfredo Montelibano, and other distinguished guests, U.S. and Philippine Army officials and government officials.

Mrs. Esperanza Limjap-Osmeña will be on hand to meet the President. Both Mrs. Osmeña and Mrs. Quezon will motor from Nichols Field to Plaza Miranda where the President will address the nation over a radio broadcast.

Pass Resolution Of Gratitude

For the success of his mission in the United States which has a far reaching effect on the rehabilitation of the Filipino masses, the Loyalist Union unanimously passed a resolution of gratitude to President Sergio Osmeña who is due in Manila tomorrow afternoon.

The union is particularly grateful to the President for the aid of the United States to war victims in the Philippines, such as the one billion pesos reparation fund for damages suffered during the emergency.

The resolution will be presented to the President upon his arrival by a delegation of officials of the union headed by Manuel Reyes, president.

It will be recalled that last August the union also passed a resolution urging the President to head a mission to the United States to hasten relief to the Philippines.

HOME COMING SIDELIGHTS

By MANUEL A. VIRAY
 Liberty News Staff Member

When word was passed around of the President's arrival, the different groups vied with each other in raising their placards in the belief the Chief Executive could see them.

The crowd was deprived of a glimpse of Mrs. Aurora Quezon. President Osmeña, however, made up for her absence by paying high tribute to the late President Quezon.

A disgruntled Philippine Army enlisted man reproached a watcher who cried "Mabuhay!" "Don't cry Mabuhay," said he, "cry Back Pay."

The milling crowd, estimated at between 50 to 80 thousand, overflowed Plaza Miranda. Above the teeming humanity, more people were perched on walls and on the Quiapo Church tower.

NIETO IS STILL VERY MUCH IN THE FOG

By MANETTE MANALANG
 PSP Publications Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (PSP).—Though generally unknown, the fact is Col. Manuel Nieto, Presidential senior aide, has been a Brigadier General since early 1944.

He was made a general before for purpose of contacting guerrillas, a mission which the late President Quezon desired. Although his appointment was already written, Nieto convinced Quezon to forego his wearing a star because he felt better results could be obtained by appearing with lesser rank. However, Quezon's illness prevented his departure.

Upon the President's death, Nieto, out of courtesy wrote Vice-President Osmeña explaining the situation. To date he has not received any reply. The fact

is widely known that Osmeña courses all military affairs correspondence to Col. Alejandro Melchor. Nieto is still wondering in what drawer of Melchor's desk his letter lies.

Subscriber's Name

Feb. 21, 1945

Chief Executive, Sans Fanfare, Presents Facts Before The People

By J. E. AUSTRIA
Liberty News Staff Member

The air was chilly and rain threatened on the afternoon of the President's homecoming. There was a good enough crowd, only it was kept waiting and it began to walk out after the first hour.

There was no rousing welcome. With the bugles, wedges in the crowd surged forward to catch a glimpse of the President in khaki waving his hat from the open Cadillac, and of the First Lady in her pale blue terno. Placards

were hoisted a little higher, mahabays broke weakly from separate sections and the grandstand rose to a man. But there was no visible stir.

The President's first sentences, his tribute to Manuel Quezon, were scarcely heard. Montelibano fidgeted and looked anxiously at the crowd beyond that was beginning to disperse, apologetically at first, and then boldly. Four times during his speech the President was given a big hand. From the section placarded "We want economic freedom" cheers rose enthusiastically. PA men stumped the ground and applauded warmly when PA back pay was assured.

Towards the end, a few drops fell and Mrs. Osmeña opened her umbrella.

It was not a great speech. It was not a brilliant speech. There was no oratory, none of your studied and elaborate eloquence. The simplicity of it was not even impressive. Yet it was an important historic speech.

The occasion, far from creating a fuss about itself, succeeded in directing the people's thoughts along the right directions. It was not after all merely a welcome. It had more important purposes: to clarify the objectives of the administration and to tell us how far we have gone to carry out these objectives; also to present the President to his people, at the most opportune moment, as the man that brought home the bacon.

We are beginning to wonder why most of the big things that are happening to people all over the world nowadays do not stir them so much, nor the world too at large. The Yalta report, the San Francisco conference, the Atlee visit to President Truman—all these were big affairs, but

Commonwealth Head Will Address Vast Gathering In Quiapo

An anxious and grateful nation will welcome President Sergio Osmeña this afternoon on his return from his mission of relief to the United States with one of the biggest public demonstrations seen in years in Manila.

Flying directly from Guam, without making a stopover at Tacloban, the Osmeña party, which includes Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon and family, is scheduled to land at 2 o'clock at Nichols Field where a reception committee, composed of members of the Cabinet, members of Congress and Manila officials, together with friends and relatives of Mrs. Quezon, will meet the arrivals. The reception committee, according to Secretary Alfredo Montelibano, chairman of the body, will be limited to 25 cars in the landing field.

From the landing field, the Osmeña party will be conducted to Plaza Miranda by a motorcade bearing the reception committee.

When he alights from the plane at Nichols Field Pres. Osmeña will receive a 21-gun salute, after which he will inspect the special guard of honor.

The motorcade will pass along Dewey Boulevard, Padre Burgos Drive, Plaza Lawton, over Quezon Bridge to Plaza Miranda, where a vast gathering of government officials, employees, provincial delegations and the general public, will receive him. At the intersection of Dewey Boulevard and Libertad street, residents of Pasay, headed by Mayor Adolfo C. Santos, will meet the President. Under an elaborate arch erected in his honor, a group of Pasay belles will place a necklace of flowers around his neck and offer him bouquets. Mrs. Quezon will also receive floral offerings from the Pasay welcomers.

A bugle call will announce the arrival of the President at Plaza Miranda, and upon his appearance at the entrance of the grandstand,

ruffles and flourishes will be sounded, to be followed by the playing of "Hail to the Chief" by the Philippine Army Band. The American and Philippine national anthems will then be played.

President Osmeña will address the crowd after his introduction by Speaker Jose Zulueta. The speech, it is believed, will touch on his activities in the American capital in connection with his mission, on the attitude of the American people toward the Filipinos, now suffering from the effects of war, and on the measures approved or still pending approval in U. S. congress.

In his brief stay in Washington, President Osmeña was instrumental in the approval by President Truman of the transfer of the P142,000,000 coconut oil excise tax fund to the Philippine treasury, and the approval by Pres. Truman of the gold devaluation law passed by local Congress. Through his work, the P1,000,000,000 relief bill which will entitle each household in the Philippines which suffered to war damages amounting to P1,000 was favorably reported by the Senate insular and territories committee, and the Bell bill providing for free U. S.-Philippine trade very hopeful of passage.

Mrs. Quezon and her family have been invited to appear on the platform with the President, although it is believed that they may choose to motor direct to their home in Marikina for a needed rest after more than 12 hours of continuous flight.

A state dinner planned for President Osmeña has been cancelled in view of the lack of a place big enough for the purpose.

passed devoid of fanfare and color. The extravagant demonstrations of pre-war days has vanished with the passing of their dynamic leaders: Roosevelt, Churchill, Quezon—orators all.

Grateful People Almost Overwhelm Former First Lady Of The Land

By GABINO TABUÑAR, Jr.

Liberty News

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon and her three children, Maria Aurora, Zeneida, and Manuel Quezon, Jr. set foot on their native soil again yesterday after an absence of nearly four years, smiling, with face flushed with joyous emotion but with hearts heavy with anguish.

The throng that gathered to welcome President Osmeña and Mrs. Quezon yesterday instantly discerned the startling difference in the picture the former First Lady boldly presented.

Smiling under a halo of grey hair and attired in simple black dress, Mrs. Quezon's composure spoke well of the stateliness that is at once simple and impressive. Although she betrayed deep emotions more than once, her firmness asserted itself.

Flanking President Osmeña by the right with Mrs. Osmeña to the left, the Presidential car bearing the three luminaries led the 20-car motorcade from Nichols Field to the intersection of Dewey Boulevard and Libertad, waving to crowds of Filipinos and U.S. soldiers that bordered the route.

Stopping at Plaza Libertad, the President, Mrs. Quezon and Mrs. Osmeña alighted from the car to receive floral offerings from the residents of Pasay led by Mayor Adolfo C. Santos. Under the Presidential arch, each was decorated with necklaces of flowers by Pasay belles.

Leaving the arch, Mrs. Quezon betrayed her first emotional response to the sincere and loving welcome from a fraction of the nation's citizenry, for in that small delegation of Filipino men and women, the former First Lady was greeted with all the affection that a grateful people could express.

Along the boulevard the motorcade rolled along until the Presidential car came to a stop in front of a driveway that led to a once-stately residence now reduced to a shambles, its roof caved-in, leaving only a concrete skeleton and a dirty garden. It was the former Pasay residence of the Quezons.

Accompanied by some few members of the cabinet, Presidential aides, Mrs. Maria Osmeña, Rosie Osmeña, Mrs. Esperanza

Osmeña and the President himself, Mrs. Quezon visited her former home.

The Blessed Madonna from Italy, reverently adorned on the side of a wall along the driveway where the Quezons used to say a few prayers, was the first mark of the old home Mrs. Quezon instantly recognized.

Together with the President and Mrs. Osmeña, Mrs. Quezon muttered a short prayer.

Desperately trying to stave off inevitable tears after picking her way along the garden at the back of their former home, Mrs. Quezon looked up at the remaining wall of their house and noticed that her initials incised on the top "were still there."

She burst into tears when her niece, Mrs. Amado Amador came and embraced her. She was similarly affected at the first sight of her aging relative and keeper of her former home, Jacinta Lopez.

Notes And Footnotes

By VICENTE L. DEL FIERRO

We suspect something brewing in the minds of the feminine population of Manila that may explode one of these days into a new industry: hair-raising. We have this suspicion as a result of what we saw as one of those fortunate enough to be at the Nichols' airfield yesterday afternoon, upon the arrival of Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, the Yulo children, Carmen Montinola, Alice Afable, and others.

Not the sartorial elegance of virility in Manila during the Japanese occupation. One was not worth mentioning about if one did not carry a *bayong* during the Japanese regime. One was either carrying bagfuls of money, to pay for one single meal that would cost P1.00 today, ten months after liberation; or a bagful of camote or kangkong, or panocha.

It was what the returning Filipino women after four years in the states had on their hair and on their bodies that drew attention. There was one universal note: even while the women of the Philippines were cutting their hair, the female population of America were raising theirs.

Everyone of the new arrivals, from Mrs. Quezon down to Carmen Montinola, had what somebody in the press car remarked as a "*bayong*." Yes, a veritable counterpart, which was the mark of men's

Now, what men used to carry on both hands last year, the returned Filipino women are carrying on their heads. We don't know the exact word for it, but *Courier's* Cita Trinidad said something with a Frenchy accent. At any rate, the *bayong* on top of women's heads will be the style note of the Christmas season and after.

Beauticians had better shelve their shears. They should rather of tonics that would make every strand grow at least one inch every week, so that by Christmas time, every society darling and every matron can sport a *bayong* on her head.

The flapper era is over; the age of long hair is back. That might go for the women, as well as the men. Never mind if we also encourage the lice industry, which some beautician alleges to have disappeared during the flapper era.

Maria Clara is back: she came back in the person of Mrs. Quezon.

After a last eye-sweep of the house, Mrs. Quezon raised her left hand to her tear-dimmed eyes and seemed to hide her cheeks among the necklace of Lei adorning her neck.

Then, smiling bravely, she motored to their residence in Gilmore Avenue, San Juan, where friends awaited her.

Star Reporter

1945
Nov. 20

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Manila Chronicle

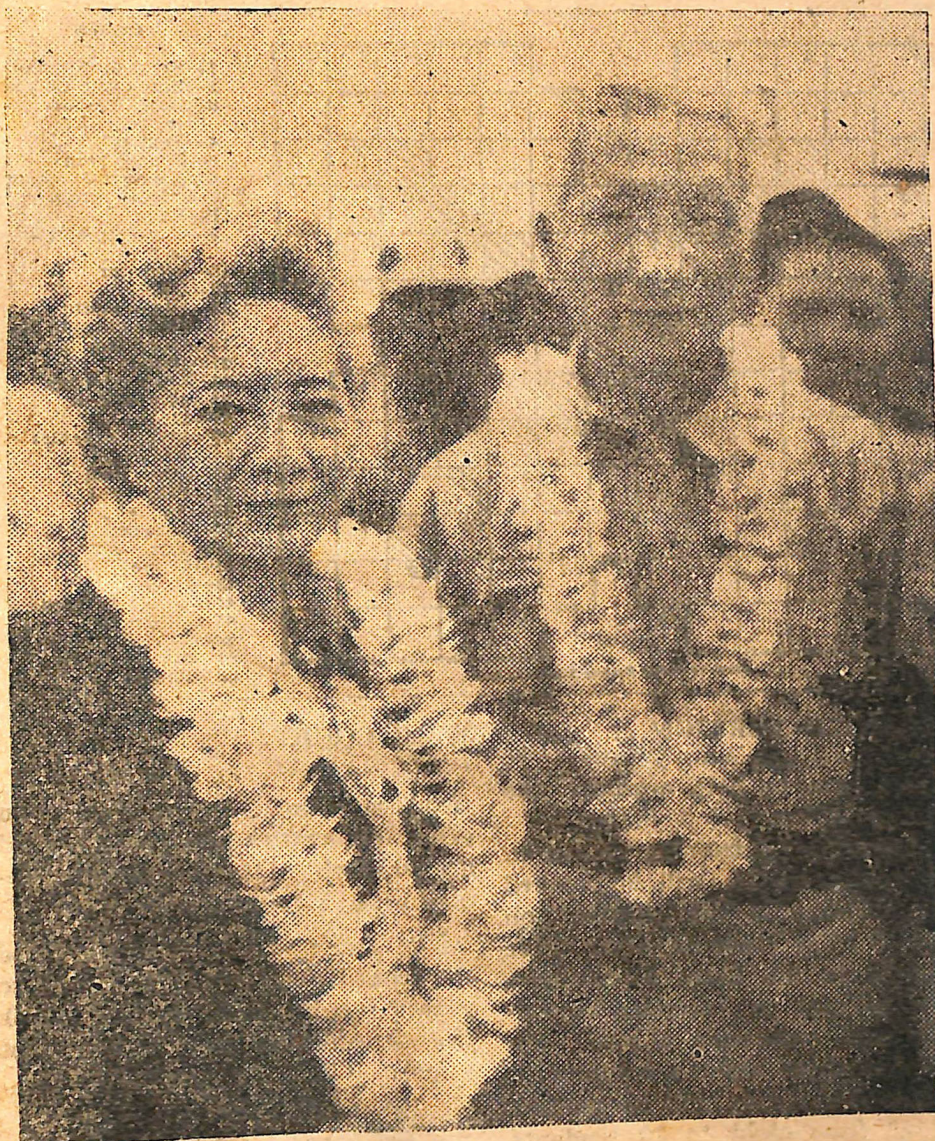
Nov. 23, 1945

Mrs. Quezon Back at Home



February News Nov. 23, 1945

Flowers From A Grateful People



(PSP Publications Photo)

President Osmeña and Mrs. Quezon, above, pictured after they received floral offerings from Pasay residents at the intersection of Libertad street and Dewey Boulevard last Wednesday. The presidential motorcade directly proceeded to this spot from Nichols Field where an arch was erected in honor of the President.

February News Nov. 22, 1945

Warmly Welcomed



Mrs. MANUEL L. QUEZON

Manila Times Nov. 29, 1945

Mrs. Quezon Speaker

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon will address the public at 3 p.m. Sunday December 9, at the inner court of the City Hall, Balagtas elementary school, Alvarez St., at a program in honor of the Filipinos who died during the Japanese regime, sponsored by the True Filipino Labor Organization

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Courier

Nov. 22, 1945

Nov. 23, 1945

Manila Chronicle

Mrs. Quezon Cries When She Steps On Philippine Soil After 4 Years

By CITA TRINIDAD
COURIER Editorial Staff

The plane circled over Nichols Field a few minutes before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, nosed downward and made a graceful three-point landing at exactly 2:01.

When the door of the plane opened, and President Osmeña attired in his conventional sunbats, appeared at the doorway, the 19-gun salute in his honor began. He waved to the crowd, stepped back into the plane and emerged leading by the arm Doña Aurora Aragon, widow of the late President Manuel L. Quezon. Mrs. Quezon waved a chiffon handkerchief in the air and descended, assisted by the President, while she daubed tears from her eyes. Behind them followed Serafio Canceran, private secretary to the President, Professor Vicente G. Sinco, adviser to the President; and Secretary of Finance and Mrs. Jaime Hernandez.

Mrs. Quezon was welcomed in a warm embrace by the wife of the President. Both cried unashamedly. Then the President embraced and kissed Mrs. Osmeña while Mrs. Quezon shook hands with Secretary Montelibano. General Jalandoni then stepped forward, whereupon Mrs. Quezon, on seeing the former aid-de-camp of her deceased husband burst again into sobs.

Around them, Filipino and American photographers were busy taking pictures of the event. Mrs. Quezon spotted among them "Fatso" Maglalang, Malacañan's official photographer, even during the time of President Quezon. She approached him and extended her hand in a handshake that sent Maglalang beaming.

The Philippine Army band then broke into the strains of the American and Filipino national anthems, and everybody stood at attention.

Meanwhile, the rest of the Presidential party had alighted from the plane. With the Quezon girls, Baby and Nini, were Alicia Afable, Elena Yulo, Jenny Araneta and Carmen Montinola, who took courses in leading American colleges for girls.

The big crowd was at first held back but it soon broke the police cordon and rushed forward to greet the arrivals.

Senate President Manuel Roxas, Speaker Jose Zulueta, Budget Commissioner Ismael Mathay, and the department secretaries and under-secretaries each took his turn in

welcoming President Osmeña, who shook hands with them.

Mrs. Soledad Ramos de Zulueta, wife of the Speaker, placed a thick garland of sampaguitas and roses on Mrs. Quezon, who wore a cattleya corsage on the left shoulder of her sports dress.

Among the women were Mrs. Roxas, Mrs. Singson Encarnacion, Mrs. Jacobo Zobel, Mrs. Loling Patero-Tuason, Mrs. Antonio Vasquez, Judge Almeda-Lopez, Mrs. Ramon Fernandez, Mrs. Aristeo Ubaldo, Mrs. Francisco Limjap, Mrs. Lolita de Buencamino, Mrs. Manuel Moran, Miss Jovita Fuentes, Doña Sofia de Veyra, and others.

The young ladies who arrived were given a rousing welcome by Manila society's younger set headed by the President's daughter, Rosie, and the Misses Lourdes Alunan, Helen Benitez, Mrs. Mary Osmeña, Corito Araneta.

President Osmeña then shook hands with Lt. Gen. William Styer, commanding general of the AFWESPAC, Admiral Carl Kauffman, C.O. of the Philippine Sea Frontier, Major Generals Basilio Valdes and A. Whitelock, and other U.S. and Philippine military officials.

The Special Guard of Honor was then inspected by the Chief Executive, after which he stepped into his waiting car, sitting between Mrs. Quezon and Mrs. Osmeña.

President Quezon's son, Manuel Jr., Baby and Nini Quezon, other young ladies in the presidential party, and Ah Dong, the late President's faithful valet who also arrived with President Osmeña, were accommodated in different cars which motored out of Nichols Field in line, with President Osmeña's car at the head, escorted by motor cycles of the Malacañan Presidential Guard of Honor.

Mrs. Quezon was escorted to her Gilmore (San Juan) residence, where she will stay temporarily pending her transfer to the Quezon Hacienda in Marikina, Rizal. The President and Mrs. Osmeña then proceeded to Plaza Miranda, where a crowd estimated to be between sixty and eighty thousand, was awaiting the head of the nation. Both public and private schools and universities were represented by a delegation each. Employees of the different government departments and bureaus, and government-controlled corporations, also participa-

Our Town

HELLO MANILA... its hello Manila again for Mrs. Quezon and the children... and reports emanating from here and there mention the fact that there are so many friends to see that their first morning in the city... out in New Manila to be exact... found them still in bed at 11:30 a.m.... everyone who has seen Mrs. Quezon over her beautifully coiffed hair... it has turned silver since her stay in America... and it seems that she likes to have it given a soft pompadour, not rolled hard... pictures taken on her arrival show her wearing a black dress with white touches at the neck and sleeves... and the dress, ladies note, is in the U. S. approved length... modishly short... now that white hair has been mentioned, Aurora and Zenaida Quezon are said to have streaks of silver in their black tresses too... what's this girls... and as for that young man, Nonong Quezon, he is said to look like his father, say fifty years ago...

Nov. 28, 1945

Manila Chronicle

P.I. Goes Back To Old Time Dec. 1

In a proclamation issued yesterday, President Sergio Osmeña ordered the return of standard time in the Philippines effective at midnight on December 1, 1945. Time will be set back one hour at the specified hour. Since the outbreak of the war four years ago, the Philippines has been working under the daylight saving time, as a measure of emergency. The late President Manuel L. Quezon adopted it toward the end of December, 1941. When the Japs took over, they continued to enforce daylight saving as it coincided with Tokyo time.

ted in the mammoth reception.

A thunderous ovation met the President as he got off his car, followed by Mrs. Osmeña. A young lady, representing an organization of women social workers, placed a garland of tiny, assorted orchids on President Osmeña before he went up to the grandstand.

The American and Philippine national anthems were again played. Then Speaker Zulueta delivered his welcome speech (see page 1).

After the speech of Zulueta, the President stood, waved at the crowd, and delivered his message to the nation. (President Osmeña's speech is also published in full starting on page 1.) He was applauded heartily at the end of his talk which was interrupted on two occasions by the loud-speakers which went off.

Secretary Montelibano then thanked the crowd for their attendance and the President motored to Malacañan still cheered by the throng which lined even under the Quezon bridge.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Manila Times Nov. 23

1945

Daily News Nov. 29

1945

Mrs. Quezon Stresses Country's Need For Unity; Will Not Enter Politics

Pleading for national unity "in the interest of the people and for the good of the country," Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, widow of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, yesterday offered to lend her assistance in whatever way it may be needed in the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

"I wish to see cooperation in our midst for now, more than ever in our history, we need union, and the full benefits of working together," Mrs. Quezon stated.

Mrs. Quezon emphatically denied that her return to the Philippines is linked with politics. "Politics is out," she stated. "I want it definitely understood that I will not interfere in politics, and that I wish to keep absolutely out of it."

Her white hair is very becoming, if that can be said of white hair. It seemed like a badge of suffering, like a mark of tribulation bravely undergone. She was wearing black, from dress to stockings, to shoes. In her silver hair, she wore tiny seed pearls in black combs. There were also pearls in her ears, and discreet jewels on her beautifully kept fingers.

The city's ruins came as a shock to her, for although she has seen the like of such devastation in countries all over the world, still this is her country, and any damage done to it is personal and heartbreaking.

"America fully sympathizes with the Philippines, and the American people are intensely interested in our welfare and future," Mrs. Quezon stated.

She has no future plans, her arrival is still so filled with the weariness of the long journey, that she has not had the time to think beyond tomorrow.

The late President had no last words with her, for he was alone when he died. But as to the last moments they had together, she could only answer with the tears clouding her eyes.

The children of the late President were busy with the duties of setting order in a household still unsettled. While Mrs. Quezon attended to the many visitors and well-wishers that kept streaming in, Baby attended to some trunks that had to be unpacked. It was, except for the constant mill of people who had come to see her, just like an ordinary family home from a long voyage. But the flowers strewn about in every possible container in the room, and the oil painting of the President hung upon a wall were mute indications of the tears that lay under the veil of graciousness and busy doings.

The house that Mrs. Quezon and children have occupied is a concrete chalet, set in grassy lawns. It seems too small a house to be able to accommodate her household and retinue. She has still her personal aide, an amiable young man wearing the bars of an army captain. She still has the old Malacanan personal attendants that she and her husband had.

The lady sets the example for graciousness. She bids welcome to every comer with the old gentle little smile, the same cordial attention to every small request. If under that well

schooled exterior there is weariness, and a desire to be left alone, she makes no expression of it. The only respite she had in the whole busy afternoon was when she asked for a glass of cold water because she was thirsty, and took that little interval of drinking rather long.

It was heart warming to hear her speak Tagalog to her children, to the maid who gave her the water. Not English, not Spanish. Not even American. Just simple plain Tagalog. And her children spoke the same.

Nov. 23, 1945

Manila Chronicle

Mrs. Quezon Appreciative

"Through your newspaper, I am extending my greetings to my people with the hope that they continue loving me as I love them."

These were the words Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon gave to the CHRONICLE to be conveyed to the Filipino people, when the wife of the late leader was seen yesterday noon at her home in Quezon City.

Dressed in black, the stark sombreness of which was relieved by the white lapels that matched her silvery hair, and seated comfortably in an easy chair by the window overlooking Quezon City, Mrs. Quezon told of her impression upon first setting foot on the soil she had missed for more than three years.

The warm reception given her at the airport, she said, showed that the people and her friends have not changed in their "love for me and my family." "My only regret," she said, "is I could not do more to reciprocate that love, so spontaneous, so heartfelt."

According to her, the American people have a high regard for and keen sympathy toward the Filipinos. This is shown in their willingness to help the Filipinos back to their own feet. In the campaign for aid to war sufferers, the Philippines get a big share, she said.

She was particularly appreciative of the spirit of patriotism displayed by the Filipinos living in the United States. When the call came for them to help, Mrs. Quezon said, they contributed liberally, in efforts and in money, for their country.

Filipino women organized sewing circles in various cities of the United States to make dresses for war-sufferers. Mrs. Quezon and her two daughters, Baby and Zenaida, were members. "The three of us, working day and night, were able to make a total of more than 400 dresses for the needy in the Philippines," she said. They were then living in Los Angeles, she added.

One of these days, she said, she will inquire from the proper authorities how many dresses have been actually received here from Filipino organization in the United States.

Mrs. Quezon Speaker At Rites For War Dead

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon will address the public on Sunday, December 9, 1945 at the inner court of the City Hall, Balagtas Elementary School, Alvarez St., at 3:00 p.m. as the guest of honor during the necrological program in honor of the Filipinos who died during the Japanese regime, sponsored by the True Filipino Labor Organization, it was learned yesterday.

During the program the students of the Centro Escolar University, the members of the Philippine Women Civic Union, the United Women Workers in the Philippines, school teachers and other women associations will make the floral offering to Mrs. Quezon. Miss Julieta Cano will present also a "Golden Philippine Liberation Bracelet" as a token of love of the Filipinos people.

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1945

Sunday Times Nov. 25

Observations

I notice that the great lady who is Mrs. Quezon did not attend the welcome for President Osmeña in Quiapo. That shows exceptional good taste for there was fear in some quarters that she might "outpopular" the President.

I am sure the President is too big a man to stop any demonstration of the kind for the widow of his friend and colleague. —B. Bunye, Imus, Cavite.

Veering the conversation to her departed husband, Mrs. Quezon murmured, "He died, and he died fighting." She said President Quezon did not leave a word for his people, because, "maybe he did not know he was going to die that morning." In fact, according to her, he told his doctor, "I never felt so well." He passed away within half an hour after uttering those words. He died, according to her, just following the reading to him of the Sermon on the Mount by his physician.

After the death of President Quezon, the family left for Los Angeles, where they had resided up to their return here.

She denied the rumor that she was going to run for an elective office. "I have no such plan now, and I am sure I want to remain as a private citizen."

Her main concern, she said, is the welfare of her children and the care of their family belongings.

A little before noon, Mrs. Sergio Osmeña called at the Quezon home and stayed there for about 30 minutes, during which both consented to pose before the Chronicle cameraman. Friends and neighbors from their hacienda Caledian Farm in Arayat, Pampanga, and Dr. Teodoro Arvisu were among the many callers on the Quezons yesterday.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon

Sunday Times Nov. 25, 1945

Manila Times

Nov. 25, 1945

After Almost Four Years of Forced Exile Abroad, the First Lady of the Philippines Returns to Piece Together What the War Has Shattered

THE TEARS will fall from her eyes, I am sure, when first she looks upon this devastated city that is symbol of the devastation of this beautiful land of ours. Aurora Aragon Quezon will see the city she left in December 1941 become a sad document of the ruthlessness of a sadistic enemy. When she left, there were gay decorations in the windows of the stores. There was a war, yes, but the excitement in the air was the innocent excitement of a people who had not yet tasted the bitter-sweet taste of death, the ears were innocent of the moans and the screams of the mingling ecstasies of death, the hearts were pure of the burden of the manifold griefs of actual war.

She will see it now with the proud buildings crumbled, the steel pushing through the masonry like the racked bones of corpses escaping through tortured flesh. The flame trees are no more, the trunks are black, and the limbs end in fingers beseeching in speechless pleas to skies that once thundered with the echo of guns and now are silent. This was the country her husband loved, this the city that he, more than any other man, had helped to build. He must have gloried in the tallness of its buildings, he must have often measured the years by the time the flame trees bloomed. He knelt in its churches, he walked in its streets. And in the Legislature that now looks alike a matchbox stamped upon by an irresponsible boy, he had often raised his voice in fiery speech. On the portico, mid draped flags and brave bunting, he had often stood, his eyes flashing with laughter and pride, his gallant figure holding the collective eye of the myriads who held him as leader and idol. And she, his widow, must look at this, all these, and weep.

And yet she should not weep. For the wives of brave men should also be brave. And he lost his life for his country as truly as though he had fought with arms on the battlefield. And he lives today in the hearts of millions who loved him, of millions who, even as they criticized him, would quote his latest statement; who even as they gossiped about him, crowded and gloried in his latest escapade. He was a man of magic, the people loved him, I suspect, as much for his faults, as for his virtues, and beyond such affection, people could not have farther gone.

So now she is home. Her latest pictures show her with a head now of white, and about her a dignity, an air of quiet that is sad and indicative of what even she must have gone through, over there. Surely she too must have suffered, in heart and spirit, what we too suffered here: the starvation, the deprivation, the wanton, senseless destruction. For this was the Commonwealth her husband loved, we the people for whom he fought, and our cause life's work. And the wife of such a man could not but have embraced such a cause, the suffering of the heart and the spirit can often be more intense, more acute, than any suffering borne by the flesh. And then her ultimate bereavement puts her at last in a class with our own agony; her loss was inflicted by war as truly as if

death had come on violent, instead of gentle, wings.

But what is left now for the widow of the President? What is left to the widow of a man as vital, as dynamic as the late Manuel L. Quezon was?

Talk has gone the rounds that she will run as Vice-President on the ticket of a candidate for President. Just which candidate, the rumor, as such rumors go, forgot to mention. But also, as such rumors have a way of becoming, it has been seized by the partisans of the opposing blocs and brandished like banderillas in the campaigns now going on. There are those who would say that Mrs. Quezon would be a doubtful asset on a ticket. She is what is known as a "novice" in politics. Being a gentlewoman, that may be so. You would have to have a gift for knavery, quackery, and sagacity to be a woman, and still be other than a dumb-bell in politics. In facetious insult, they say that the most Mrs. Quezon could do on a campaign would be to pray for its success.

On the other hand, the fact that she is her husband's widow endows her with something of his desirableness in politics. His name was magic, to conjure with. It had power over the masses. He was not perfect, but he was a great man. Before the irresistibility of his personality, before the persuasion of his tongue, there was no platform but one—his; no party but one—also his.

It could be argued that she was his wife, that she was therefore closest to him, that if there are any plans he had that should be carried out and are not being carried out, she would know; therefore she would do. This is the type of reasoning that would place Mrs. Roosevelt in the place of Mr. Roosevelt, because she was his wife, and she held his views, therefore his sympathies, therefore his plans, therefore his ability. This illusory attitude would draw a parallel between Mrs. Quezon and Mrs. Roosevelt. Both have lost husbands who labored mightily each for his country. They were men endowed with the personality to ride over opposition and still hold loyalty, to rise always to the challenge of a difficulty. Both died before the end of the fight they had fought with such lusty spirit. Some obvious dullard will rise to shout that what parallel exists between Mrs. Quezon and Mrs. Roosevelt ends right there.

What a sad thing it would be if Mrs. Quezon indeed entered politics. Two separate little birds have said two separate things. One says the Administration has given Mrs. Quezon every courtesy it is possible to offer, officially, and unofficially. The other says Mrs. Quezon consults the leader of the opposition over every single problem, big or little, personal or otherwise. Mrs. Quezon's partisanship will therefore be decided either by obligation or by friendship. Whichever way the wind blows, whether she is novice or sage, may the gods guide her so that she steers entirely clear of the whole mass. For the way politics is run in this country, they'll have her muddled and muckraked so that she will be hard

How About the Others?

The late President Quezon in 1941 issued Adm. Order 167 authorizing payment of 3 months advance salary to all employees of the government, irrespective of whether one was in the national, provincial, municipal, or chartered city's rolls. It also included payment to laborers or those on the daily wage basis.

In the issue of THE MANILA TIMES, Nov. 20, 1945, it appears that the com-

mittee appointed by the President to look into the possibility of giving back pay to all loyal employees of the government issued its finding that 2 months back pay (instead of 45 days) will be paid to insular officials and employees only.

Now about those officials and employees who are on the other rolls? How about the laborers on the daily wage basis? Are they not as hard pressed as those others?

We appeal to the President for justice. We believed the committee did not see well the fact that those excluded by them are as deserving because they, like those on the insular rolls, remained loyal to the government.—Ismael J. Santos, 123 Solis, Tondo.

ATIMONAN, Tayabas, Nov. 24

—The Atimonan Civic League unanimously approved the plan to take initiative in creating a Quezon Memorial Statue Fund to be raised by voluntary contributions. The fund will be spent in the erection of a monument to the memory of the late President Manuel L. Quezon within the Atimonan side of the Quezon National Forest Park.

put to it to preserve her dignity as a widow, and the widow of the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth at that.

Mrs. Quezon will find plenty in this to occupy her time and her attention. She will find in the wounds of the land, in the needs of the people, inspiration for greatness and incentive for service.

She should look at the children, who throng the streets, and try to hasten the move to reclaim them from the chaos of war, from the

psychological attitudes that have made old men out of babes in arms, so that there is a generation to be that will play with murder, and delight in sin. Will the widow of the President see the need of her hand in the re-education of childhood, so that it is returned to innocence, to wholesome values?

She could identify herself with the fight against tuberculosis, that dread disease to which her own husband fell prey. In the eradication and arrest of which he used to be chief sponsor, in the fight against which he used to be chief warrior.

Or she could open her eyes to the city, and help to plan it, and build it. So that it be as monument she erects with her hands to the memory of the man who loved this country well, and loved it much.

With her name she can raise monies that would be as the nudge that would set the ball of internal rehabilitation rolling. For rehabilitation is not merely clothing the naked, and feeding the hungry, it is also soothing the soul and calming the spirit. Then indeed must Mrs. Quezon thank her stars that she was a great man's lady, because it gives her such a capacity to serve, such a large sphere in which to do good and work well.

Mrs. Quezon, with your new sad smile, welcome home.

Nov. 24
Star Reporter
1945

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

Tribune Sept. 13, 1947

Group Backs S. Osmeña

OFPC Spokesman Says P.I. Needs Cebuano's Mature Statesmanship

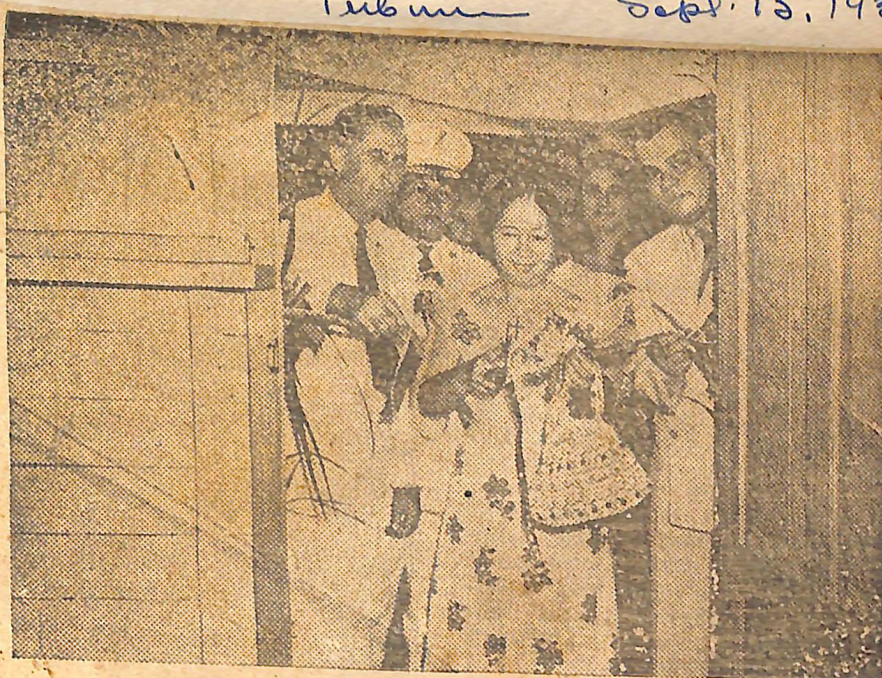
The fate of postwar Philippines lies squarely in the hands of her greatest living statesman, President Sergio Osmeña, worthy successor of another Filipino political genius, the late Manuel L. Quezon, according to the spokesman of the newly organized "Osmeña-For-President Club."

"The multiple problems of national rehabilitation and reconstruction require the extensive experience, brains, foresight and leadership of a true patriot and statesman like Osmeña," he added.

According to its own platform the "Osmeña-For-President Club" will work for the extension of the present administration to give it time to complete its stupendous rehabilitation program.

The OFPC organizers include Jose A. Bautista, newspaperman and pre-war associate editor of Bisaya magazine of the Ramon Roces Publications; Francisco Candia, assistant editor of the People's Magazine; Felix O. Galicia, law student, Arellano Law College; Vicente Clarin, law student, and E. Carrillo, local businessman. Atty. Emilio Lumontad, Visayas-Mindanao Union head, is the club's legal adviser.

The pro-Osmeña group recently presented a resolution to President Osmeña, congratulating him on his successful mission to Washington.



MRS. QUEZON AS HONORED guest at the inauguration ceremonies of a Manila housing project when she was the Philippines' first lady.

February News Nov. 29, 1945

EDITORIAL

The People's Plea

IT is interesting to consider Mrs. Quezon's plea for unity and to what elements it could possibly be specifically directed.

That we need unity today above all else goes without saying. And it can more or less be safely assumed that we do have unity—unity in fundamental principles and aims; unity in the basic and ultimate faith in the democratic processes whereby those principles and aims can best be served; and—although it may sound superfluous—unity in the conviction that we need unity.

And yet Mrs. Quezon's plea—and it is not a new one—was and can be constantly directed to certain elements in the country, certain elements in the government. There are petty jealousies and suspicion that warp the mental processes of some of our government men; there are petty ambitions and, in some cases, outright greed; there is again a stirring of that tendency to intrigue and to manipulate underhanded strings—there is bickering and mud-slinging and very little earnest work done in the rehabilitation of the nation, politically, economically, or morally.

We will see some of these contemptible traits registering again—in the possible elections now being proposed, in the scramble for back pay, in the furious elbowing for sinecures in the government, each little big shot trying to work things out for his own pet and useless little parasite.

To these elements the plea of a well-known and well-loved Filipina is directed. It is the plea of a whole people. Must we wait for the plea to change to thunderous rebuke?

Manila Chronicle Nov. 30, 1945

TURN BACK THE CLOCK

Four years ago, President Quezon advanced the clock one hour because the war broke out. That was Daylight Saving Time. When the Japs came over, they kept the same time and called it Greater East Asia Time. Then, General MacArthur drove the Japs away.

The Army called it Eastern War Time. The other day, President Osmeña decided to return to normalcy. So he said at midnight tonight we shall turn back the clock to Standard Time. Don't be late for your appointments. It's really one hour earlier tomorrow, make it today.

Quezon Appoints Board To Pass On Gas Masks

President Quezon yesterday appointed members of a gas mask committee which is to determine the utility of gas masks sold by private dealers.

Chairman of the group is Air Raid Warden Alfredo Eugenio and members are Dr. Amando Clemente, chemistry professor of the University of the Philippines; Jose Espinosa, chemical engineer of the National Development Company; Dr. Joaquin Maraon of the bureau of science, and Dr. Gregorio Dizon, chief of the division of industrial hygiene of the bureau of health.

The gas mask committee was created under a recent executive order of the President on rules and regulations regarding the sale and distribution of masks.

Bulletin Del. 22 1941

Subscriber's Name *Pres. Manuel L. Quezon*

Courier Nov. 26, 1945

February news Nov. 25 1945

An Early Election Will Rid This Country Of Useless Political Quacks

It is time we eliminated the political standpatters in our government set up. Women and politics don't go together; they constitute a nuisance.

By FELIPE S. CORTEZ

It appears in the November 23 issues of all newspapers that the President has favored the election of national, provincial, and local officials before July 4, 1946.

This is a wise move. The public has been deadly anxious and looks forward to some kind of declaration like this with keen anticipation.

For an early election is an excellent chance, before the country is plunged into an independent existence, to rid off the old political standpatters, the enemy number one of a young country.

Before an election is held, however, our election law should be overhauled to do away with block voting and the Woman Suffrage act.

The first is contrary to the principles of democracy. It has abridged the right of the voter to express by his vote whomever he likes. The latter, while it sounds good in principle, has not bettered or improved politics in this country. Instead, woman suffrage has muddled it.

The strongest argument against the act is to take the words from her mouth she contends that politics is a man's job; that she is not cut for it; and that she has not the ample time demanded by her new freedom.

That is true. It is not enough that she goes to the polls on election day. She gets to know the issues; and to know the issues, she has to attend meetings to listen discussions, forums, and the like to be enlightened about them. This is her objection as it conflicts with her household duties.

We ought to refresh our minds when the woman suffrage was agitated. The initiators were a handful of politically, ambitious, professional women in Manila who had the time to waste. And finally, President Quezon endorsed the idea be-

cause he saw in it two possibilities, as a vote-getter, and as a timely popular political stunt to show to the whole, specially America, that the Filipino woman was as progressive and able as her western compeers.

Until now, however, the Filipino woman in politics has not shown herself. Very few got themselves elected to office. But she has not done anything substantial and concrete. What she has done so far was nothing but lots of noise characteristic of her sex.

So that it is high time to return her where she naturally belongs. The home is her rightful place. The rearing of children and making the home happy and comfortable is her life's career, her whole-consuming passion. Unless a woman recognizes this duty, she is not worthy to her salt.

Furthermore, for practical purposes, disfranchisement of the woman is a wise move, specially at this time, when economy is stringent.

Elections are expensive, and they come oftener than we care to have. So that we get to dispense with the votes of the opposite sex, without disturbing the political equanimity of the country.

Our legislators should wake up to this, and should show more brains, more guts, and more statesmanship to face the telling realities.

Anyway, the woman's fury when the act is repealed, though the noise will reach heavens, will not be as damaging as that of the public's when the Congressmen passed their three year's back pay.

Mass For Quezon

A requiem mass will be said for the late President Manuel L. Quezon at the University of Sto. Tomas chapel next Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 9 a.m. The mass is offered by Speaker and Mrs. Jose C. Zulueta.

Jottings...

The school semester ends this month . . . so don't be surprised to see your friends with black circles round their eyes: they're preparing for the final exams. . . to put it pointedly, they're cramming. . . only when the whole thing is over can they heave a sigh of relief, and have something immediate to be thankful for. The movies will have more patrons when these scholars seek relaxation. . .

Speaking of schools, several memorial institutions have cropped up. . . to meet the pressing demand for education. There's the Quezon College, named after the colorful first president of the Commonwealth, no less . . . whom many are missing now . . . the Arellano Colleges, after the illustrious, first Filipino Chief Justice of the Supreme Court . . . the Teodoro M. Kalaw school, after the learned director of the national library. . . and lately, the Nicanor Reyes school, after the former president of Far Eastern University . . .

The school children were conspicuous with their presence last Wednesday . . . to welcome their leader . . . they saw the President with his silver hair . . . they missed Doña Aurora Quezon, who was away for a long time . . .

Parents' Day Will Be Observed In P.I. On Monday, Dec. 3

In accordance with Proclamation No. 213 of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, signed on October 14, 1937, the first Monday of December of every year is designated as parents' day in the Philippines.

The day will be observed in the Philippines this year on December 3, President Sergio Osmeña having proclaimed the date an official holiday. In his proclamation, he enjoins all citizens and all public and private schools to celebrate the day with appropriate programs and fitting ceremonies.

Requiem High Mass For Pres. Quezon

A requiem high-mass will be celebrated at 7:30 a. m. tomorrow, Wednesday, in honor of late President Manuel L. Quezon at the Sacred Heart Church in Diliman, Quezon City. Rev. F. P. Simon will officiate. Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon and family will attend the mass.

Dec. 4, 1945

Daily News

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Comier Dec. 1, 1946

THROUGH My Eyeglasses By C. MORAN SISON

BAD FAITH?—That the late President Quezon, before leaving the Philippines, gave instructions to the effect that the high government officials then should offer some semblance of cooperation with the Japs in order that the people's welfare would be amply protected, there can no longer be any doubt. Mrs. Aurora A. de Quezon herself has confirmed the issuance of the instructions, and this fact coupled with the testimonies of some men present in the last meeting of the Quezon cabinet make the existence and nature of the said instructions beyond cavil.

President Osmeña was present when the instructions were given. He knows, therefore, the whys and the wherefores behind the acceptance of high positions in the Republic by the men now being accused of having collaborated with the enemy.

And yet, up to the present, he has maintained a sphinx-like silence on the subject. The name, honor and reputation of most of our pre-war leaders are now at stake on the issue of collaboration and still not a word has come from him which could go a long way into purifying the disgraced atmosphere which now hangs over the country.

Why?

Has he become so hopeless old that even such an important and historic event he has already forgotten? The hypothesis is obviously impossible. He has not forgotten to place his own men in the cabinet, in the provincial boards and in the town mayorships. And he has not forgotten, too, to weed out from the government men who are of definite pro-Roxas leanings or of doubtful political loyalty.

Then why has he not said anything about the instructions of President Quezon?

Dec. 15, 1945

Evening news

Quezon Requiem Mass Set For December 7

Under the auspices of the National Federation of Women's clubs, a requiem mass will be said for the late President Manuel L. Quezon in the San Sebastian Church on Friday, December 7, at 7:30 in the morning.

BABY SOLON

MANILANS will remember how Manuel Nieto's muscle-bound figure used to serve as a foil for the diminutive but decoratively swathed figure of the late President Manuel Quezon. Very few, however, remember or know how he rose from the advertising department of Elizalde & Co. to a berth in the cabinet of the Commonwealth government "in exile" in Washington, D.C. Fewer still know how he went into almost complete eclipse after the death of President Quezon. These things will come into light when an uninhibited writer chronicles the inside story of the Quezon Era.

NIETO could have had a "breathing spell" before historians and some such other species pry into the glittering age of which he was part and parcel because of his proximity to Messrs. Quezon, Elizalde, et al., but some well-meaning but careless soul let the public in on the astounding fact that he has been made brigadier general in the United States. And now, as was to be expected, the unaharitable public is beginning to ask embarrassing questions. Did he take any part in the island-to-island campaign that culminated in the liberation of the Philippines? Was he in on the final kill in Japan? Did he abandon the glamour and flush and glitter of the Waldorf-Astoria for the manly thrills of actual warfare? Did he create any good-will for the Philippines among the night birds of the great American cities who go to bed when the people who work for a living go to their respective offices and jobs? Will the motivation of his rise in the army be a military secret for all time?

BUT the unkindest cut of all was dealt by the Spanish weekly, *Informaciones*, which banteringly and subtly suggested unflattering thoughts about General Nieto, besides speaking lightly of his military prominence. Saying that Quezon was incomplete without Nieto, the *Informaciones* dubbed him "secretarisimo." People who recognize the varied shades of the incomparable malice and sarcasm of the Spanish language will agree with us that "secretarisimo" is the ultimate of irreverence when it is applied to a sanctified creature like Manuel Nieto.

Dec. 8, 1945

Manila Chronicle

Dec. 8

Daily News 1945

Mass For Quezon

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late President Manuel L. Quezon offered by Speaker and Mrs. Jose C. Zulueta, will be said at the University of Sto. Tomas church on Tuesday, December 11, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Government officials and employees, friends of the Quezon family, and the general public are invited to the mass.

REQUIEM MASS for the late President Manuel L. Quezon, sponsored by the National Federation of Women's Clubs, was said at the San Sebastian church yesterday morning. High government officials attended the services, including President and Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, Senate President and Mrs. Manuel Roxas, Speaker and Mrs. Jose Zulueta, Mrs. Aurora A. de Quezon and children, Secretary Jose Locsin, Director Juan Salcedo, and Mrs. Concepcion Rodriguez, acting president of the federation.

Subscriber's Name

Mrs. Manuel S. Quezon

1945
Star Rep. Dec. 4

Star Reporter

1945
Dec. 4

MLQ Fund Drive Set

Move To Erect Memorial Will Be Launched Before Christmas

The movement for a Quezon national monument by popular subscription, which was started two weeks ago by certain civic-spirited citizens and high government officials, on the occasion of the arrival of Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon and her children from the United States will be formally launched before Christmas, it was announced this morning by Artemio Nabor, acting executive secretary of the citizens' committee.

A benefit ball at the Cielito Lindo will start the ball rolling, one Sunday before Christmas, he stated.

A systematic island-wide drive is planned to raise the goal of P250,000 necessary to erect a substantial monument to the great first president of the Commonwealth.

A national committee to take charge of the drive will be named. The proposed membership of the committee is as follows:

Secretary Alfredo Montelibano, Secretary Jose C. Locsin, Senator Pedro G. Hernandez, Tomas B. Morato, Dr. Pedro J. Velasco, Antonio D. Pagua, Mauro Verzosa, Angel Marin, Patricio A. Dionisio, Marcelo A. Garcia, Felix A. Sapalicio, Antonio Rivero, Gil J. Puyat, and Vicente Rufino.

Dec. 3, 1945

Manila Times

Zambales Mining To Be Resumed February

Mining activity will be resumed in Zambales early in February, according to Domingo T. Pecson, municipal mayor of Santa Cruz, situated in the hub of the mining district of the province. Mayor Pecson is in Manila on official business.

He said he had been advised that four mining companies have started recruiting laborers for the re-opening of their chromite and manganese mines in Zambales. The companies include the Acoje Mining Co., Zambales Chromite, Filipinas Mining Co., and Mapalad Mining Co.

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, widow of the first president of the Commonwealth, is one of the biggest stockholders of Acoje, according to the mayor. Mapalad Mining Co. is owned by Don Miguel Pons, a wealthy Spanish resident.

A-Day

By TOTO

It is quite evident we have not made up our mind on how we should approach the problem of rebuilding our national economy.

Either that, or our leaders take it for granted that the system—or the lack of it—which prevailed before Pearl Harbor is our desirable objective.

* * * * *

This question is so all-important we can't afford to dilly-dally much longer.

For, to our mind, if our reformers—including the late, well-meaning President Quezon—had found it difficult to do away with feudal practices, it was because the structure was too solidly built the effort would have been staggering.

* * * * *

We like to believe the war had broken down the very foundation of that system.

We like to think that the destruction of our economy presented us with the opportunity to do away with perpetual peons, with the system which made of our people five per cent dons and 95 per cent slaves.

1945

Daily News Dec. 6

Mrs. Quezon Is Guest At City Hall Rites

With Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, wife of the late President of the Commonwealth as guest of honor, the True Filipino Labor Organization will hold necrological services in memory of the Filipinos who died during the Japanese regime on the City Hall grounds on Sunday, December 9 at 3:30 P.M.

Speeches by Mayor Juan Nolasco, Hon. Segundo San Agustin and Hon. Amado V. Hernandez and Mr. Pedro Reyes Villanueva will be delivered.

Wreaths and flowers will be donated by the Philippine Women Civic Union, United Women Workers, Santa Ana Civic Union, teachers of the Balagtas Elementary School, National Cooperative League, and Cooperative Retailers Associations.

Miss Julieta Cano will present the Golden Philippine Liberation Bracelet to Mrs. Quezon as a token of love of the Filipino people.

All war widows and orphans and the public in general are cordially invited.

Dec. 7, 1945

Manila Times

Mass For Quezon

President and Mrs. Sergio Osmena, Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, members of the cabinet, justices of the supreme court, and presiding officers of both houses of congress will head those who will attend the requiem mass for the late President Quezon at 7:30 a.m. today at the San Sebastian church. The mass has been arranged by the National Federation of Women's clubs.

Ateneo Alumni Meet Today

The Ateneo alumni association will hold its first annual homecoming today, Sunday, at the ruins of the old college on Padre Faura Street. The celebration will be started with a thanksgiving mass at the Ateneo gymnasium. Major Manuel Lim, P.A., president of the association, extends the invitation to all alumni and former students of the Ateneo, and of American Jesuit institutions both here and in the States.

The Ateneo has the distinction of having been the only school in Manila which remained closed during the entire period of Japanese occupation.

Among members of the local Jesuit community who distinguished themselves in the years of Japanese aggression may be counted Rev. Fr. Edward J. Haggerty, S.J., who has been called the "fighting guerrilla priest" of Mindanao, and was decorated for his achievements; Major Pacifico A. Ortiz, S.J., personal chaplain to the late President Quezon, who shared the last and critical years of Philippine liberation with the Filipino leader; Rev. Fr. Joseph A. Mulry, S.J., Ateneo professor who died in the Los Banos concentration camp, after spending months of torture at Fort Santiago.

Quien Dec. 7, 1945

Mrs. Quezon Speaker

With Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, wife of the late President of the Commonwealth as guest of honor, the True Filipino Labor Organization will hold necrological services in memory of Filipinos who died during Japanese regime on the City Hall grounds next Sunday at 3 p.m.

Dec. 8, 1945

Daily news

About Town

By CHERIE

Everyone gasped and held his breath until after they left the party for High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt at Malacañan last week, to comment on the beautiful terno worn by Balbinita Lacson. The High Commissioner, looking just as handsome, if not a little older, talked shop.

* * *

The Orchid Room of the Ang Tibay soda fountain opened with much surprise for us last Monday afternoon. There is class—and taste—and comfort; which is the first evidence of luxury in soda fountains. One could sit all day on those upholstered rattan chairs—those that sink and rest you when you sit in them. The upholstery is green brocade—and the natural color of the rattan is preserved by just two coats of varnish.

We will abstain from giving you more tips—you must see for yourself. It is not very far off—on Avenida Rizal.

* * *

I can't get over my visit to the Quezon home on Gilmore Avenue, New Manila, where the late President's widow resides with Baby. Zenaida & Nonong. The family is out from all social functions. People visit freely, tho, making special trips from far away provinces just to call. Those who were there on Monday were Mrs. Philip Buencamino, Mrs. Cuyugan, Assemblyman Villarama, other friends and many others.

* * *

Sunday will be a hen party day when the Catholic Women's League gives a luncheon for its honorary vice-president, Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, at the Cairo Club. The affair will be a luncheon. After the affair, the members and guests will call on the honorary president, Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon.

The managers would like those attending to be in Filipina dress, but since most of them have lost theirs, European dress will be allowed.

* * *

Friends from Bacolod have come to town to shop—anything that cannot be had in the provinces. There is however the usual complaint; medicines are sold in little quantities so that one who uses cafiaspirina regularly, will have to fly to Manila by plane to get herself another twenty tablets. What to do? We really don't know.

Guests Of Honor: Mrs. A. Quezon

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon will be the guest of honor at the necrological services for those who died during the Japanese occupation this afternoon, Sunday, Dec. 9. The affair, sponsored by the True Filipino Labor Organization, will be held at the city hall on Alvarez street at 3 p.m.

Mayor Juan Nolasco and Councillors Amado V. Hernandez and Felicidad Manuel will participate. The students of the Centro Escolar University and members of the Phil. Women's Civic Union and the United Women Workers will give a floral offering at an improvised altar. Mrs. Quezon will receive the Philippine Liberation bracelet and garlands as a token of the affection of the people.

Anyone may offer wreaths at the altar depicting the war dead of Bataan and Corregidor, Capas, Fort Santiago and Manila.

There is no social life at all in Negros—Bacolod to be definite. There is plenty of shooting there—why?—I asked wide eyed—on the verge of our independence?—we can't believe it.—I was led to believe we are good and ready for it.

Piety will be put to a test when the public supports the SAMPALOC VICTORY CHARITY FAIR to raise funds to rebuild the Sampaloc church which

was damaged by war. Two highlights of the affair will be the sponsor's ball, headed by Mrs. Sergio Osmeña, and the coronation night on the tenth. The President of the senate will crown the queen.

There is keen competition among candidates for queen of the occasion and candidates stand as follows:

Francisca Alma Jose, candidate of Sampaloc Market Assn;

Lydia S. Ongkiko, candidate of Realistic Beauty Salon;

Rosalina Tanheeco, candidate of Chinese Community;

Flor Manansala, candidate of Sampaloc Residents;

Purita Calimon, candidate of University of Manila;

P. Dikit, candidate of Fil-American Troops.

The charity fair will open its door to the public tonight and end on the sixteenth of December.

QUEZON LEAVES ESTATE VALUED AT P309,641

The late President Manuel L. Quezon left an estate valued at P309,641, according to a petition filed with the probate division of the Manila court of first instance, seeking the appointment of his widow, Doña Aurora Aragon de Quezon, as special administratrix of the Quezon properties.

For the purpose of filing claims for war damages on account of the destruction of the houses and other properties owned by the deceased, former Judge Sixto de la Costa as the attorney of Mrs. Quezon, requests the court to appoint her special administratrix over the big landholdings and properties owned by the late President Quezon who died in Saranac Lake, New York, on August 1, 1944. President Quezon died intestate, it was stated.

As inventoried by Mrs. Quezon's attorney, the late Commonwealth President's properties include lands and movables in Manila, Baguio, Rizal, Pampanga, and Tayabas.

Properties listed in Baguio include 9 parcels of land and another property in the Sulucan subdivision in Manila. The President also owned properties in Guagua and in Lubao, Pampanga, but his big landholding is located in Arayat, where he had acquired 16 parcels of land.

Besides certain lands in his name in Cubao, San Juan del Monte and in Pasay, all Rizal province, the late President also acquired and owned in his native Baler, Tayabas, two parcels of land valued at P25,000.

Total estimated value of the lands owned by the late President was P249,641, while the value of his personal properties has been placed at P30,000 and his insurance policies with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada total P30,000.

Included as the legal heirs of the late President Quezon, besides Mrs. Quezon, are Maria Aurora, Maria Zenaida and Manuel Jr.

Mrs. Quezon Speaker

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon will be the guest of honor during the program prepared by the "True Filipino Labor Organization" in honor of Filipinos killed by the Japanese. The program will be held at the City Hall, at 3 p.m. today.

Subscriber's Name Don Manuel L. Quezon 1945
Dec. 9, 1945
Daily news

Daily news Dec. 9

Daily news Dec. 9

Dec. 12, 1945

Monday mail

Non-Politicians Also Welcome National Unity

Were Quezon alive today, national unity would not be hard to achieve, even in the midst of such turmoil as Philippine politics finds itself in today.

This is the consensus of opinion among congressional circles and is shared by non-political thinkers who, having no political ends to gain, have a genuine claim to having the welfare of the country at heart.

President Quezon was a politician of such temperament as to welcome a showdown before the people. But he was also a statesman of such calibre as to subordinate personal or party considerations for national well-being.

Dr. Eufonio M. Alip, president of the new institution at Dapitan which bears the late President Quezon's name, is one of the non-political thinkers who believe that the Philippines should remain united. Dr. Alip believes that with a solid front, we can successfully work out, our rehabilitation problems and resolve our economic difficulties. Otherwise, the Bataan College president thinks, we would fail.

1945

Chenueh Dec. 11

Be True to Ideal e -- Mrs. Quezon

m independence and Filipinos who the late President Quezon who had declared Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon in the City Hall where a necrological war dead, sponsored by the True

share the same bereavement. I have always thought of you in my heart—mothers who lost your sons, wives who lost your husbands, daughters who lost your brothers, for although I was far from you during those dark days, I always received reports of your sufferings. We also suffered in America, but our sufferings have somehow, after all these years, strengthened our spirit and resolve to face the challenge of independence for which President Quezon and other leaders ceaselessly struggled to achieve."

Looking highly dignified in a black mestiza dress and with her hair turned to grey, Mrs. Quezon spoke simply in Tagalog, visibly affected by emotion as the crowd listened to her in silence.

Other speakers on the occasion included Mayor Juan Nolasco, Board President Segundo Agustin and Emeterio Pascual, president of the TFLO.

Subscriber's Name Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Evening news Dec. 9, 1945

Gov't May Open Buying Office In U.S. To Meet Urgent Need For Goods

Commonwealth Is Purchasing Soon Girders And Hotel Interior Furnishings

Creation of a purchasing office in the United States for the Commonwealth government, in view of the tremendous need for American goods for reconstruction purposes, is contemplated by the administration. American goods needed by the government range from steel girders for building construction to interior furnishings for the Mamila hotel.

It is understood the plan is a revival of a scheme of President Quezon which could not be carried out because of the war. Although opposition to the plan

is expected from commercial firms, it is believed more justified now than ever because of the difficulty of securing supplies in America due to shortages and the limited shipping space. The government, it is explained, enjoys a priority that will place it in a more advantageous position to buy and ship than private firms.

Right now, several government entities, having resumed operation, are in urgent need of American goods and are individually contemplating to undertake purchases in the United States. Their plan envisions the consolidation of such individual purchases for economy and expediency.

Sunday Tribune Dec. 30, 1945

Mrs. Quezon Named to Administer Quezon Estate Valued at P255,641

The late President Manuel L. Quezon, who died intestate in Saranac Lake, New York, in August, 1944, left an estate worth approximately P255,641, it was reported yesterday in connection with a petition filed with the Manila court of first instance for the appointment of an administrator of the estate.

Mrs. Aurora Aragon Quezon, the widow, filed the petition. She was represented by Judge Sixto de la Costa, former solicitor general.

Judge Jose Gutierrez David immediately issued an order temporarily appointing Mrs. Quezon as special administratrix, pending the appointment of a regular administrator.

As special administratrix, Mrs. Quezon is empowered to collect rentals and other incomes from the estate, and to sue in the name of the estate, according to the order.

Mrs. Quezon told the court in her petition that she is filing war claims on damages caused their properties during the war and prayed that she be appointed administratrix of the Quezon estate. Two of her houses, one in Marikina and another in Pasay, were destroyed.

Mrs. Quezon's petition shows that the Quezons have real estate properties in Baguio with an assessed value of P67,605; in Manila (corner of Aragon and Dimasalang streets), P5,000; Tayabas, P27,000; Quezon City and Rizal province, P78,281; and in other places. Pres. Quezon had two small lots in Arayat, Pampanga; one is valued at P350, and the other, P66.

President Quezon's insurance is valued at P30,000; and his personal property consisting of miscellaneous items, P30,000.

Maria Aurora Quezon, 26; Maria Zenaida, 24, Manuel Jr., 19, and Mrs. Quezon were named in the petition as the sole heirs of the late President.

Daily news Dec. 9 1945

Laborites Urging Mrs. Quezon To Run

The supreme council of the Laborite Party (Lapiang Manggagawa) yesterday called on Mrs. Aurora A. de Quezon at her residence in Gilmore Avenue, San Juan, in an effort to urge her to run for senator in the coming national election.

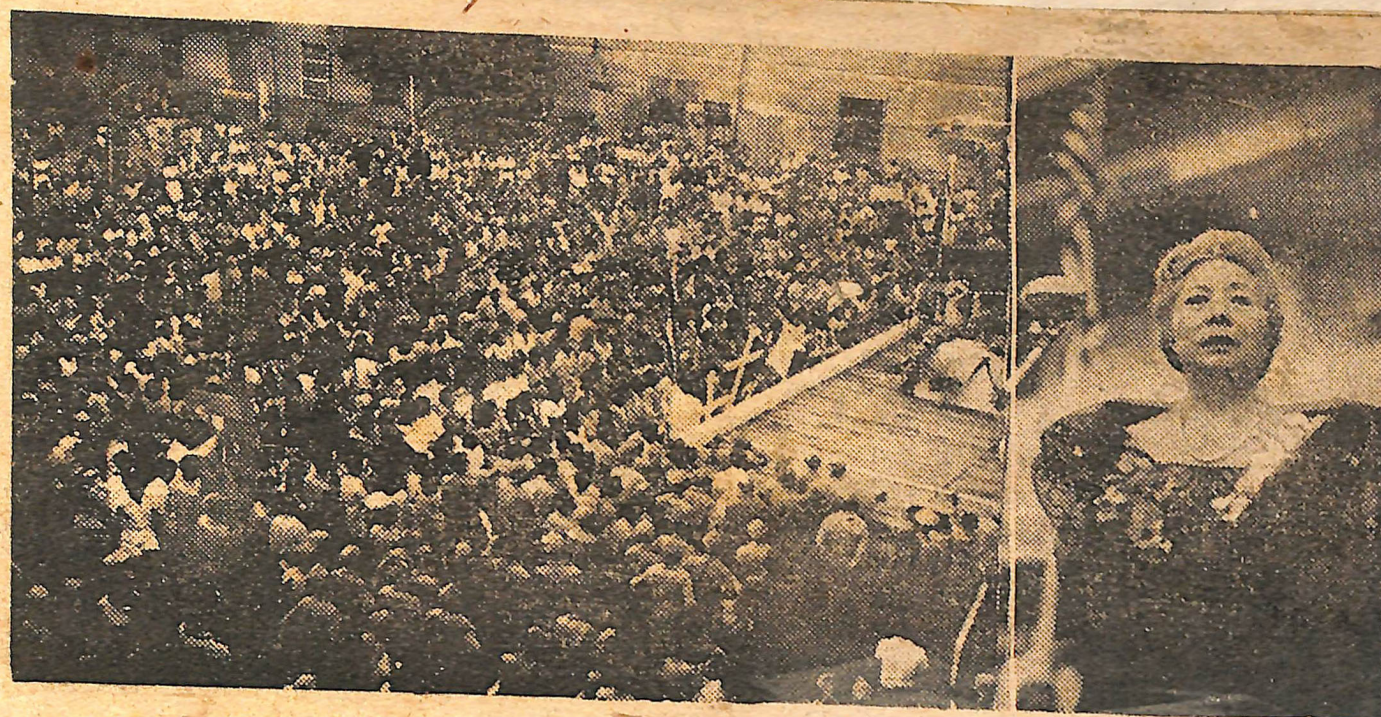
The council, composed of 35 labor leaders, will meet at the La Suerte garden at 3 o'clock this afternoon to determine what stand it will take in the coming national election. The party, it was learned, will put up candidates for senators and representatives and will likely support the presidential candidacy of Senate President Manuel Roxas.

Sunday Post Dec. 9, 1945

Mrs. Quezon To Speak At City Hall Program Today

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon will be the guest of honor at the necrological program in memory of Filipino war dead during the Jap occupation to be held at the City Hall, at 3:00 p.m. today. The program is sponsored by True Filipino Labor Organization.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon
 Daily News Dec. 11, 1945



FILIPINO VICTIMS OF JAP BRUTALITIES REMEMBERED.—Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, widow of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, is shown above (right) addressing a huge crowd on the City Hall ground Sunday afternoon on the occasion of the necrological services in memory of Filipinos who died or were killed during the Japanese occupation. Mrs. Quezon told the people to appreciate the sacrifices made by their countrymen and urged them to stand united for independence.

1945
 Daily News Dec. 15

Sunday Post Dec. 9, 1945

Labor Leader Hits Drive For Funds

Guillermo Capadocia, local labor leader, commenting on the current drive for funds to construct a monument for the late President Manuel L. Quezon, took to task certain labor leaders who were also the sponsors of the drive for a "National Labor Hall" in 1941.

"Many laborers would like to know what happened to the funds collected for the "National Labor Hall" in 1941 before we subscribe to this one. While we do not question the wisdom of the movement to do honor to our greatest labor benefactor, we would like the records straight before we open another book," Capadocia said.

Capadocia said that he distinctly remembers that the former Rector of the University of Santo Tomas, Father Sancho, gave P100. Many others, among them laborers chipped in. He said that there has been no accounting of the money

Dec. 9, 1945
 Sunday Times

Memorial

The erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of President Quezon is timely.

Inasmuch as we have honored him in life with an institute, a bridge, an avenue, and a city, it is only fitting that a more fitting memorial be erected in his honor. Let the nation establish a Quezon Foundation that will pave the way to our economic emancipation.

For propriety's sake, the Quezon family may start the ball rolling with a nominal sum and let every Filipino who feels honored to be such, contribute his bit.

The Quezon Foundation, by scientific leadership can blaze the trail toward the industrialization of the Philippines and with such dual purpose, it should deserve the full support of every Filipino.—Miguel Escudé, 83 P. Roman, Sta. Ana, Manila.

EDITORIAL

The Liberal and Conservative Parties

The organization of the Conservative and Liberal parties corresponding, respectively, to the Osmeña and Roxas wings of the Nacionalista party deserves the unstinted encouragement and support of the country's civic-spirited elements. Diehard Nacionalista partisans may not admit that the old party, as the dispenser of political plums and other forms of patronage, has outlived its usefulness; but the unassailable fact is that there is an overwhelming sentiment among the masses and the intelligentsia for its dissolution and for the birth of two strong, well-balanced parties. Independence reexaminationist Romero, Zulueta, Mrs. Quezon and Mendez, champions of fusion and reconciliation, should realize that they are acting against public opinion in seeking to avert a split between Roxas and Osmeña.

Although the Osmeña faction will be known as the Conservative party, it should not be considered as the party of reactionaries any more than the Roxas' Liberal party should unquestionably be regarded as the party of liberals. Conservatism and liberalism, like fascism, are much-abused words. The label, as Cardozo says, counts for little. It is possible for the Roxas men to advocate illiberal measures and for the Osmeña men to espouse very progressive principles.

Dec. 19
 Daily News 1945

Dec. 13, 1945
 Daily News

THANKSGIVING MASS. A thanksgiving Mass was said last Tuesday morning at the St. Anthony's Hospital chapel for the safe return of Mrs. Aurora Quezon and her family. The Mass was sponsored by Dr. and Mrs. Antonio Lazatin. Among those who attended were the Quezon family, Mayor Juan Nolasco, Brig. Gen. Rafael Jalandoni, Mr. and Mrs. Sotero Baluyot, A. P. Reyes, Mr. and Mrs. Arsenio Bonifacio and many others. Ave Maria was sung by Mrs. Alcova accompanied by Mrs. Anita Tiango and Emilio Reyes.

Party For Baby And Nini Quezon

Miss Rosie Osmeña will give a dinner dance in honor of Misses Baby and Nini Quezon at the Malacañan Palace on Saturday, Dec. 15 at 7 o'clock in the evening. Miss Osmeña has invited several members of Manila's younger set.

Subscriber's Name Mrs. Manuel C. Quezon

Daily News Dec. 11, 1945

Star Reporter Dec. 16, 1945

Mrs. Quezon Gives Words Of Consolation To War Widows

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon definitely identified herself with the pro-independence groups who strongly opposed the re-examination question with regard to Philippine independence in a speech before the community memorial program in honor of the war dead under the sponsorship of the True Filipino Labor Movement held at the City Hall on Sunday, December 9.

She emphasized that the trials and tribulations, the hardships and sufferings of the years when the country was under Japanese rule had made a stronger people of the Filipinos and that they were now ready to share that beautiful realization of a dream long cherished especially by the late President Quezon.

Those who waver now are not true Filipinos, she said. Addressing the widows who composed the greater portion of the crowd, she said, "I am widow, my children like yours, are orphans... I have always thought of you in my heart... for although I was far from you during those dark tragic years, I used to receive reports of your sufferings. And our sufferings have somehow strengthened our spirit and resolve to face the challenge of independence for which President Quezon and other leaders have ceaselessly struggled to achieve."

Speaking before the same au-

dience, Vicente R. Navarro of the Daily News recalled the sacrifices of the Filipinos during the occupation especially the brutal treatment they received from the hands of the enemy:

He said in part: "As we look back over a period of three years and a half prior to the day of our happy liberation, we could envision the languid spectacle of an almost unbearable suffering—maltreatment, oppression, hunger and slow death which culminated in the most bloody, relentless massacre ever recorded in our history by the beast in the "Co-Prosperity Sphere". Men, women and children, helpless and defenseless non-combatants, were machine-gunned, bayoneted, beheaded or bombed out of existence by the hordes intoxicated with madness. We could still see the belching and lapping flames set by the criminal hands of the enemy driving people from their homes and consuming falling buildings and fallen bodies of dead men, women, and children. We could still hear the merciful pleading and wailing of suffering women, the heart-tearing cry of trampled children, the brave protestation of maltreated men, the fading mournful agony of the wounded and the dying. The penetrating pain they suffered overwhelmed our hearts, wounded our pride and humiliated our soul. We feel the grief for those unfortunate."

Manila Post Dec. 10, 1945

Mrs. Quezon Raps Opponents Of Philippine Independence

Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, widow of the late President of the Philippines, bitterly denounced the opponents of Philippine independence who call themselves "re-examinationists" at the neurological program held in honor of Filipino war dead at the City Hall yesterday afternoon.

Before her audience, which was composed mainly of city hall employees, teachers, students, and widows and relatives of Filipinos who died during the Japanese occupation, she posed the question: "Shall we give up the idea of independence for a few cans of salmon?" A long, lusty "no" came from the public.

Philippine independence, according to Mrs. Quezon, is no obstacle to rehabilitation and relief "because America will keep her pledge." As a matter of fact, she added, "we do not need to beg for

relief because the American people are duty bound to give it to us."

She recounted how her husband had labored hard "that the Philippines might win her liberty." "Even at the last moment of his death, your Manuel Quezon craved for independence," she said.

Bluntly, she added: "If any one of you among this crowd still entertains the doubt that we deserve our freedom next year, then strike out the name of Quezon in your memory. Because those who do not love freedom cannot love my husband."

"We cannot now turn back," she continued. "We cannot now abandon what we had bought at the cost of so much blood."

Mrs. Quezon concluded her speech with a plea for unity. She said there is always truth in the maxim that in unity there is strength.

Antillon Party For Quezon Girls

The Misses Aurora and Zenaida Quezon, Maria Elena Yulo, Alicia Afable, Jenny Araneta and Carmen Montinola will be honored at a welcome party this afternoon, Sunday at "Taza de Oro" by Miss Pilar Antillon.

Among those invited are: Misses Rosie Osmena, Delia Lacson, Lourdes Afable Erlinda Rustia, Mary and Lourdes Enriquez; Anita, Margarita and Charing Fragante, Nida and Ofelia Villonco, Lita Kahn, Rita and Mari Zamora, Milagros de la Rama, Corito Araneta, Harriette Fable, Dolly Buencamino, Carmelita Belmonte, Lucy Lee, Nellie Alisangeo, Lulu Campos, Teresita de Leon, Carmen Leido, Tita Lara, Josephine Gonzalez, Macing Sevas, Ofelia Lajom, Nati Orlandes and Mesdames Nena Liboro Benitez, Melly P. de Leon, Nena V. Ledesma and Eloisa F. Revilla.

1945

Daily News Dec. 15

About Town

By CHERIE

The younger set of Manila society is all agog about the tea dantant being given by Rosie Osmeña for the Quezon girls, Baby and Nini. Malacañan will buzz with the chatter of youth and peal with their laughter during this affair on Saturday, December the fifteenth. This will be exclusively for the younger set, sprinkled with some old ones for chaperon. The presidential guards who will usher the guests are busy preparing their gala uniforms.

Star Reporter Dec. 19, 1945

Mrs. Quezon Unveils Monument For Heroes

The monument at Imus Plaza, Cavite, erected in honor of the natives or residents who sacrificed their lives during the War was unveiled by Mrs. Aurora Quezon, last Sunday, December 16, amidst fitting ceremonies. On the same occasion, Brigadier-General Manuel Roxas addressed a crowd of 10,000 people, lauding guerrilla activities in that province. Provincial and municipal officials, army officers including Brig. Gen. Rafael Jalandoni were present.

Daily News Dec. 11, 1945

I would rather have only ten Boy Scouts each of whom is the living example and realization of the ideals for which the organization stands, than one thousand scouts who are not worth while. —President Quezon.

1945

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

C. M. Dec. 18

Manila Post Dec. 17, 1945

P.I. IDEAL FOR SMALL BUSINESS, SAYS U.S. ENVOY

MANILA, Dec. 17—(Reuter)—Maury Maverick, special Presidential envoy who is touring the Far East in the interests of small business, yesterday paused in Manila long enough to pay tribute to the Filipino people and then took off on a flying survey trip of the Philippines.

During his brief stay in Manila Sunday, Maverick—who is a former Congressman from Texas—said that “these islands seem ideal ground for small business developments.

“The land is rich, the people are industrious and they do business in the American way,” he told the information department of the American High Commissioner.

“Small businessmen, both Americans and Filipinos,” he said, “have an unlimited opportunity to make good with the proper guidance, counsel and assistance. The people of the Philippines have stood up under the test of war in a more heroic manner than any of the people of the British colonies. That is why I’m interested in seeing a sound economy based on small business enterprises rebuilt here.”

On Sunday, with Col. Vicente Umali—former commanding officer of President Quezon’s Guerrillas—Maverick toured Rizal and Laguna Provinces, according to the AHC’S Office.

On his return from the south, Maverick is expected to hold a press conference on Wednesday, it was said. He will leave for Australia later in this week.

Maverick said he was “thrilled to hear the exciting story of guerrilla operations,” and indicated he would include the story in his report to President Truman. He declared that because of this heroic performance of the Filipinos, he is “interested in seeing a sound economy based on small business enterprises rebuilt here.”

Maverick is a house guest of High Commissioner McNutt during his stay here. He arrived with a staff of five in a C-54 which the war department assigned to him.

MANILA, Dec. 17 — (AP)—Maury Maverick, President Truman’s special envoy, said today the Philippines is fertile ground for small business developments.

“Small businessmen, both American and Filipinos, have an unlimited opportunity to make good with proper guidance, counsel and assistance,” he stated.

EDITORIAL

Quezon’s Political Testament

What distinguishes collaborationism in the Philippines from that in other countries is its dual aspect: legal and extralegal. The legal aspect poses the question of whether the cooperation extended to the enemy by the collaborationists amounted to treason. The extralegal aspect involves the alleged Quezon instructions to high officials that they should “pretend to collaborate” with the enemy and “at all costs . . . to prevent the Ricartistas to hold the reins of government under the new regime.” Quezon instructed the high officials, according to Laurel, “to cooperate short of taking the oath of allegiance.”

Heretofore only vague rumors had given existence to the Quezon instructions. Those who should have personal knowledge of such instructions have refused to come out with a categorical confirmation of the same. But the Howard statement to the effect that the acts of the collaborationists “were the result of their having carried out his (Quezon’s) personal and direct instructions,” had done much to dissipate the uncertainty as to the veracity of the instructions. There can be no doubt now that such instructions were given and that they constituted the bases of the acts of the collaborationists.

Because the instructions did not specify details, the officials had to rely on their sound judgment and discretion under the conditions which circumstances thrust upon them. Some officials have doubtless exceeded the limits of proper collaborationism. Those who were responsible for the capture of guerrillas, who wilfully abetted the enemy in his propaganda and war effort, who took advantage of the situation to enrich themselves and who in one way or another maliciously gave aid and comfort to the invader should be regarded as traitors: disloyal collaborationists. They should be punished.

But the majority of the officials, who, as acknowledged by President Osmeña in his Leyte speech, “had to remain in their posts to maintain a semblance of government, to protect the population from the oppressor to the extent possible by human ingenuity and to comfort the people in their misery,” undoubtedly are heroes. The greatest service rendered by these loyal collaborationists was to prevent the Japanese from using the Ricartistas, “unscrupulous Filipino followers capable of any treason to their people.” Because they faced the Japs, protected the people and acted as hostages for the fleeing government, and at the same time spied upon the acts of the invader, discharging their tasks under the most delicate and hazardous circumstances, the loyal collaborationists deserve the gratitude of the people.

In order to settle once and for all the collaborationism issue, which is dividing the people and hampering rehabilitation, all those who have knowledge of Quezon’s instructions should speak forth and not remain silent. President Osmeña, Mrs. Quezon, Roxas, even General MacArthur, if he knows anything about the instructions of his friend, should not keep the world in suspense about Quezon’s directions to the collaborationists, who are now unjustly being branded traitors.

Maverick, chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation of the U.S. government, arrived in Manila Sunday. He is making a quick four-day trip through the Philippines investigating small business opportunities.

The colorful Texan conferred with High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt on business developments in the Philippines.

Maverick has visited various countries in the Far East investigating small business opportunities for President Truman. He arrived here with a five-men staff assign-

to him by the War Department. He flew in from Shanghai after several weeks’ stay in China and Japan.

Today Maverick took off again for a 36-hour tour of the southern islands, making stops at Tacloban, Agusan, Zamboanga and Iloilo. He is scheduled to return to Manila Tuesday night and leave for Australia Wednesday evening.

Maverick expects to be back in the United States by the end of the year to make a report to President Truman.

Subscriber's Name

Carrier

Dec. 18, 1945

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Dec. 18, 1945

Manila Chronicle

SISON ACTED FOR GOOD OF COUNTRY, AVER WITNESSES

By ONOFRE P. GUEVARA

The supposed treasonable acts of Teofilo Sison, minister of home affairs and inspector-general of the Philippine "Republic of the Philippines," were committed in obedience to a superior force or authority and for the purpose of preventing what would have been a major injury or a worse evil to the Filipino people.

This was the gist of the testimonies of the first defense witnesses, two of them today's recognized political leaders of the nation, in yesterday's resumption of the trial of Sison. The witnesses further told the People's Court that Sison's acts helped in the maintenance of peace and order during the chaotic days of the occupation.

In the fully packed courtroom of the 5th division of the People's Court, Senators Melecio Arranz and Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr., narrated the events during the first trying days of the enemy occupation. They related that the then recognized Filipino leaders who were left behind by the late President Manuel L. Quezon met at the house of Jose Yulo (pre-war speaker of the unicameral national assembly and later chief justice of the Philippine Supreme Court during the occupation) where they discussed and finally agreed on the best ways to deal with the newly-arrived conquerors.

Both senators stressed in their testimonies the point that the course adopted by the then provisional council of state was believed to be for the best interest of the civilian population. Emphasis was also laid on the fact that a refusal to sign the "letter of response," marked exhibit 24 by the prosecution, would have spelled danger to any of the leaders.

Congressman Alfonso Mendoza of Manila declared that for refusing to sign the document which he considered insulting and degrading, he was taken to Fort Santiago and held for three days. He was fortunate indeed, according to him, that his interrogators were highly cultured, intelligent and refined class of officers. Hence, he was spared the fate of others.

SISON SYMPATHIZED WITH GUERRILLAS

Sison was never against the underground movement, declared Atty. Rufino Buyao of Tayug, Pangasinan, and Pedro Kagaoan, now mayor of Tayug.

In direct examination, these witnesses who came from the home province of the accused tried to disclaim as true the testimony of the prosecution witnesses on the alleged speech of Sison delivered in Tayug.

For instance, they said, it is not true that Sison said "The Spaniards called the Filipinos pagans; the Americans called us monkeys; but the Japanese called us brothers and neighbors." Sison however said in that speech, according to these witnesses, that he was "neither a pro-Japanese nor pro-American, but he was a pro-Filipino."

On his declaration that after the public meeting in which he acted as master of ceremonies, at the banquet that followed it Sison told him in private that he in fact sympathized with the guerrillas, the Tayug mayor was subjected to a long and rigid examination by one of the 5th division judges, Antonio Quirino. Incurring admissions and contradictions as a result of Judge Quirino's questioning, the witness confessed that he was "lost in a confusion." He doggedly stuck, however, to his statement that the defendant had to stage a "play" for the sake of the Japanese officers present, among whom was General Sato.

INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS

One could not help admiring the undaunted and courageous manner of Solicitor General Lorenzo M. Tañada in cross-examining the prominent witnesses. To him a witness on the stand is a "witness," rank or no rank.

When Senator Arranz invariably gave an "I cannot remember" answer to his questions, Tañada snapped at him the question: "Exactly what do you remember then, Mr. Senator?"

It was undoubtedly the aging senator from Rizal who "stole the scene" from all the participants in yesterday's court drama. Right at the start of his testimony when asked to give his personal circumstances, Senator Rodriguez said he is "a merchant, because my being a senator is not a profession or occupation."

Reminded of his incarceration at Fort Santiago where he and his sons were "physically and mentally tortured," he lightly passed it off with the statement that it was his "misfortune" to go to the fort and that his release therefrom was "by accident."

Trial will be continued this morning.

Memorial For Late Quezon

In proclamation No. 32, he issued yesterday morning, President Sergio Osmeña proclaimed a nation-wide campaign to raise funds for the erection of a national monument in honor of the late President Manuel L. Quezon.

The memorial, according to President Osmeña, is in recognition of the great services of his late colleague and predecessor who dedicated his life and labors to the service of his country.

The proclamation designates January 2, 1946, as the date for the commencement of the campaign and sets P250,000 as the goal.

Simultaneously, President Osmeña yesterday issued Executed Order No. 79 creating a Quezon memorial committee to take charge of the campaign to raise fund for the erection of the Quezon monument.

Dec. 14, 1945

Manila Times

How About Gov't Laborers

With regards to back pay of government officials and employees, the laboring class seems to have been forgotten. The executive order of President Osmeña did not include the daily wages earners in the two-months bonus granted to monthly-paid employees.

The three-month advanced pay granted by the late President Quezon included these wage earners. However, many laborers in the provinces have not to date collected their share. So far there has been no satisfactory solution to this problem.

It seems to the writer that we have an aristocratic government and not a democratic one. Are not laborers a part of the people? Are they not a part of the government?—Antonio D. Ocampo, Claims Section, Base X.

ning.

Also yesterday, the 2nd division commenced with the trial of Bienvenido Garcia, alleged Japanese spy and agent of Fort Santiago. The widow and mother of Carlos Escudero, said to have been betrayed by the accused and who is now presumed to have been executed, were the first to take the stand for the prosecution.

Trial will likewise be resumed this morning.

Besides the trials of Bienvenido Garcia in the 2nd division and Sison in the 5th division, the People's Court agenda follows:

1st division—re incident of bail of Nicasio Osmeña;

3rd division—re continuation of hearing on petition to bail of Aurelio S. Alvero;

5th division—re continuation of the trial of Pilar Barrera de Reyes, common-law wife of a Jap officer and an alleged informer.

Dec. 20
1945
Star Reporter

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Liberty News Dec. 18, 1945

Guerrilla Units Want Mrs. Quezon For Vice President

Several guerrilla units in the Philippines have started a movement to launch the candidacy of Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon for vice-president of the Philippines on any ticket, it was learned yesterday.

The movement, it was understood, is receiving the support of all guerrilla organizations irrespective of their political creeds. The

first to adhere to the launching of Mrs. Quezon's candidacy are the Paltik Guerrillas under former city Councilor Jose Topacio Nueno.

"Whether a split occurs or not in the Nacionalista party," Nueno said yesterday, "we are determined to back the candidacy of Mrs. Quezon for vice-president. If she is not amenable to running for this post, we will ask her to become a candidate for senator."

Labor groups also approached Mrs. Quezon to run for the senate shortly after her arrival from the states, but she has signified her intention not to meddle in politics.

Civian Dec. 19 1945

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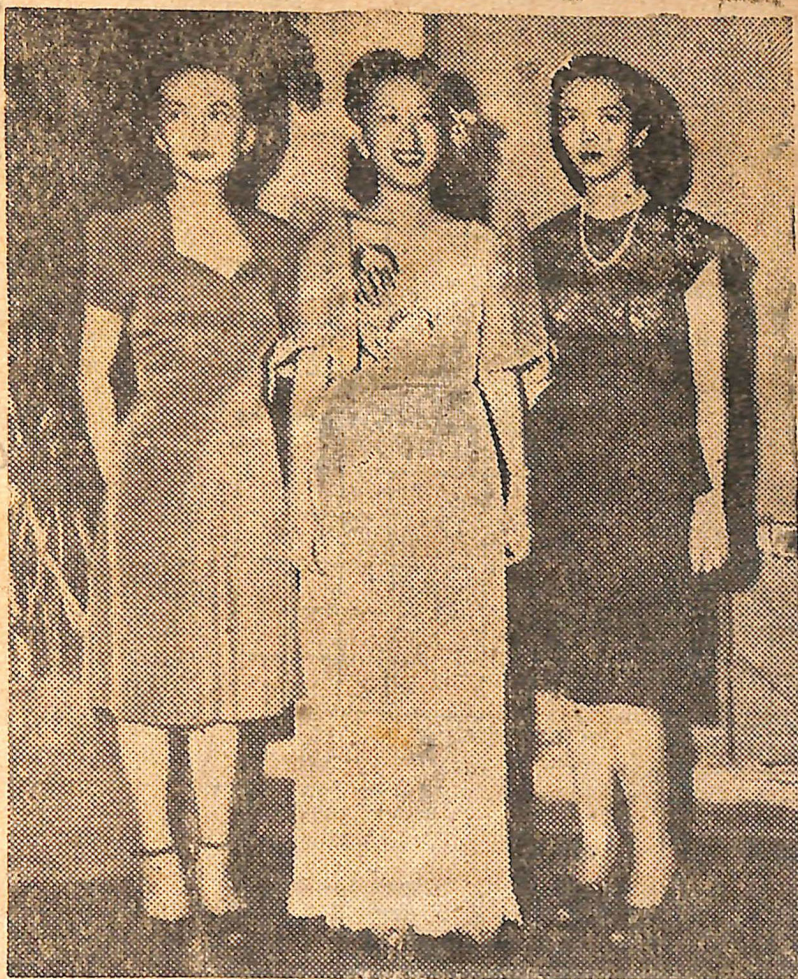
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«O»

First Picture Of Quezon Girls Here



THE FIRST public picture (above) of the Quezon girls since their arrival here was taken at the Malacanan affair given in their honor Saturday evening. Flanking Rosie Osmeña, (center), are Maria Aurora, left, and Zeneida, right.

(PSP Publications Photo)

Dec 20, 1945
Daily News

1945

Daily News Dec. 19

Rey Isip's Work

"The Fighting Filipinos," original painting of Manuel Rey Isip, well-known Filipino artist now in New York, symbolizes the fierce independent Filipino spirit. In the late President Quezon's words: it epitomizes that Filipino soldiers in the field and the civilians behind the lines were animated by one determination—to fight the invader until death and expel him from the Philippines.

Isip executed the figure in oil. It was first shown in Rockefeller Center, in an exhibit of the United Nations Information Office, February 12, 1944.

Statistics on Mr. Isip: Born of poor parents in Mandaluyong, Manila. Was a keen dabbler in painting, music, literature before going to the United States in 1935. At the time he was illustrator of Liwayway and a free lance short story writer. He is now 40 years, lives with his wife and two children in Flushing, Long Island, New York.

Model of the poster: Seaman Aurelio Palafox, U.S.N., relative of Mrs. Isip.

First Lady of the Land Mrs. Sergio Osmeña observed her birthday anniversary yesterday at Malacanan Palace with women from all walks of life celebrating it with her.

From early morning the President's wife has been greeted by friends and admirers, among whom were Manila's officialdom and their ladies. Mrs. Aurora Aragon Vda. de Quezon accompanied by her daughters Baby and Nini were among the early callers to give the First Lady a "Many Happy Returns". Refreshments were served.

At four in the afternoon a delegation of 1000 women laborers and market vendors called on the President's wife to greet her on her birthday. In the evening, her close friends gave her an "asalto."

Evening News

Dec. 16, 1945

TO FETE QUEZON GIRLS—Miss Rosalinda Osmeña, daughter of the President and Mrs. Osmeña, is entertaining the Quezon daughters—Maria Aurora and Maria Zeneida—at an informal dinner danzant at the Malacanan Palace on Saturday, December 15, at 7 p. m. Friends of both families have been invited.

Dec. 20, 1945

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon

Daily News

Comer

Dec. 12, 1945

WHO'S WHERE and How!

Rehearsing at the El Cairo one peaceful Sunday morning, we have Hanz Menzi trying to concentrate on his steps for the rigodon to be danced at the VSAC Victory Ball on the 22nd. We can't blame him. After all, he does have pretty Lulu Campos right in front of him...

Col. Henry Gilhouser shows them how. Quite an old hand at the dance; while boss Manny Manahan seems to lose himself in the crowd, as he conscientiously goes into his dance.

Helen Benitez gives instructions over the mike, patiently watching Maggie Ysmael Roberts turning to wrong partner Tom Benitez, while Nena Liboro watches husband and enjoys herself at his expense.

Josefina and Ofelia Brias coming in rather late with escorts Eduardo, Leo Melian and Enriqueito Brias. Mati Zobel decided to leave early with Joe McMicking, to see a luncheon engagement. Tch tch, such busy people.

Trophy Ocampo gets on everybody's nerves, mimicking her way all throughout the dance. After all, she is the life of the party and always the center of distraction.

Unding Alunan takes it all in and concentrates. At long last, one serious character among a gang of screwballs...

We hear that Babs Lammoglia celebrated her birthday yesterday with a big party at the ATC Officers' Club. It coincided with the breaking up of the Wing, as they have closed the office, to send the boys back to the States. Au revoir to a swell bunch of boys. We're sure their wives will appreciate the idea.

Busily running around getting ads for the Gazette to be distributed to their guests on the 22nd at the El Cairo Club, we have Misses Ethel Lyttle and Carmencita Arnaiz, properly escorted by Danny Vazquez, Heinz Brower and believe it or not our grown up Nonong Quezon.

Seen enjoying herself in a strenuous game of ball, Miss Nena Garcia, our candidate for the contest of the VSAC's Arabian Night Festival. She wore a cool white organdie blouse lovely red hair blowing in the breeze of their lawn on Taft Avenue.

AT THE SISON trial the other day, Solicitor General Lorenzo Tañada's adroit examination of Dr. Jose Aruego, junior law partner of the accused, elicited a categorical admission from the witness that he "polished off the language" of a Sison speech. Asked by Tañada why he used the word "benevolent" in an allusion to Japan, Aruego replied: "To make it correct."... The men respectively grooming Colonel Velasquez and Col. Duque for chief of Staff of the Philippine Army have good reasons for hoping their candidates will be chosen. The supporters of Velasquez say: "He has had extensive training and brilliant academic record in West Point, and he is the candidate of Mrs. Quezon." The backers of Duque say: "He had had extensive training here and in the States, he was operations and executive officer for the North Luzon guerrilla outfit, which has been incorporated into the Sixth Army of the United States, and, above all, he is the head of a war veterans' legion that counts with no less than 40,000 members."

Dec. 24, 1945

Manila Times

OSMENA MAY TAKE WITNESS STAND IN SISON TRIAL

President Sergio Osmeña may be called to testify before the People's Court as defense witness in the treason case against Teodoro Sison, minister of home affairs in the "puppet Republic", it was learned yesterday.

The President, it is conjectured, may be asked to testify on the alleged last instructions of the late President Manuel Quezon to his cabinet before leaving Manila for Corregidor one bleak day of December 1941. President Osmeña is reported to have a first hand knowledge of the said instructions and will be put on the stand by the defense to give his version of it.

There has been conflicting version of Quezon's alleged instructions to his cabinet in 1941, although impartial sources like Roy Howard, American newspaper tycoon, is reported to have expressed readiness to testify on this angle of the issue which is considered essential to the defense of all puppet officials.

Mrs. Quezon Denies Husband Had Wealth

In the administration proceedings for the estate of the late President Quezon, instituted in the Court of First Instance, Manila, these facts have been established:

1. That Mr. Quezon left no will.
2. That his properties, worth a little over P300,000, are conjugal.
3. That there is absolutely no truth in the current rumor in Manila before the war that large sums of money belonging to Pres. Quezon were deposited secretly in the banks of Argentina, Mexico, London and Spain.

Commenting on these rumors, Doña Aurora A. de Quezon, widow of the deceased President, said that it is a continuation of the malicious propaganda of the President's enemies in political campaigns that took place fifteen years ago.

Dec. 28, 1945

Manila Chronicle

MISCELLANY... did you know that the plant Doña Aurora, named after the widow of the late President Quezon, now sells for P30 a pot... that an enterprising philatelist makes pictures from stamps he no longer cares for... he has cut the stamps out to take any shape he likes... and has been able to paste them so that they have made for him pictures of a newsboy hawking papers... a Filipino of the old school pounding... a floral arrangement after the Chinese manner and so on... some of these have to be scanned at a certain distance the better to see... they are the work of a man named Vicente Genato and he's not the man who used to be president of a club known in pre-war times as the Nucleo Solteril...

Daily News Dec. 28, 1945

"Then, upon Quezon's death, Osmeña took over the task courageously and devotedly with the splendid results that... we could see with our own eyes..."

The microscope of Joe must be the most powerful in the world!

Subscriber's Name

Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Star Reporter Dec. 29
1943

Dec. 21, 1945

Manila Times

Mesdames Quezon and Osmeña Make Direct Appeal To Nacionalista Bigwigs To Stem Party Break-up

Roxas Being Urged To Help Preserve Unity Of Party Which "Made Him What He Is"

M. L. QUEZON'S EFFORTS TO MAKE MAJORITY GROUP POLITICAL POWER HERE RECALLED

Hope Expressed Great Redeemer Might Yet Change His Mind For Party's Sake

By VICENTE L. DEL FIERRO

Of The STAR REPORTER Staff

The hand that rocks the cradle is still the hand that rules the world.

That same hand might yet rule the Philippines, if we are to believe behind-the-scenes negotiations during the Christmas holidays wherein two women reportedly moved heaven and earth to save the Nacionalista party from falling apart.

These two women are Mrs. Ma-tegists have failed.

Manuel L. Quezon and Mrs. Sergio Osmeña who, according to influential leaders from both the Roxas and the Osmeña wings of the Nacionalista party, appealed directly to nearly all members of Congress now in Manila to do their level best to prevent the disruption and eventual disappearance of the Nacionalista party by stopping at nothing to bring together Sergio Osmeña and Manuel Acuña Roxas under the same ticket.

DIRECT APPEAL

Mrs. Quezon and Mrs. Osmeña are reported to have appealed directly to the bigwigs of both factions to save the Nacionalista party at all costs. The late President Quezon and Sergio Osmeña were the joint founders of the Nacionalista party to which everybody who is now somebody in the Philippine politics owes his power and prominence.

Appealing directly to his sense of gratitude, a dominant note in the life of Manuel Acuña Roxas as in the life of every true Filipino, the joint efforts of Mrs. Quezon and Mrs. Osmeña may work wonders where the "give and take" maneuvers of seasoned political stra-

ROXAS' WEAKNESS AND STRENGTH

Man, despite his reasoning power, according to Anatole France, is still a sentimentalist. At heart, Manuel Roxas is sentimentalist. That is the wonder of Manuel Acuña Roxas—he is both a sentimentalist and a realist.

He sees the need for new blood in the government as well as the urgency of ending forever the regime of the one-party regime in his once benighted country. New blood even come from men who welcomed new ideas, regardless of party lines. Until he finally forms his own party, Manuel Acuña Roxas can not be accepted as having overlooked the possibility that he could gear the Nacionalista party to new thoughts and ideas and save a great tradition.

Manuel L. Quezon was discussed lengthily at a meeting held Friday morning in Malacañan by members of the Quezon Memorial Committee.

Secretary of National Defense Alfredo Montelibano, as chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting during which were discussed ways and means by which funds could be raised to reach the quota set.

Sub-committees will be created to undertake the different phases of the campaign which include, among other things, the issuance of commemorative stamps bearing the likeness of President Quezon; direct appeals to businessmen and commercial houses and firms; individual contributions from Quezon admirers; benefit shows; and other social affairs

Drive Announced For MLQ Memorial

A nation-wide drive to raise a P250,000 fund for the erection of a national monument in honor of the late President Quezon was opened yesterday by President Osmeña in a proclamation to this effect.

The President created the Quezon memorial committee to conduct and supervise the campaign, with Secretary Alfredo Montelibano as chairman. Treasurers of the national, provincial, city and municipal governments are authorized to accept voluntary contributions and to issue corresponding receipts for them.

Members of the committee headed by Montelibano are Tomas B. Morato, Dr. Pedro J. Velasco, Antonio D. Pagsia, Angel Marin, Antonio Rivero and Gil J. Puyat. Senator Pedro C. Hernandez is the treasurer, and Col. Artemio Nabor, executive secretary.

Dec. 14, 1945

Manila Chronicle

WELCOME! Miss Antillon gave a "bienvenida party" at Taza de Oro last Sunday for a group of friends including the daughters of the late President Manuel L. Quezon. Among those invited were: Misses Rosie Osmeña, Delia Lacson, Mary and Lourdes Enriquez, Erlinda Rustia, Anita, Margot and Charito Fragante, Nida and Ofelia Villonco, Corito Araneta; Mesdames Nena Liboro Benitez, Melly P de Leon and Eloisa F. Revilla.

PARTY: At the recent party sponsored by the Concepcion Manila Students Club, the following were present: Ising Villavicencio Lety Dizon, Naty Feliciano, Pineda sisters, Consolacion Feliciano Rosy Santos, Pilar Bautista, Tessie Ayala, Carlos Feliciano, Joe Bondoc, Salvador Castro, Fred Castro, Alex Reyes, Rachel Cruz, and others.

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Coop Convention Set For Jan. 12-14

Six hundred cooperatives representing 27 provinces will hold a national convention January 12 to 14 at Ye Old Mansion, according to Guillermo Capadocia, National Cooperatives League official. High Commissioner Paul Vories McNutt, President Sergio Osmeña and possibly Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon will head the guest list.

The National Cooperatives League will lay the groundwork for the 1946 activities during this convention. At the same time, the members would solicit a categorical statement from the President on his attitude towards the League, Capadocia said. Mr. McNutt will be requested to define American attitude towards the cooperative movement in the Philippines.

To Raise P250,000 For Building Of Quezon Memorial

The nation-wide campaign to raise P250,000 for the erection of a fitting memorial to the late Pre-

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